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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Saturday—Headquarters report that the chateau and village of Hooze, east of Ypres, have been stormed by the Germans except for a few houses on the western side. The British counter-attacks were repulsed with great losses.

East of Givenchy, the British succeeded Thursday evening in entering the German positions, but a counter-attack ejected them with severe losses.

The sugar refinery of Souchez has been seized by the Germans after fluctuating fighting. On the railway west of Souchez the fighting is proceeding. A strong hostile attack on the German positions near and north of Neuville collapsed, while south of Neuville hand-to-hand fighting has continued since Thursday night. The fighting has concluded in Bois-le-Prete, where the Germans have recaptured the greater part of the lost trenches.

Saturday—Headquarters report that the German cavalry have driven the Russians from Lenen and Schruden villages, 38 and 44 miles, respectively, east of Libau. The booty taken at Przemysl has not been ascertained.

According to statements of prisoners, the Russians had prepared a general attack on General von Mackensen's army, on the whole front Wednesday night, but the offensive broke down at the outset. About 14 miles east of Przemysl the Germans under General von Marwitz are fighting for the heights on both sides of Myslatyce, four miles north of the Hussakow-Krukienice line.

General von Linsingen's army is about to cross the lower crossing of the River Stry, northeast of Stry.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—Sir John French reports that the British seized, Sunday night, some outbuildings in the grounds of the ruined chateau at Hooze, three miles east of Ypres. The British have been since subjected to a heavy bombardment, being forced at one time to evacuate the buildings but recapturing them Thursday night.

Northeast of Givenchy, Thursday night, the British expelled the Germans from their trenches on a 200-yard front, taking 48 prisoners. After daylight, however, the British could not continue in the captured trenches owing to the German fire.

Saturday—The Admiralty announced that hostile aircraft last night visited the east and southeast coast of England. Bombs were dropped at various points, little material damage being done. Few casualties reported so far.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Saturday—The latest official communication states that north of the Souchez sugar refinery, the French captured a German trench, taking 30 prisoners.

In the "Labyrinth," south of Neuville, the French gained another 100 meters, while an attempted German attack in Neuville was crushed by hand grenades. The Germans opened fire with long-range guns on Verdun without hitting the mark.

The French bombarded the southern front of the entrenched camp of Metz. The Germans also fired some shells into St. Die without causing damage or casualties.

Friday—An official communication states that east of the Souchez sugar refinery the French, while progressing towards Souchez village, stormed an isolated inn organized by the Germans as a military position, capturing 50 prisoners and three machine guns. The French are still progressing in the "Labyrinth."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Saturday—The general staff report skirmishes in the Shavli region, in the Baltic provinces, while on the Bobr front, the Germans bombarded Oswiec Wednesday with heavy guns.

In Galicia, on the left bank of the lower San to the junction with the Wislok, the Russians gained further successes, particularly at Nowosel, west of Rudnik, the Russians continuing, Thursday, to drive back the Austro-Germans in disorderly retreat.

On the right bank of the San the Austro-Germans continued their attack in the Wisznia valley.

Between Przemysl and the Dniester, in the Krukienice region, the Russians again drove back their opponents, inflicting enormous losses.

Between the rivers Tisze and Stry, the Russians hampering the Austro-German progress fell back on a Dniester bridgehead.

Wednesday night, the Austro-Germans attempted to rush the Russian entanglements but were repulsed with very heavy losses.

In counter-attacks, the Russians took 700 prisoners, including 17 officers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

ROME, Saturday—General Cadorna reports that no actions of importance have taken place on the whole Tyrol-Trentino frontier. The Italians have occupied Mattasone and Val Morbia, in Val Lassa. The artillery fire from the Asiago plateau not only silenced the Austrian forts Luserna and Spitzverle, but seriously damaged forts Belvedere and Busaverle.

The Italian batteries silenced the bat-

teries at the Monte Croce Carnico pass, dismounting two guns and damaging two others.

On the middle Isonzo, the Italian offensive against the spurs of Monte Nero, northwest of Tolmino, met with great difficulties from the nature of ground and the formidable Austrian entrenchments and artillery. The fighting lasted all day Thursday and constantly fluctuated but the summit and slopes of Monte Nero are firmly in Italian possession. The battle continues, the Italians bringing up fresh troops in order to obtain a decision.

Friday—Along the whole frontier, General Cadorna reports that the movements of troops and preparatory encounters continue, all resulting favorably for the Italians. Satisfactory though slow progress is being made in the offensive which the Italians, already masters of Monte Nero, are making along the left bank of the Isonzo and at the lower part of the valley against the strongly entrenched Austrians.

In the Carnia region, the Austrians are unsuccessfully endeavoring to take the Monte Croce pass.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Saturday—An official communication states that Przemysl was cleared of the Russians Thursday, the latter retreating eastward and resisting on the heights southwest of Medyka, where the Austro-Germans are attacking.

Developments on the San continue and meanwhile the army of General Bohm-Ermolli has broken through the Russian defensive from the south and advanced toward Moscia, capturing numerous prisoners. The Russians are also in full retreat before General von Linsingen's army.

On the Pruth line, as a result of developments on the San and the upper Dniester, fresh fighting has developed, but the Russians have always been repulsed with severe loss when endeavoring to attack.

PLAN TO AUGMENT BRITISH OUTPUT OF WAR MUNITIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—Mr. Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, visited Liverpool yesterday to discuss with employers, representatives of labor and others the best methods of augmenting the output of war munitions. He explained that this is no time for the usual roundabout methods of government business. It was, he said, his intention to utilize as much as possible the business abilities of capable men. He hoped to have their assistance to advise, counsel, guide, inform, instruct and direct him, adding that he wanted the help of local business men. We want, he stated, to suspend during the war not merely the trade union regulations, but some government regulations, too.

MR. ASQUITH VISITS ARMY IN THE FIELD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, June 4—Mr. H. H. Asquith has returned to London after visiting the British army in the field. During his visit he stayed at general headquarters with Sir John French.

The prime minister went to the various units' headquarters and hospitals. Before leaving he addressed one of General Pultney's brigades, the men cheering the premier lustily.

U. S. ATTORNEYS NAMED

WASHINGTON—The recess appointment was announced today of Stuart R. Bolin as United States attorney in the southern Ohio district, succeeding Sherman McPherson, resigned. The appointment was also announced of John L. Neeley as attorney in the northern Florida district.

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Map shows Asia Minor coast and entrance to the Dardanelles, now under blockade.

ASIA MINOR COAST UNDER BLOCKADE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—It is officially announced that the British government had decided to declare a blockade, commencing on noon, June 2, of the Asia Minor coast, extending from latitude 37 degrees, 35 minutes, north to latitude 40 degrees, five minutes, north, and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade was given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

UNITED KINGDOM SHIPPING FIGURES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—The Admiralty announced that the total arrivals and sailings of all nationalities to and from the United Kingdom ports for the week ending June 2 was 1392. The British merchant vessels that were sunk or captured by submarines had a tonnage of 23,363.

No fishing vessels were sunk or captured.

The vessels reported sunk by submarines today include the Danish schooner Salvador, the Swedish steamer Lapland, 3500 tons, the Norwegian steamer Cubano and the Danish steamer Cyrus. It is to be noted that the volume of shipping to and from the United Kingdom shows no decline.

TERMINAL WANTS SHARE IN RISE

WASHINGTON—The Bush Terminal Company, Brooklyn, asked the interstate commerce commission today for an order fixing the division of joint rates between the company and eastern carriers at the old rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds plus 5 per cent to meet the 5 per cent increase recently granted to the carriers, instead of the present 2½ per cent rate.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING ADVISED

STONEHAM, Mass.—W. H. White, O. W. Richardson and Charles F. Buck, the special committee appointed by the town to consider the new municipal building project, report that the town should at once proceed to erect a combination fire and police station.

GERMAN NOTE REGRETS SINKING OF S. S. GULFLIGHT

Ambassador Gerard Transmits
Communication Promising Re-
compense and Asking Details
of Cushing Bomb Incident

WASHINGTON—The text of the note cabled to the state department by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and hitherto summarized, in which Germany expresses regrets that a German submarine torpedoed the American steamer Gulflight and declares itself ready to give recompense for the damage sustained, was given out Friday.

In the same communication the German foreign office said it had not yet been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer Cushing, reported attacked by a German aeroplane, and asked that the United States communicate the information in its possession concerning the incident.

The text of the note, which was signed by the minister of foreign affairs, follows:

"Referring to the note of May 28, the undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America, James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German government concerning the American steamers Gulflight and Cushing has led to the following conclusions:

"In regard to the attack on the steamer Gulflight, the commander of a German submarine saw on the afternoon of May 1, in the vicinity of the Scilly islands, a large merchant steamer coming in his direction which was accompanied by two smaller vessels.

"These latter took such position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarines; moreover, one of them had a wireless apparatus, which is not usual with small vessels.

"From this it evidently was a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are regularly armed the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. It

(Continued on page 11, column four)

DRAFT OF NOTE TO GERMANY IS READ TO CABINET

WASHINGTON—President Wilson read to his cabinet Friday the draft of a note to be sent to Germany in answer to the note replying to the message from the President on the sinking of the Lusitania. The communication will be made not later than Monday for presentation by Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign minister, Dr. von Jagow, it is understood.

Secretary Bryan had a private conference with President Wilson before the cabinet meeting began. Counselor Lansing, who had prepared some of the memoranda on which the new note is based, was invited by the President to sit at the table and advise on points of international law which might arise.

The meeting lasted two hours. It was stated that the sending to Emperor William by Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, of Meyer Gerhard, attached to the German colonial office, as special envoy to carry messages from the embassy to the government at Berlin would not delay the despatch of the American note.

CHARGE AGAINST THE TIMES IS DISMISSED

LONDON—The charge against The Times, brought under the Defense of the Realm Act, was dismissed today at the Mansion House. The government case rested on the fact that news had been printed which was disapproved of by the French government and contrary to the interests of the country. The defense of The Times was based on the plea that the substance of the article had appeared before, with the official sanction of the French government. On this the decision was given in favor of the paper.

MAINE BOYS IN POTATO CONTEST

RUMFORD, Me.—Seven boys from the Pettengill school finished planting potatoes Friday in one eighth of an acre of land each, under auspices of the University of Maine Extension Club. The lads are eligible for prizes offered by the University of Maine, the plan being statewide. In addition the Cosmos Club of Rumford has offered \$20, to be divided into three prizes, for the three best looking plots of potatoes.

WENTWORTH GRADUATES DINE

The 1915 graduates of the two-year day courses at the Wentworth Institute were guests at a dinner at the Hotel Thorndike last night. About 125 graduates and undergraduates attended. C. E. Hegler, an instructor in mathematics, was toastmaster and Principal Williston and other members of the faculty made addresses.

WATER INSPECTION PLANNED

Cambridge officials make their annual tour of the water works system Tuesday, starting at 9 a. m.



Cheng-Hsun Chang, president of Chinese commission touring U. S.

LEGISLATURE IS PROROGUED AS R. R. BILLS PASS

Governor Walsh Signs the New
Haven Measures and 1915
Session Is Brought to a Close
Shortly Before Midnight

Following the passage and signing by Governor Walsh of the two substitute New Haven railroad bills, the Legislature of Massachusetts for 1915 was formally prorogued by the Governor at 11:28 p. m. last night.

Earlier in the evening he had added his signature to the new Panama exposition delegation bill, which allowed \$60,000 for the trip of Massachusetts' delegation of 12 to San Francisco and which provides for legislators as well as executive officers making the trip.

The Legislature closed its session with a record of having appropriated \$20,163,222, with having received six vetoes from the Governor, all of which it sustained, and with scoring the earliest date in 10 years for adjournment.

A feature of the closing debate in the House on the New Haven bills was a sharp attack on Governor Walsh by Representative Lomasney, the Democratic legislative leader, for being a "railroad man."

Reading from the Governor's record when the latter was a member of the Legislature, Representative Lomasney declared that the Governor had voted with the railroads when he was in the Legislature in 1900 and 1901, and that he is still under the same railroad influence.

This was the culmination of the differences between the two prominent Democrats which have been observed of late. It was, however, the first open attack which the ward leader delivered in public against the head of his party in this state.

It is understood that Mr. Lomasney didn't like the Governor's veto of the securities bill and its passage in the substitute form as advocated by the Governor.

After a long debate the House, by a vote of 116 to 95, adopted as an amendment to the New Haven validation bill the sections which Attorney-General Attwill had recommended, requiring the New Haven to absorb the switching charges on freight from the Boston & Maine terminals to the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston.

The bill in its amended form was sent back to the Senate, which refused to concur in the House amendment, but attached an amendment of its own which provided that the question of these switching charges should be referred to the public service commission and the directors of the port of Boston, sitting jointly.

When the bill as amended by the Senate was received in the House the question came on concurrence in the amendment and Mr. Lomasney led the opposition to such action. He charged the attorney of the public service commission was attempting to dictate to the Legislature and that his conduct was a gross betrayal of a public trust. It was at this point that he charged Governor Walsh with being a "railroad man" when he served in the Legislature and during his term as Governor.

The Governor's position was defended by Representative E. F. McLaughlin, the titular Democratic floor leader. He favored concurrence in the amendment and the passage of the bill, pointing out that deadlock over the amendment might prevent legislation.

Representative Doherty, another Democrat (Continued on page four, column four)

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES SEE BIG INDUSTRIES

Brief Stop in Pittsburgh Leads to
Opening Up of New Fields
for Export of Steel and Elec-
trical Goods by Two Plants

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, O. (on board the Pan-American financial congress special train, Friday night)—With each hour that the delegates to the Pan-American financial conference from South and Central America are becoming better and better acquainted with the industrial development of the United States, as exemplified during the present tour of leading eastern cities, the wonder grows among the visitors that it should have been left for this late day to prove how well prepared the country is for taking care of the trade of the southern hemisphere.

Pittsburgh furnished a striking example to that effect. From now on the South and Central Americans will daily receive lessons in North American initiative. The arrangements for this seeing of North America are well high perfect. What has already been inspected in some of the great industrial centers merely points to the further sights to be enjoyed by the distinguished visitors of the United States government.

That such a train as this does sow the seed of closer business relations and better understanding among these nations there can now be no doubt. What the ultimate results of the conference and the tour are to be it is, of course, not time to say, but many processes are being daily set to work.

This has been illustrated nowhere better than in Pittsburgh where the party spent two days. Besides giving a dinner, which was attended by 250 business men, the Chamber of Commerce in that city had arranged for the Latin-American visitors to be conducted through various industrial plants.

Great Plants Inspected

The magnitude and efficiency of the steel works were a surprise to all the delegates. Admiral Cordeiro da Graça of the Brazilian navy was one of those particularly interested in the steel and electrical plants, and as a result of information gained from him, two plants have opened up possible channels for new business. One of these plants manufactures steel tubes.

Admiral da Graça was able to state one point on which the tubes used for a certain type of boiler in Brazil had not been thoroughly satisfactory. His cursory examination of the Pittsburgh product led him to believe it might be superior.

An official of the company said it would cable immediately to Brazil to have the matter investigated thoroughly. Admiral da Graça's special training enabled him to be of similar service in a large manufacturing of electrical devices. There he stated that two warships purchased by the Brazilian government in Europe had been satisfactory in practically every respect, but that certain details of the electrical equipment had fallen short.

The member of this Pittsburgh company with whom he happened to be speaking was greatly interested. He said his company would send a man to Brazil to inspect the warships in question.

These are typical incidents. They are of course gratifying to every one concerned in the conference, but the delegates continually emphasize the larger view of the meetings and the tour.

Conference Aim Defined

Dr. Vicente Gonzales of Ecuador did this in his speech at the Pittsburgh dinner.

"I do not know if any immediate material results will follow the conference," said Dr. Gonzales. I really do not expect any. It had larger aims. Conditions of world trade have been unnatural heretofore and needed organic treatment and it was to establish a basis for such treatment that the conference was called. The United States is rightfully the central nation of the United States and should take its place as such, but that end cannot be attained over night.

"The conference I believe has been the first step toward its attainment however."

In a statement in Pittsburgh on the question of immediate and future results Dr. L. S. Rowe, the secretary-general of the conference, said "That the results will be both practical and fruitful, is attested by the fact that three days after the close of the congress, four conferences are being held in New York and Chicago, all of which have in view the negotiation of government loans and the investment of American capital in commercial enterprises in Central and South America."

"In a number of other instances, the details of which I am not at liberty to divulge, definite plans were laid which are certain to eventuate in important cooperative action in promoting the development of the great natural resources of Central and South America."

TENDER FULTON APPROVED

NEWPORT, R. I.—The submarine tender Fulton, which has returned here from her final acceptance trials, will be recommended for acceptance by the navy, it is announced. She will proceed to the New York navy yard for an overhauling.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

TSAR OF RUSSIA AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISH BISHOP

Study of Emperor Gives Confidence in His Coming More Prominently Into International Affairs—Anglo-Saxon Hope

(His Imperial Majesty, the Tsar—A Personal Impression by the Right Rev. Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe.)
(Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Nothing is more remarkable in the course of our great struggle than the altered attitude of Anglo-Saxon sentiment towards Russia. It is as strongly marked in the United States as in this country, and, as I have sought to show in my book on "Russian Life Today," it will soon cease to be sentimental and become firm conviction. Just as I have never met one single fellow countryman of my own in the course of my long journeys and missions in Russia and Siberia who was not full of appreciation for the Russians with whom he had had business dealings and social relations, just so, also, I never take up a review or book here at home at the present time without finding, if Russia and its people are mentioned, that it is always with the same genuine friendliness and hope for our future as well as present alliance. I cannot help thinking that the personality of the Emperor has had much to do in gaining this sympathy for his people, as well as for himself, now that he is becoming so much better known to us. It was undoubtedly coming to know him personally that made all the difference to me in my feelings about Russia, as my first audience was granted me within a month after crossing his frontiers for the first time. I welcome, therefore, this opportunity of giving my personal impressions and speak of at least one of the many hopes that I have allowed myself to cherish in consequence of them. First audiences with great sovereigns are not exactly occasions when one feels quite at ease; in spite, however, of the great state which is maintained at the Russian court, that is just the one thing that the Tsar appears to be able to make one feel at once. He gives you confidence, a leading European diplomatist once said to me when I was telling him my own experience. He always gives you confidence.

The Reception

On each occasion when I have had an interview, though I have been in court dress, as required, as I led by a gorgeous, attired official through one magnificent room after another, past saluting officials, and in the end brilliantly attired nobles and officers, all formality has ceased at the door of the Emperor's own room. The door was just held open by a servant plainly attired, indicating by an inclination of the head that I was to enter, and without any announcement or introduction I walked in to find the Emperor waiting to receive me in a comfortable study, and smiling an encouraging welcome. He looks well in his uniform and has always seemed to me in good spirits, keenly interested in things and yet exceedingly quiet and calm in manner. It is this, I fancy, which is so reassuring to a stranger, feeling perhaps at first the associations of "knout, convicts and secret police" all round about him. It is very kind of your Imperial Majesty to allow me to come and see you in this informal way, I said, for he had granted the audience at unusually short notice. He at once replied in a pleasant, almost boyish way, as he shook me by the hand: "It's very kind of you, Bishop, to come and see us." One of his very first questions was about the King—it was his coronation year—and his whole face lit up as I told him what we were hoping from his reign. He thoroughly agreed with me, and had much to say about family life and domestic duty as great national ideals for rulers to keep before their people in the character of their own homes. I know I am not transgressing any rules of court etiquette in saying this. It was then that I first began to think of my fellow countrymen and the great Russian people having a real world purpose to work out together.

Great Spaces

The next question—probably the usual one—was: And what has most impressed you, Bishop, on coming into my country for the first time? I was not expecting to be asked this, but answered immediately: the great spaces. The Emperor looked deeply thoughtful for a moment or two and then answered: Ah! yes, Russia's great spaces. What an impression they must make when seen for the first time. He then spoke very sympathetically about the English Church, asked if the dignitaries of his own church had welcomed me, and looked very pleased when I told him that I was going straight from the palace after luncheon to the Archbishop of Warsaw, who was going to receive me instead of the Metropolitan of Petrograd, who was prevented from doing so, and had had to content himself with a very brotherly message of welcome. We then talked of the United States, which I had only left about a month before, and of Colonel Roosevelt, whom I knew and whom he said he had never met, and of democratic institutions.

Free Institutions

It is very well known that the Tsar has always been tremendously inter-

ested in the working of free institutions and social relations in constitutionally governed countries, especially in those of the British colonies. Everything he spoke of was treated from a thoughtful, manly, straightforward and religious point of view, and if there is one thing more than another that impresses one about him I should say it is his transparent and genuine sincerity. If he agrees it is evident that he does so in reality; if he does not, he either says so or remains silent. An Englishman who knows him, perhaps, better than any other man, has told me that the one thing which he noticed in him was his perfect and even scrupulous truthfulness. One takes it for granted, of course, that a gentleman speaks the truth, but when a man of wide experience singles it out for notice in another, he clearly has had special reasons for doing so. I also know a remarkable instance, though I cannot give full particulars without a breach of confidence, of his putting his own interests aside in order that a number of other people might be saved from misfortune. No one dreamt of asking him to do so, but he learned for himself that it was possible, and at once acted and saved a very difficult and serious situation. On another occasion I saw for myself what he is as a father, and in family life.

A Great Autocrat

All these things give one great confidence in looking forward to the Emperor of Russia coming more prominently forward into international affairs. A great ruler, believing that the family is the foundation of all society; that it is necessary for the well-being of the whole nation that it should be guarded and kept stable, good and pure in its life; who is kindly, friendly, truthful and sincere; who is deeply religious and loyal to his people, while being very broadminded and sympathetic in his outlook upon other nationalities, must be a very great gain to all humanity, if brought out from his long seclusion into close relations with other rulers and other nations. Without doubt he is the greatest autocrat in the world, but no one can truthfully say that he has ever attempted to be despotic, but from the first day of his reign he has seemed to be ever, almost wistfully, looking towards constitutional ideals. It is so transparently evident to those who know him, and more and more it will be seen and acknowledged by those in other countries that he has been determined, until he could see those ideals realized, only to use his autocratic powers to interpret the real feelings and wishes of his people.

Poland

It is this that has made the vodka proclamation not only possible but popular all through the empire, and which has made those who know and love Russia feel that the promise of a restored Poland is full of hope, not only for the Poles but for Finns, Mongols, Jews and the other nationalities which make up the greatest white empire in the world. Personally, from my own knowledge of what my countrymen are doing in Siberia, and the Emperor's sympathetic interest in their work, and his devotion to the cause of universal peace, I feel that he is the great hope of our Anglo-Saxon race. His own people are entirely and devotedly loyal to him, even Russian leading Liberals being enthusiastic in their support.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND WOMEN'S PLANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—Before leaving The Hague for London the delegates of the International Congress of Women, appointed to deliver to the European governments the resolutions of the congress, were received by the Dutch minister for home affairs, Cort van der Linden. The delegates are Miss Jane Addams, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Mrs. Genoli.

The resolutions which Miss Jane Addams, as spokesman, laid before the Dutch minister, were those demanding that there should be no transference of territory without the consent of the populations, that no right of conquest should be recognized, that self-government and a democratic parliament should be refused to no people, that the governments of all countries should agree to have all international disputes referred to arbitration, and that they should unite in bringing pressure to bear upon any country which resorted to arms; that foreign politics should be subject to democratic control and that women should have the same political rights as men.

PROVISIONS IN RUSSIA PLENTIFUL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Temps' Petrograd correspondent says that the statements made in the German papers describing Petrograd as lacking both victuals and coals are greatly exaggerated. There is plenty of food in Russia, but military requirements having interfered with the transport facilities there has been a shortage in the markets of certain articles of food and also of coal. The condition, or rather the determination of certain merchants to take advantage of it, has caused a rise in market prices. The transport difficulty will be greatly obviated now that river communications are once more available, and it must not be forgotten that Russia has enormous stores of cereals which, in ordinary times, would have been exported and which are, therefore, over and above her usual amount of food supplies.



(Reproduced by permission)
H. I. M. the Tsar of Russia

COMPULSORY PLAN OF RECRUITING IS URGED IN ENGLAND

Lord Durham Declares if Recruits Do Not Volunteer New Plan Should Be Adopted

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
DURHAM, England—At a meeting of the Durham County Parliamentary Recruiting committee recently, Lord Durham said that General Lawson, of the Northern command, had informed him, on May 1, that he considered it of the utmost importance that they should raise at once, not only the equivalent of the 1170 men who were going out as drafts to the First Northumbrian division, but should also bring the second line divisions and the third line units up to establishment. The General calculated that the Northumbrian division was in need of some 13,500 men, and of these approximately 9000 were due from Northumberland and Durham.

That was the first occasion Lord Durham said on which he had had an official statement from the military authorities of the actual number of men required from that county. In view of General Lawson's hope that they might be able to give Northumberland some help, it would be very instructive, and also fair, to have the figures of Durham men who had already joined Northumberland units. There were thousands of them. Lord Durham said the consequence would be the dislocation of county industries upon which the supply of armaments largely depended. The prime minister and his government must mobilize and organize to the full the resources of the country, and must shrink from no measures, however drastic they might be.

His answer to General Lawson's appeal was that the men required to bring the Northumbrian division to full strength could not be obtained with sufficient rapidity by voluntary recruiting efforts. He considered it was the duty of the government to adopt compulsory measures.

BELGIAN MISSION TO PETROGRAD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—The Independence Belge states that the Belgian mission to Petrograd was received with enthusiasm by the Russian people and the Russian press. The reception held at the Belgian embassy in honor of the mission was attended by the Belgian colony, all classes being represented. General de Witt, during his stay in the capital, had several interviews with the minister for war and the minister for foreign affairs.

ROLAND GARROS AT CUSTRIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The aviator, Roland Garros, who was taken prisoner by the Germans recently owing to a defect having developed in his engine, has been interned at Custrin, in Prussia. The officer in command of that town telegraphed to the president of the Red Cross Society at Geneva, stating that Garros was well.

EGYPTIAN TITLES ARE FIXED BY AN ORDER OF SULTAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The Sultan has issued a new order fixing the forms of address to be applied henceforth to members of the Sultan's family, the ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly, and the bearers of the new grades and decorations. They are as follows:

For the members of the Sultan's family: "His Highness the Prince," or "Her Highness the Princess," without the use of such titles as pasha, bey or hanem.

For the prime minister: "Hadrat Saheb el Dawleh."

For the ministers, the president of the Legislative Assembly, the sirdar, the president of the Sultan's cabinet, the chief master-of-ceremonies, commanders of the grand order of the Order of Mohamed Aly, and the bearers of the Imperial grade: "Hadrat Saheb el Maali."

For fairs and pasha: "Hadrat Saheb el Saadeh."

For lewas: "Saheb el Saadeh."

For miralrais and first-class bays: "Hadrat Saheb el Izzeh."

For kaimakams and second-class bays: "Haheb el Izzeh."

Commenting on the above addresses, the Egyptian Gazette says they are obviously intended to be used only in Arabic, for it is impossible to use their equivalents in English or in any other European language, with the single exception of the form of address applied to the members of the Sultan's family which can be put correctly in the familiar words, "His (or her) Highness the Prince (or Princess)."

But it is impossible to translate, for instance, the Alexandria Gazette continues, the address of ministers, "Hadrat Saheb el Saadeh," because these words literally translated mean, "To the presence of the owner of happiness." The words dawleh, saadeh and izzeh are originally Arabic, but were long ago introduced into the Turkish formal addresses of bearers of grades and decorations, and the new Egyptian addresses are literally translated from the Turkish forms.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Federal Council has rescinded the decree ordering towns with over 5000 inhabitants to lay in stores of preserved meat to the extent of 15 marks per head of the population. The result of the census of pigs taken on April 15 is not yet to hand from every part of the country, but it is nevertheless clear that there is no longer any danger of too many potatoes being used as fodder. The stock of potatoes in the country is now stated to be ample to last until the new harvest. The withdrawal of the decree will mean the cessation of forced purchases on the part of communities, and it is therefore expected that the extraordinarily high price of pork will again be reduced to a normal level.

COBDEN LETTER IS QUOTED BY HERR BERNSTEIN

Majority of Victorious Battles Called Triumph of Brute Force Over Reason, Right and Justice

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Writing in the Vorwarts recently, Herr Eduard Bernstein remarked that he had chanced to glance through some letters written by Richard Cobden to Frau Salis-Schabe, a German lady, and was particularly struck by a passage in one written in September, 1855, after the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

I was horrified, wrote Cobden, at the bold assumption on our part that God had fought for us. . . . What else is this than labeling Providence as a partial and unjust judge in the affairs of this world? For if we accept the principle that God gives us victory, because our cause is just, is it not blasphemy to presume that He might have let injustice triumph in the persons of our enemies? To what absurdities does that lead us! It identifies the Almighty with all the victorious battles that were ever fought, while we know that in the majority of cases they have been the triumph of brute force over reason, right and justice.

In a subsequent letter Cobden wrote: It was said of every war that it was necessary and just, but no one says that of it today. To pose as "the instrument of God" is very comforting to our self-love. It should, however, be remembered that in every war both sides have claimed God as their ally. To me, who have been a little behind the political scenes, and know what sinful and worldly motives actuate public men even in questions of peace and war, it is grievous to see how the name of God is misused in connection with our military operations. It is one of the good points of Wellington's life that he never decried the name of God by making him a party to his victories. I believe that if the hard-headed and hard-hearted old hero had had to avow his real conviction he would have declared that, in his opinion, in all wars the devil had more to do with both parties than the Almighty.

In which connection, it may be remarked, Herr Bernstein observed, that Wellington's opponent, Napoleon I., greatly as he differed from the former in his preference for fine catch words, also usually left "the Lord God out of the game." So also did Friedrich II., and other eighteenth century generals. Further back in history, however, the appeal to God corresponds more and more to the period's conception of God, which, naturally, is quite a different thing from appealing to an anthropomorphic God without believing in such an one.

GERMAN WRITER ON ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS IN WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
FRANKFORT, Germany—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, Prof. Karl Buecher, the well-known national economist, has published a pamphlet entitled, "Our Cause and the Daily Press," in which various references are made to the attitude of the press in time of war.

The press of all countries, wrote Dr. Buecher, has without exception shown that it has not risen to the demands of the war. It has betrayed shamefully little consciousness of its duty, which is to serve truth, and truth alone. . . . One would have thought that, at such a time, the press would have been actuated by a lively consciousness of its mission, and permeated by such a sense of its responsibility as would have bidden it stand above the warring parties, serve truth, and truth alone, and exercise a restraining influence upon the flame of racial animosity. Unfortunately, experience has not justified that expectation. The greater part of the daily press is rather engaged in passionately attacking one party or another.

The Social Democratic section of the German press, Dr. Buecher remarked in a subsequent passage, had, relatively speaking, preserved a tone of composure, and he considered that the German press as a whole compared favorably with that of the entire continent.

KING ALBERT AND AUSTRALIAN GIFTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—King Albert of Belgium recently sent to Mr. Holman, premier of New South Wales, a message thanking him for the great efforts the state was making in order to give large contributions to the Belgian fund. The message was as follows:

His Majesty King Albert desires me to convey to the people of New South Wales his most sincere thanks for their kind interest in his welfare, and, above all, for the hearty support given by them to the Belgian cause. His Majesty cannot remember, without emotion, that vast sums of money and valuable gifts are still pouring in from that country, and he is deeply gratified to see that Australians have been no less conspicuous by their bravery on the battlefield while fighting for that great cause of liberty for which the Allies are struggling, than by their unbounded and generous efforts in support of his beloved subjects.

INDEPENDENCE IS SOUGHT FOR THE SOUTHERN SLAVS

Declaration Issued by Committee Points Out Claims of Jugoslavs to Form Single Nation—Look to Allies for Liberation

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—A manifesto has been issued on behalf of the Southern Slavs by the Southern Slavs committee in the course of which a vigorous plea is made for the liberty and union of the Southern Slav peoples. After insisting that Austria-Hungary and Germany have imposed upon the Southern Slav nation a fratricidal civil war, and pointing out that 8,000,000 Southern Slavs (Jugoslavs) are condemned to fight against their own brothers and liberators, and that large numbers have been expelled from their native soil, slain, or imprisoned, the manifesto continues:

The Yugoslav people cannot today give expression to its wishes; its representative assemblies are closed, many of its deputies are in prison or subjected to a rigorous surveillance. Those of our young men who succeeded in escaping are fighting in the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin armies. We, who at the outbreak of war happened to be abroad, feel it to be our bounden duty to acquaint the civilized world, and above all the British nation, with the true sentiments and aspirations of our people. Our Yugoslav brothers in America, meeting last March in Chicago in a congress of 563 delegates, have unanimously adopted our program.

The Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes pray for the victory of the triple entente and confidently await from it the salvation of the Yugoslav nation. The conviction that the triple entente is fighting for the triumph of the policy of nationality inspired the moral energy and stupendous efforts of Serbia and Montenegro and prevented their kinsmen across the frontier from losing heart.

Liberation

For Serbia and Montenegro this war is one of self-defense and liberation, not of conquest; they are fighting to emancipate our people from a foreign yoke and to unite them as a single free nation. The military and political overthrow of Austria-Hungary will forever put an end to that system of divide et impera by which our people has, for centuries, been governed. The Yugoslavs form a single nation, alike by identity of language, by the laws of geography, and by national consciousness. Only if united will they possess the resources necessary for an independent existence.

The Yugoslavs (Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) inhabit the following countries: The Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro; the triune kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia (with Fiume and district); the provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Carniola; considerable portions of the provinces of Istria, Trieste, Gorizia-Gradisca, Carinthia, and Styria; and finally the Yugoslav zone of Hungary proper.

To perpetuate the disunion of these territories by leaving many of them under Austro-Hungarian rule, or to transfer even portions of them to another alien rule, would be a flagrant violation of our ethnographical, geographical and economic unity, and to this our people would unquestionably oppose vigorous and justifiable resistance.

Independence

The Southern Slav people aspires to unite its territories in a single independent state. The internal arrangements of the new state will be determined by the nation itself, in accordance with its own wishes and needs.

The Southern Slav state (Jugoslavia) will be an element of order and of peace. While devoting all its energies to the cause of progress, it will also develop those well-known virtues of its seafaring population which the British nation will be the first to appreciate. Its ports will be open to trade to a degree hitherto unknown, and through them a commercial outlet will be assured to all the nations of their hinterland, especially to the Czechs and the Magyars.

Our people, who profess several religions and whose tolerant spirit is well known, the manifesto declares in conclusion, will crown its national unity by guarantees of religious equality and complete freedom of worship. Sure of the good-will of our Russian brothers, we appeal also to the sympathies of their Western allies in our struggle for

liberty. And in thus appealing, as representatives of a democratic people, to the British nation and Parliament, we look for such support as shall enable the Yugoslav nation, after centuries of martyrdom, to achieve at length its unity and independence.

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In January, 1914, the working cost on the Transvaal gold mines was 18s. 3d. per ton milled. This decreased to 16s. 9d. per ton in August, 1914, but increased to 17s. 5d. per ton in December. The average for the year was 17s. 3d., or 10d. per ton less than in 1913. The increase is attributed to the increased cost of mine supplies due to the war. This increase of stores is equivalent to 10 per cent, representing approximately an increase of 10d. per ton in working costs.

SWISS PRESS CENSORSHIP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland—On May 1 the Swiss military authorities abolished 14 control offices for the press. For the present four offices only are continuing their activities.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

FRENCH SECURE SEVERAL POINTS ON WEST FRONT

Periodical Review of War Shows Allies' Success in Region of Ablain, Carency and Neuville—Actions in East Summed Up

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Up to May 13 all that could be said in a general way of the two offensives, the Austro-German in the east and the French in the west, was that they were approaching, but had not yet reached a decision. There was no reason to think that the attack by the French troops north of Arras was the promised grand offensive, for the district had not been considered one of the four or five districts in one or other of which General Joffre might launch his main attack, when the moment seemed to him to have arrived. Nevertheless the French success in the region of Carency, announced on that date, was the greatest achieved either by the French and English, or by their opponents, since the beginning of the siege warfare. According to Berlin the French offensive was launched as a reply to the continued Austro-German successes in West and Central Galicia. More probably, however, it was aimed at relieving the situation on the British front, against which the Germans were hurling themselves in another determined effort to take Ypres and break through to Calais. The attacks by the French troops appear to have been of the most impetuous character, the French sweeping over and round the German trenches and leaving it to those who followed to complete their capture and that of their occupants. At one time, before Carency had fallen, a French despatch bearer sent to the telephone delivered a report which the officer who heard him refused to believe, for it stated that in an hour and a half the French troops had advanced more than four kilometers, attacking all the time.

Notre Dame de Lorette

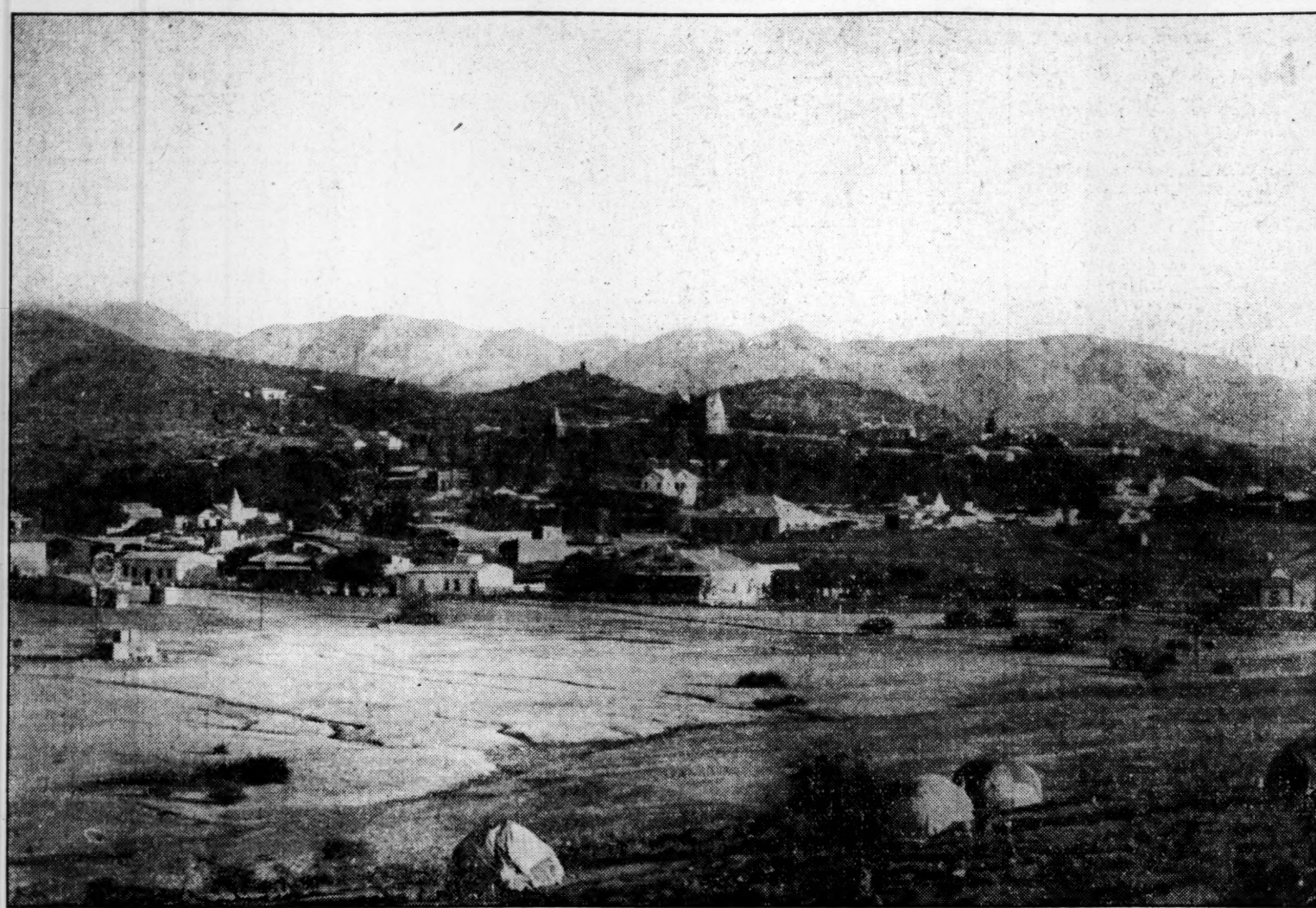
The success at Carency followed on the capture of the chapel and fort of Notre Dame de Lorette, a name which has figured frequently in the communiqués. This position had, for many months, been tenaciously held by the Germans, who had transformed it into a perfect fortress. Situated on the spur of a hill commanding the villages of Carency and Ablain this fort protected a veritable labyrinth of blockhouses and trenches between these two villages. On Monday, May 10, the French carried this position by assault, and tenaciously resisted all counter attacks against the vast quadrilateral of trenches and works situated south of the chapel until they had made good their hold on the position. They were then able to take effective action against the enormously strong positions situated between the roads connecting Ablain, in the north, and Carency, in the south, with Souchez, on the east side of the main road from Bethune to Arras. The French, before the capture of Notre Dame de Lorette, had outflanked this position on the south and had got astride the road from Carency to Souchez, while the capture of the chapel and the fort enabled them to dominate Ablain. In addition, their successes in the south had also enabled them to command the road from Souchez to Ablain. Carency and Ablain were, therefore, practically surrounded, except for the roads along the little stream which flows from Carency northeast, by way of Souchez, and their fate was certain.

Lens

A combined attack delivered on the night of Wednesday, May 12, gave the French the whole of this position, after one of the fiercest encounters of the whole war, during which the Germans, according to the Paris report, fought with exceptional courage. By May 13, therefore, the French had captured the enormously strong position of Notre Dame de Lorette, Ablain, Carency and the greater part of Neuville, some miles to the southeast, after a series of battles, still unfinished at that date, which threw into the shade most of the big conflicts of past wars, and the French were in the position of being able to advance downhill to Lens, and to go on to other victories of the utmost importance. If the Germans were compelled to retire from Lens, Lille and Douai would, of course, be in danger, and the German lines of communication from Lille to Noyon and Roye in the south would be endangered; retreat from these positions might then be forced upon the Germans. Meantime the Germans were continuing their tremendous attack upon Ypres without any considerable success, while further south the British had made a determined but not particularly successful advance along the Aubers ridge, from Laventie and Neuve Chapelle toward Lille, an attack which, according to one account, was not so successful as it might have been, owing to lack of a sufficient supply of high explosives.

Eastern Theater

In the east, the position was not clear in its details, although it was certain that the retreat of the Russians, in face of the great Austro-German assault, continued. Summing up the position, the Vienna communiqués stated that from May 2 to 12 the Austro-German troops, by the victory of Tarnow and Gorlice, freed West Galicia from the Russians and caused the Russian front on the Nida and in the Carpathians to give way. The third and eighth Russian armies



(Copyright by Topical)
General view of Windhoek

were annihilated, and the ground from the Dunajec and Beskid mountains to the San, some 130 kilometers of territory, was recovered. The Russian prisoners captured between these dates numbered 143,500, 100 guns and 300 machine guns being also taken, while the entire staff of the Russian forty-eighth division of infantry, including General Korniloff, surrendered. This was the division which, according to a Petrograd communiqué, fought its way, under the leadership of General Korniloff, through the forces encircling it on May 7, and a few days later was very active at another part of the front. North of the Vistula the Austro-Hungarian troops were stated to have advanced across Stopnica, and the German troops to have captured Kielec. East of the Ussok pass the German and Hungarian troops captured several positions and advanced to the south of Turka. The German reports corroborated those from Vienna, and gave the capture by the German army under General von Mackensen of 103,500 Russian prisoners, 69 guns and 255 machine guns, not including, it was stated, the booty and over 40,000 prisoners taken in the Carpathians and north of the Vistula. Apart from the figures as to booty and prisoners, the Petrograd communiqués did not essentially contradict those from Berlin and Vienna, although a semi-official communiqué stated that the Russians had succeeded in effecting a rearrangement of their lines and in taking up a position eliminating entirely all fear of a final retreat.

Bukovina

In addition, the Petrograd reports dealt at considerable length with an important Russian advance in Bukovina, where the Austro-Hungarian troops were successfully driven across the Dniester. The Austro-Hungarian center was stated to have retired in disorder from the river toward the line Obertyn-Horodenka in the extreme east of Galicia, Obertyn being almost north and Horodenka northeast of Kolomea. To relieve the situation Austrian units successfully attacked near Chocimierz, northwest of Obertyn, two entire battalions being annihilated and a third surrendering. Near Horodenka the Austrians gave way late in the evening and began a disorderly retreat, the Russians capturing several thousand prisoners and guns and stores. Again, except on the point of losses and prisoners, the Austro-German communiqués confirmed, in a general way, those of Petrograd. The merest incidents in a war of this magnitude were the sinking of the GoIiath, a pre-dreadnought built in 1898-1900, which was sunk in the Dardanelles during a torpedo-boat attack, while protecting the French flank just inside the straits, and the sinking of two Turkish gunboats and a transport by the submarine E-14 which, with great daring, penetrated into the straits. A local event of great importance was, however, the capture of Windhoek by General Botha's most capable army. Windhoek being the capital of German South West Africa. One serious attempt was made to delay the advance of the northern army at Jackalswater, on the railway from Swakopmund to Windhoek, where the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves. General Botha, however, simply divided his army and went round the obstacle, the Germans then surrendering. There was no resistance at the capital, which, like Swakopmund, was left quite intact. Besides leaving this important town undamaged, the Germans left 3000 Europeans in the town, including women and children, clearly expecting that the capital and its inhabitants would be safe in the hands of the invading force. The position at May 13 was, therefore, that the German defending force was sandwiched between two armies, much superior in numbers, rapidly approaching each other from north and south, and the end appeared inevitable.

CANAL EXTENSION WORK IS PLANNED IN BOMBAY REGION

Sanction Given to Proceed With Protective Irrigation Work of Gokak Canal Project

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The secretary of state has given his sanction to the extension of the protective irrigation work of the Gokak canal extension project in the Bombay presidency. The existing Gokak canal is a small work of limited scope which derives its supplies from the Ghatprabha, a tributary of the Kistna, and serves to irrigate annually an area of little more than 8000 acres.

The cost and scope of the works now sanctioned so far surpass those of the existing works that the scheme practically amounts to the creation of a new irrigation system. One of the valleys down which the Ghatprabha pursues its way through the Ghats provides exceptional facilities for the storage of the abundant monsoon supplies which at present descend uselessly to the sea, and at a point named Daddi it is proposed to construct a dam which will have the effect of impounding 18,344,000,000 cubic feet of water, and will provide the means for a large extension of irrigation.

An area of no less than 493,000 acres, of which 132,000 acres will be irrigated, will be commanded in parts of the Bijapur and Belgaum districts.

Besides extending the advantages of irrigation to British territory, the project will command extensive areas in the native states of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhadi, Sangli and Kurundwad. The cost is estimated at 197 lakhs of rupees, and the net revenue on full development is expected to reach nearly eight and a half lakhs of rupees per annum.

STATEMENT ON SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PEKIN, China—In a statement issued by the Chinese government regarding the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations it is explained that the Chinese government had always aimed at increasing the friendship between China and Japan and at preserving peace in the far east. On Jan. 18 the Japanese minister suddenly presented a list of 21 demands, arranged in five groups, and the Chinese government immediately agreed to open negotiations, although there was no reason for the demands, and despite the palpable bluntness of the whole of them being aimed at the extension of Japanese rights and interests without any quid pro quo to China.

China, it is stated, approached the proposed conference in a spirit of the utmost friendliness and with a determination to deal with all questions in a spirit of frankness and sincerity. Before the negotiations actually began the Japanese minister raised many questions as to the number of delegates representing China, the number of meetings to be held each week, and the method of discussion, and although the views of the Chinese government were contrary to those of the Japanese minister, the former yielded on all points, so as to avoid a delay in the negotiations.

The statement then goes on to deal with the alleged dilatory methods on the part of Japan, the military steps taken by that country and the results of successive meetings.

CEREMONY HELD FOR LAUNCHING OF SWEDISH WARSHIP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The launching of the new Swedish battleship, the Sverige, recently took place at Gothenburg. King Gustav and nearly all the members of the Swedish royal family being present.

In the course of his speech King Gustav said: "The present time is grave and full of unrest, and the task of providing for the safety and welfare of the country is indeed an onerous one. The world war is still raging, and has even threatened us, but I have from the very beginning tried to maintain a strict neutrality, in the interest of the fatherland, and have up to now been successful. The chances of our becoming involved in the war, however, have not decreased since the war commenced, and we must be prepared for whatever may arise. I know that if the time should ever come to summon her sons to arms the whole nation would rise as one man to defend the country we all love."

The Sverige, which is the largest and most powerful warship in the Scandinavian navies at the present time, is a gift from the Swedish nation. The vessel, which will have an estimated speed of 22.5 knots, has a displacement of about 7000 tons, and carries four 28-centimeter, eight 15-centimeter and six 7.5-centimeter guns.

The sum of Kr. 18,000,000, the cost of the Sverige, was subscribed voluntarily by the inhabitants of Sweden, and is considered a remarkable proof of their patriotism.

WAR DOCUMENTS IN FRENCH AREA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Albert Sarraut, minister of public instruction, has issued a circular calling attention to the value of documents of all kinds relating to the war, and the advisability of collecting them. The minister is considering not so much those documents which are of recognized importance, but those which might be thought entirely valueless, such as posters, private circulars, notices sent around by social and religious bodies, commercial prospectuses, subscription lists, songs, hymns and musical documents, illustrated papers, portraits, photographs, caricatures, post cards and such paper money as has been issued at any particular place owing to the war.

Such a collection, M. Sarraut considers, would be of the greatest value, as giving some indication of the different stages of public opinion and feeling in various departments during the period of the war.

GIFT TO GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENOA, Italy—The University of Genoa and other high educational establishments of that city presented Gabriele d'Annunzio, on his recent memorable visit, with a plaque of gold as a mark of esteem. The ceremony took place in the courtyard of the university and was attended by the city authorities, the military, and all the professors and students of Genoa. Professor Maragliano, senator and rector magnificus of the university, thanked Signor d'Annunzio for having returned to Italy in order to voice the country's aspirations and ideals. In reply, the poet made a patriotic speech in a strain peculiarly suited to his learned audience.

GLASGOW CLERKS TO START WORK IN MAKING OF SHELLS

Arrangement Made Through Citizen Training Force to Utilize Spare Time of Clerical Help

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Through its citizen training force, Glasgow is about to put its hand to the plow in a new direction by utilizing the services of its clerical workers for shell-making in their evenings and spare time. An arrangement has been made to between the Pollokshields Company of the force and the directors of G. & W. Weir, Ltd., engineers, Cathcart, whereby a number of men will be engaged on the night shift in that factory in the manufacture of shells. About 60 men ordinarily engaged in clerical occupations will make a start immediately, to be followed by more later.

The movement which is thus about to reach fruition was inspired by statements of leading members of the cabinet that there was need of an increased output of munitions and that such work was as important to the nation at the present juncture as service in the field. Among the first to offer his services was a clergyman, who is now taking his place among the regular day workers. As soon as the necessary increase in machinery is available, those anxious to be of use can begin.

Clerks will necessarily enter on engineering work as novices, but they will be carefully trained and, as men of an alert type are chosen, the training should not be difficult. During their period of probation they will receive a fixed wage, after which they will have the regular wage for piece work. One squad will begin work at 5:30 p. m. and stop at midnight; another will take up the work from midnight till 6:30 a. m., the men working on either Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, or on Thursday, Friday and Sunday of each week.

It is hoped that arrangements may be made for an extension of this scheme to other districts of the city among busy firms, where shellmaking and other urgent work is carried on.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Post, a Conservative organ, has reproduced the following passage from the Sueddeutsche Konservativ Korrespondenz: "Latterly a number of occurrences have revealed a strong tendency within the ranks of the Social Democratic party to play into the hands of French nationalism. This tendency has been specially marked in Muelhausen. A section of the Socialist leaders, among them Herr Martin, a member of the Diet, made no secret of their French sympathies. The agitation continued until, at the beginning of March, seven Socialist municipal councilors, including Herr Martin, had to be arrested. The recent banishment of Herr Peirotes, a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag and the Diet, from the region of Strasbourg, is decidedly fortunate. From the beginning of the war Peirotes assumed an attitude of marked opposition toward the government and the military authorities, and openly sought to strengthen the anti-German tendency in Alsace."

The Vorwaerts observed, with reference to the foregoing, that the Reichstag must demand a clear explanation as to why the Socialist councilors had been arrested and also why the liberty of movement of one of its members had been curtailed.

MORE IRON ORE NEEDED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Executive Council of Miners Association in Cumberland Gets Communication From Home Office Urging Greater Output

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARLISLE, England—The executive council of the Cumberland Iron Ore Miners Association lately received an important letter from the home office, impressing upon them the urgent necessity of increasing the output of iron ore for use in manufacturing munitions.

In this letter Sir Edward Troup stated that while the men were working well up to normal hours, the output, owing to the absence of miners with the forces, and the falling off of the imports of ore, was insufficient to meet the necessary requirements of the country, and it was most important, therefore, that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment substantially to increase the output. Additional men might be obtained for blasting and other work from the slate quarries in Cumberland and Westmoreland and from the slate mines and quarries in North Wales, where work was slack. The men also might work longer hours or an increased number of shifts in the week, the present average being 11 shifts of eight hours in a fortnight.

The secretary of state was authorized on behalf of the government, Sir Edward Troup added, to convey to the council and through the council to the men, an emphatic assurance that at that moment there was an urgent need for an increased output of iron ore. The government recognized the value of the work the men were doing, and relied upon them to do all in their power at the present juncture to meet the national requirements in the great struggle in which the country was engaged.

The nature of the arrangements to be made was a matter for settlement between the owners and the men, and the secretary of state advised that a conference should take place as soon as possible between them, to consider and decide upon the steps to be taken, whether in the ways mentioned or otherwise, to increase the output.

Lord Kitchener, who had had his attention called to the present position in the industry, had expressed to the secretary of state his earnest desire that the workers and mine owners should agree upon the necessary arrangements without delay.

BRITISH TOYS AT EXHIBITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The East London Federation, of which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is the head, showed some of the toys manufactured in their Bow workshops at an exhibition at the Caxton hall recently. The federation also had a stall at the board of trade exhibition at the Agricultural hall.

It would appear that, owing to the efforts of Miss Pankhurst and her helpers, the beginnings of a toy-making industry have been made in the East End of London, which should, with encouragement and trade patronage, develop into something extremely valuable to the population of the East End. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Caxton hall stall that as many as 40 workers were now regularly employed, and that the introduction of this altogether new work had been much appreciated by the women, who had proved themselves extremely apt learners. The pay they receive is 5d. an hour, 1½d. more than the government wage. The products of the Bow workshops have much to recommend them. They are original in design and neatly and carefully executed. There has been a very successful attempt made to get away from the stereotyped doll's face seen up till now in every toy shop. The Bow dolls have distinctly individual countenances, the result of the cooperation of Miss Downing, the sculptor, in the establishment of the industry.

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UNITED STATES AID APPRECIATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Under the title, "Generous America," the Matin publishes an article enumerating the many works of assistance which the public of the United States have organized and supported since the beginning of the war. It is but fitting, says the French paper, that at a time when America herself has suffered from an act of war, we should remember the magnificent aid which the inexhaustible generosity of that country has brought to our soldiers, to our wounded and to our refugees since the beginning of the war.

It then quotes the names of a number of American societies which have contributed money toward the upkeep of the numerous institutions which have been established in and around the war zone by Americans. The central clearing house for American relief in the Rue Pierre Charon, under the direction of H. O. Beatty, where all offerings in kind are sent and where they are sorted and despatched to their proper destinations, is, to the French, a good example of the practical American way of doing things.

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Extra sizes up to 56 bust measure.

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Brassieres	.85 to 4.95
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especially designed to give the stout figure (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines, individuality and grace that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises we give you not only low prices but unusual advantages, duplicating to measure, with fittings and changing details to meet individual tastes. Mid-Summer Fashions, just issued, sent out of town upon request, to Dept. 16

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Is Made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
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MAKING OF SEALS IS TRADE MEETING VARIETY OF NEEDS

Although the days may have passed when the seal maker found a strong and widespread demand for his work, he still gains a comfortable living in the more or less steady demand for his wares. In the large cities he plies his trade, making the dies with which societies, corporations, public officials stamp their letters or other documents.

"It has been pretty much the same old story for 50 years; don't know of any changes worth mentioning," said a veteran maker of seals recently. "Can't say that there is any greater demand for seals today than there was ten or a dozen years ago," he continued. "In fact, I shouldn't wonder if the figures would show that the business had decreased a little."

"You see, it's like this. Whenever a society is organized, why of course they want a seal, and when a corporation is organized, why they have to have a seal, and every time a man becomes a notary public he has to have a seal, too. But the difficulty is, as far as the business is concerned, that seals last a long time. If they would only wear out, the seal business would boom, no doubt, but since they don't wear out unless they are misused, why the business keeps just about as, year after year, without any startling ups and downs. Of course it can't stop altogether as long as new societies and corporations and notary publics keep coming into existence, for I presume they will always be wanting seals to start out with. That seems to be an established custom. But there are never enough of them coming into existence at any one time to make our business over-lively."

"Another thing that has affected the business somewhat is that the day of new towns has practically passed. You see the connection? No new towns, no new town seals. If towns changed their seals frequently, that would help some, but as a rule they seem satisfied with their first choice."

The business itself is one that presents many interesting features. The word "seal" may mean an impressed device in wax or paper, or the metal stamp by which such an impression is made, or it may mean a small disk of colored paper attached to a letter or document and bearing some particular design. The business of making these disks of paper does not come within the province of the seal maker, properly so called. The business of the seal maker rather is to make the metal stamps with which impressions are to be transferred to paper or wax.

If the impression is to be made in wax, only one stamp is needed. Two are necessary for impressions on paper; they are called the upper and lower die. They are put in a hand press with a little space between them. The paper to be stamped is slipped into this space and the two dies on being brought together, one on each side of the paper, stamp the design or seal. Most of these hand presses are heavy and so are kept on the user's desk. But smaller ones of lighter material also are made, and these can be carried around in the owner's pocket.

Thus it is the business of the seal maker to furnish his customer with the instrument for making impressions, and these instruments, which, as has just been indicated, are really presses, are themselves generally termed seals—desk seals and pocket seals. They are used most often for stamping directly on writing paper, but can also be used where seals are to be affixed to diplomas. In this case a disk of gold or colored paper is placed over the ribbons that are to angle from the diploma, and the dies are brought together on ribbon, diploma and disk. When the diploma is removed from the press, both ribbons and disk have been affixed securely to the diploma by the pressing process and at the same time the institution's seal has been stamped upon the disk.

But notaries public and organizations in general do not bother with disks of colored paper. They use the presses simply for making an impression right on the writing paper. Sometimes they use the presses for stamping the seal on cards. If they do this often and the cards are thick, this helps to wear the dies out faster.

For writing paper that can be bought bearing raised seals in colors, where ordinarily a design has just the reverse appearance—that is, it is sunk into the paper—the raised seals are not made by the regular process, but are embossed, and the dies are spread with ink to make the color. These embossed seals are frequent on college note paper and such paper is usually very popular, especially with the freshmen.

Generally seal designs are round, but occasionally they are oval. Nearly always the design is completed before the order is given to the seal maker, though sometimes it is worked out only in part and the seal maker asked to complete as he thinks best. Designs may be simple or elaborate, according to the wishes of the patron. As a rule a notary public has on his design only his name, his title, and the name of his state. A corporation often uses its name, its state, and the date of its incorporation. An ordinary notary's seal, or, in other words, the press with the dies for making the impression, costs about \$3. A carefully done town seal may cost as much as \$50. But the average run of prices is said to be from \$3 to \$12.

Once in a while a seal maker gets an order for a family seal bearing the ancestral coat of arms, but such orders are becoming rarer all the time. Instead of looking to families of European descent for orders the seal maker looks to banks, mining companies, insurance companies, churches, societies, lodges, and the ever-increasing army of notaries; and if he is at all an expert in his business he manages to juggle financially in a fairly comfortable fashion.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the political science department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is recommending that the widespread interest in international law, especially as regards contraband, be met by reading and discussing in clubs the numerous current articles on the subject. The committee on rural schools has as its chairman, Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Sherman, Tex., who is also vice-chairman of the department. Mrs. Barry is making an interstate survey of rural schools, and of the service club women can well render them. She is also urging clubs to secure full information in regard to local and national rural school conditions, and to pursue measures which promise to improve both. A survey of the rural school or schools within the influence of a given club is recommended, together with consideration of the resulting public interest.

Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott, president of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Marian Longfellow, regent of the Old North chapter, D. A. R., of Massachusetts, and a niece of Longfellow, will be speakers at the dedicatory exercises to be held at the birthplace of the poet in Portland June 7, the first day of the Maine state exposition. A luncheon will be held at the Falmouth hotel after which Mrs. Longfellow will talk on "Henry W. Longfellow, the Poet and the Man." Many of the Maine Society, D. A. R., and officers of Maine women's clubs will be among the guests.

The executive council and committees of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party were entertained by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, the chairman of the party, at her home in Milton Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Glendower Evans talked of the recent women's conference at The Hague. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, who has also just returned from The Hague, spoke of the resolutions committee work there.

Although the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, June 24 and 25, at Marion, is the official closing of the club season in the state, most of the clubs have already held their annual meetings and made plans for next season's work. It has been announced that not a single club has decreased in its membership, many having been compelled to make changes in their by-laws to permit enlargement of the membership.

The Women's City Club party is off tomorrow night to the California exposition on its thirty-eight day tour extending from Boston to Banff, along the entire Pacific coast and back via Arizona and the Grand Canyon. Three days at San Diego and a week at San Francisco will give opportunity for seeing both expositions. Among those included in the group are Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hackett, Mrs. Charles W. Hackett and Miss Mary Hackett, Miss F. Lesbia Wharf, Miss Susan A. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilfrid Paley and Miss Eleanor Paley, the Misses A. H. and Luella B. Ames, Miss Anne P. Appleton, Miss Annie Barton, Mrs. C. James Connelly and Miss M. E. Connelly, Mrs. Henry O. Cushman, Mrs. Edward Hartshorn, Mrs. John A. Lamson, Miss Clara A. Morse, Mrs. Charles F. White, Mrs. G. Philip Gardner, Mrs. Charles H. Watson and Miss L. S. Watson, Miss Fanny H. Prescott and other members of the club with members of their families. The party is expected back in Boston July 14.

A picnic at Wingersheek beach is scheduled for June 12. Special cars for the party will be attached to the train leaving the North station at 12:40, and autos will meet the party at West Gloucester to take them to the beach. Much interest has been evident in the proposition for a summer clubhouse or camp to be managed by the club for its members and friends, and Wingersheek Inn is believed to fulfill many of the requirements. Mrs. James J. Storror and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird are alternating as hostesses at afternoon social hour in the clubhouse on Tuesdays from 4 to 6. The Kanrich trio, assisted by Miss Gertrude Tingley, contralto, will give a musical next Wednesday evening between 7:30 and 8:30.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening's outing of the Business Women's Club, Boston, at Kendall Green, is under the direction of Miss C. Henrietta Cattanch and Miss Agnes P. Higgins. Mrs. Robert Grant will be the guest of honor Tuesday at dinner at the clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin street and in the evening will read a collection of war letters from the soldiers and civilians in Europe and war districts. The spring business meeting will be held June 15. Mrs. George H. Flebbe (Beulah Marie Dix) is to read her war drama "Across the Border" at the clubhouse, June 16 at 8 o'clock. An all-day excursion about Fayville is planned for June 17 under the leadership of Miss Clara E. Pierce. By invitation of Miss Harriet M. Wood, club members are invited to join the all-day trip of the Old South Historical Association to Marshfield and Green harbor, June 19.

The final season's meeting of the Jewish Ladies Aid Society was held in Somerville Tuesday at which reports of the work and a program of readings by Miss Eleanor V. Nemer and music were given. Officers of the Athena Club of Dorchester elected for the coming year are: President, Corinne G. White; vice-presidents, Grace R. Hallet, Margaret S. Mansfield; recording secretary, Laura L. Paine; corresponding secretary, Julia E. Keith; treasurer, Jennie F. Ballou.

The West Medford Women's Club closed their first year of activities Thursday afternoon, with a luncheon at the Hotel Thorndike. Mrs. Lona Carleton and Mrs. Florence R. Decker gave an exhibition dance. Mrs. Sarah E. Connell, president, made the address of welcome. Mrs. Percy Wolfe was chairman of the committee in charge.

South End Club has elected Mrs. Silas Ayer, president; vice-president, Miss Ida

Gilbreth; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Kendall; secretary, Miss Littlefield. The directors are Mrs. Robert A. Woods, Mrs. Arthur W. Cushing and Mrs. M. Bosquet. Mrs. Bullard was elected auditor.

The annual meeting of the Boston Proofreaders Association will be held the evening of June 10 at the home of Mrs. Myra B. Lord, 85 Kenwood street, Brookline. Members are invited to inspect the proposed new meeting-place, 301 Newbury street, the home of the American Society of Colonial Families, before the meeting, when the vote will be taken.

Officers for the ensuing year of the Popular Author's Literary Club have been announced as follows: President, Mrs. Pauline C. Bacon; vice-president, Miss Helen L. Frazier; recording secretary, Mrs. Winnie Winch; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laura A. Mirick; treasurer, Louise A. Henry.

The South Shore Musical Club of Weymouth has chosen the following officers: President, Mrs. Grace Putnam; vice-president, Mrs. Josephine Avery; recording secretary, Miss Emma Clapp; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Clapp; treasurer, Miss Mary Dyer; historian, Mrs. Jennie Worcester; auditor, Mrs. Nellie Emerson.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE PLAN FOR A NEW TEXAS UNIVERSITY

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans are being developed to construct a five or six acre lake on Turtle creek, directly west of Dallas hall on the Southern Methodist University property. The stream will be dammed to make a lake and an attractive concrete bridge will be constructed across the water. The banks will be beautified, and, it is said, the spot will be one of the most beautiful in this section of the country. The depth of the water will be sufficient for any use to which the school may wish to put it, says the News. Work on the dam will begin in the near future.

The contract for the well to supply the university and the surrounding country was let to J. E. Faucett & Co. The work will cost \$20,000. The contract specifies that it shall be drilled to Trippity sands strata, where the best water available in north Texas is to be found.

The well will have to be drilled 3000 feet to reach this strata. A six-inch pipe will be put in. It will be located about 3000 feet west of Dallas hall on the banks of Turtle creek. It is estimated that a well of this kind will flow about 750,000 gallons a day. The well will probably be of the flowing variety, and will furnish the purest artesian water. Near-by wells have a pressure of 50 pounds, and this one is expected to develop about 30 pounds pressure.

A contract will soon be let for an aerating pool near the well, and for a pumping plant which will probably be situated on the campus. The aerating pool is necessary, as the water flowing from the well will come out at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

A contract will also be let at an early date for a 100,000-gallon elevated steel tank for storage purposes. The bottom of the tank will be about 70 feet from the ground and the distance to the top will be 93 feet. In the future this will be encased in an ornamental brick tower. An observatory will be built on top.

Contractors are at work on the gravel paving around Dallas hall. Work is also progressing on the paving on University boulevard to connect the Preston road with the present paving on Haynie avenue. When this is completed there will be an ideal stretch of road from the Preston road around the main building on the campus.

For construction on the first business houses near the university Judge A. W. Walker is having building material sent to the site. He said he will construct one or more brick buildings just east of the university campus. He said he had not worked out the plans for the buildings yet, but would lay foundations for two-story structures. It is understood that one of the buildings to be erected in this vicinity will be occupied by a bank.

FEDERAL BOARD INSPECTS NAVAL SHIP IN BOSTON

Headed by Capt. Henry B. Wilson, president of the United States naval board for inspection and survey for ships, the members of the board today are inspecting the several battleships, cruisers and smaller vessels tied up at the Charlestown navy yard. They will confer with the commanding officers of the battleships New Jersey, Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia and Rhode Island, the scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham and Salem, the tender Dixie, and the torpedo boat destroyers. After which they will be conducted over the vessels, examining their conditions.

It is expected the inspection will continue through Monday or Tuesday. A report on the condition of each craft will be forwarded to Washington where the repairs to be made will be determined upon. From Boston the board will travel to other navy yards along the coast and inspect the rest of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet.

The destroyer Downes is today in drydock for repairs as a result of striking a submerged object while coming into port recently. The vessel is expected to get away next week, going probably to Long Island sound for practice.

SUBWAY LOAN ADVERTISED
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The initial step in the construction of the Broad Street subway and the Frankford "L" was made recently when the advertising of the \$6,000,000 transit loan began, says the Ledger.

ASSOCIATION OF OLD TRAIL DRIVERS FORMED

Organization Comprises Cowmen Who Drove Cattle to Market in the Southwest More Than Half a Century Ago

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Cowmen of the Southwest, who a half century ago drove cattle to market along the old trails leading from Texas to the pastures and markets of the North, formed an organization here during the Texas cattle raisers' convention, says the Express, the object of which will be both historical and social.

Seven states are represented on the membership roll. They are Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado. Among those who registered their names as applicants for membership were Mrs. P. J. Lovelady of San Antonio, and Mrs. Amanda Burke of Cotulla. Mrs. Burke drove her own cattle and Mrs. Lovelady accompanied her husband northward when he drove their herds to market.

The organization is known as the Old Trail Drivers' Association and will meet annually at the same dates as the Texas cattle raisers. J. R. Blocker is president, George W. Saunders, vice-president; Luther A. Lawhon, secretary; and R. B. Pumphrey, treasurer. The name of the oldest driver recorded is J. B. Murrah of Juno, who made his first trip over the trail with a herd of Texas cattle in 1866. S. A. Combs of San Antonio is next to the oldest, having started in 1867. A. C. McGehee of San Marcos made his first trip in 1869, and is third on the list.

LEGISLATURE IS PROROGUED AS R. R. BILLS PASS

(Continued from page one)

ocratic leader of the House, sided with Mr. Lomasney.

All the opposition proved futile, however, the House concurring with the Senate in its change.

An amendment offered by Mr. Lomasney, which provided that the public service commission should proceed to prosecute the New Haven for its unlawful holdings under the Washburn act of 1913, was defeated, 94 to 118.

As finally passed and signed, the validation bill contained the caveat provision drafted by George W. Anderson, counsel for the public service commission, and a provision for an investigation of the New Haven investments and contingent liabilities.

As signed, the securities, or stock and bond, bill meets the desires of the savings bank men and makes plain that no retroactive action is intended.

It also meets the objections raised by Henry B. Day of the Boston & Maine state trustees, inasmuch as the approval of the public service commission is not required for the renewal of notes running 12 months or less.

During a recess taken by the House about 7 p. m., about 60 Democratic members were guests of Governor Walsh at a dinner at the Hotel Lenox. Representative McLaughlin was presented with a gold watch by the Governor on behalf of the Democratic members as a remembrance of his floor leadership for the party during the session.

Appointments to the legislative recess committee, which will investigate and report on their subjects to the next Legislature, were announced by the presiding officers of the two branches just before prorogation yesterday as follows: Taxation—Senators Tufts of Waltham and Wells of Haverhill, Representatives Drury of Waltham, Felton of Greenfield, Catherton of Beverly and McMorrow of Boston.

Investigation of terminal facilities in Boston—Senators Cavanaugh of Everett and Hays of Boston; Representatives Wilson of Boston, Greenwood of Everett and Robinson of Boston.

The members at large from the Legislature assigned to go in the state's official delegation to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco were: Senators Eldridge of Somerville and Fitzgerald of Boston; Representatives Achin of Lowell, Lucke of Worcester, Hull of Great Barrington and E. F. McLaughlin of Boston.

[A complete review of the work of the present Legislature may be found on page 10.]

DEMAND FOR CANADA CHEESE INCREASES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the extraordinary demand for Canadian cheese the domestic price has advanced 3 cents lately on both old and new; the former now being quoted retail at 25 and the latter at 22 cents. Butter is becoming easier, best creamery ranges between 35 and 38 cents per pound, says the Citizen.

Last week there were 44,000 boxes of cheese shipped from Canada to the old country, compared with 5300 in the corresponding week last year. Heavy shipments have been maintained for some time past. The outlook is not favorable for lower prices.

ONTARIO JUDGE PROMOTED
OTTAWA, Ont.—Alphonse B. Klein, for 22 years junior judge of Bruce county, has been promoted to be senior judge, succeeding Judge William Barrett. The new junior judge of the county is A. M. Greig, a barrister of Almonte, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.



Illustrations drawn from styles of the New Shepard Fashion Organization

THE SHEPARD STORES EXHIBIT

Dorothy Dodd

NEW MID-SUMMER SHOES

In addition to our already splendid showing of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes, we place on exhibition newly arrived models that show the latest style tendencies.

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are so different from other shoes that we recommend them above all others, and these smart new styles will captivate women's hearts. And to smartness they unite comfort, for

these fashionable shoes do not require "breaking in"

and are comfortable from the moment you put them on. The reason that ordinary shoes are uncomfortable when they are new is because of the stiff, new soles. The soles of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are soft, flexible and a delight to walk in. No other maker can make these flexible soles, because the process is patented.

the smartest shoes to be had at \$3.50 to \$5.50 pair

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are luxuriously comfortable and fit like a silk stocking. Your feet will look smaller in "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes because you can wear a closer fit in the most fashionable style. They're so flexible that they yield to the slightest movement, and so perfectly shaped that they fit snugly, and give a trim smartness to the foot; no binding, no wrinkles, no tightness anywhere.

These new "Dorothy Dodd" styles are the latest and most fashionable. The styles of the highest-priced shoes are to be had in "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes at \$3.50 to \$5.50. The quality is not even approached in other \$3.50 to \$5.50 shoes, because the "Dorothy Dodd" factory is recognized as the largest and best of its kind in the world.

These shoes can be bought in Boston only at

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TREMONT ST.
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—Here are some of the new "Dorothy Dodd" styles that give not only an "air" of smartness but COMFORT to the wearer, and insure a better-fitting shoe than you have ever worn before.



TRIAL OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN SMALL CITY AIM

McMinnville, Ore., Trial of Educational System Is Cause of Queries and Comment to City's Advantage, Says the Supt.

McMINNVILLE, Ore.—The junior high school here has been discussed in several of the leading educational periodicals and has attracted the attention of school authorities in all parts of the country, says a special to the Portland Oregonian on the statement of City Superintendent Rutherford recently.

"Perhaps the principal reason for this general interest," said Mr. Rutherford, "is that McMinnville is much smaller than any of the 10 or 12 other American towns that have established complete schools of this type. Its success is attracting the attention of a great many smaller towns all over the country, which are interested in this new and popular form of organization."

"The working of the school has been so satisfactory and the plan is so popular with both students and patrons that the school officials here think the small, compact city is the place where the junior high school will do its best work. So many inquiries have been received that a small bulletin has been prepared to answer them. A recent mail brought the superintendent letters of inquiry from seven different states."

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT WORK

As a rule settlement and neighborhood houses never have too many volunteer workers. They are ever asking for more, and very often they ask particularly for college students. Sometimes they also ask for college students as resident workers. In either case the student who hears such a call and does not heed it is losing an opportunity for contact with a world that is peculiarly instructive.

Such is the view of a college girl now attending Boston University who is also a resident worker at the Frances E. Willard settlement. "Residence in a settlement has taught me many lessons which otherwise would have slipped by unheeded," she says. "In some settlement houses there are classes for non-English-speaking mothers who come to learn the language spoken by their children in the 'new country.' Contact with such mothers, some of whom have known the sting of exile in Siberia, some of whom have had the sword of persecution enter into their very homes, cannot help but awaken sympathy within us."

"In meeting such women week after week the vital thing to us is not the lessons in English that we teach but the lessons of life that we learn. As we listen to the tales of hope and joy, sorrow and sadness, we realize that after all barring creed and nationality, humanity is made up of the same fabric."

"The opportunities in children's clubs," says this same girl, "cannot be measured by any remuneration, of however much importance the remuneration may seem to the average college girl. As in the case of the mothers' clubs, so here, too, it is the teachers who receive the greater benefit. We get a glimpse into lives on which experience has branded her mark deeply. This direct contact with chil-

dren is invaluable to those of us who intend to take up teaching as a profession. Furthermore, through the lessons learned in the settlement our later experiences in the school of life become richer and more blessed."

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FANCY WHITE SHOES



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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

W. W. Jacobs

HUMORIST AND WRITER OF SHORT STORIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON.—The origin of the short-story writer is as obscure as that of the famous dodo, but the origin of that kind of writer is not so important as the present-day product of the genus. The short story has a literary function all its own, or, rather, it should have.

The list of short-story writers is a very long one; yet what a surprisingly short one it really is. That paradox will probably explain itself, which rarely happens to the average short story. At the head of the short list of modern writers we can safely place the name of W. W. Jacobs as regards stories of seafaring folk. In his own way Mr. Jacobs struck a particularly original chord of human personality and is giving us the range of its many phases, each differing in its individuality, yet preserving the motif throughout. He plays with the gamut of these human idiosyncrasies as a master musician deals with an aria, and the grave and gay, the light and subtle comedy and tragedy, the one piquant and the latter farcical, to the degree of pleasing. His powers of observation and analysis of human traits and characteristics are little short of amazing. He looks on the ordinary day life of his characters with an eye which misses nothing, and handles his material with a consummate skill. One often wonders what striking portraits his canvases would have shown had Mr. Jacobs chosen pigment as his medium of expression. How infectious would have been his joy in dealing with the intricate tones of the modeling of the night watchman's face, for instance, or the cunning capriciousness of Sam.

Local Color

In this writer's work we also meet with an atmosphere and local color which are remarkable in the extreme. Not the least factor of this excellence is the pervading sense of humor threading through most of his stories, lightly touching here and there, in its mazy and charming undulations, the borders of cynicism, but never crossing the thin line which divides the two. Underlying all there is discernible the rare tenderness which the writer feels for his characters, and the reader does not fail to catch this. The surprising part is how the average reader of W. W. Jacobs' stories knows exactly, or thinks he does, what type of man the author must be, and conjures up the vision of the bluff, breezy, ruddy-browed, swinging-gaited robust individual, with a clutch of the hand like the grip of a small donkey engine. But the average reader is wrong, quite wrong; the author of "Many Carriages" and "Odd-Craft" is the exact antithesis of this description.

Although Mr. Jacobs' personality is a pleasant surprise, it seems almost difficult to imagine just how he came to acquire such a surprisingly correct knowledge and observation of the characters he portrays, and the explanation of this affords an even greater surprise than that of his personality. As a matter of fact, like most of his stories his life is full of surprises at every turn. The first is the statement that his early years were spent at Wapping on the Thames, which is close to the Tower bridge. Wapping was the rendezvous for every kind of seafaring man under the sun. There it was that Jacobs met his characters and grew up with them, coming to know them even more inti-

mately than the letters of the alphabet; and the first impressions they made upon him were that they were all just dear, delightful humans. This must have held his interest to an extraordinary extent, kindling in him the tender affection for these characters which insists upon showing itself now and again in his stories. These impressions were fortunately allowed to remain undisturbed for many years before he drew upon them for his literary material. Had a ruthless, impetuous immaturity set itself upon these, it would probably have resulted in their being lost to posterity.

In Civil Service

At a comparatively early age he entered the savings bank department of the civil service and spent 20 years in its employment. At the age of about 19 he left the neighborhood of Wapping, and more or less lost touch with his old friends of the barge and the tramp steamer, but memory was crammed with their biographies, due to appear at a later date. A year after leaving Wapping young Jacobs commenced writing little stories. These were contributed to the Blackfriars Magazine, a monthly, published in connection with and solely for the benefit of the General Post Office and its employees. This, of course, was considered more or less a family affair, and in all probability these contributions were made gratuitously by the staff. The first real venture Mr. Jacobs made into the literary world was with some little stories sent to a paper with the nomenclature of "Rare Bits"; these were accepted, and the munificent sum of 5 shillings was paid to their author. These efforts gradually became a regular habit, weighted possibly by the increment which supplemented a not too cumbersome salary. The success attending these first attempts led to greater endeavors and wider fields of aspiration, and some small contributions were sent to the weekly paper To Day, then edited by the well-known writer, Jerome K. Jerome.

By this time W. W. Jacobs was just finding himself as a writer of humorous stories, and his thoughts naturally reverted to the early days at Wapping, and although some eight years had elapsed since then, his memory was replete with material. It was then that the "Many Carriages" series was started, appearing in To Day, which subsequently incorporated The Idler, also edited by Jerome. "Many Carriages," as a series of short stories, proved an unqualified success, and when these were published in book form they brought their writer into a prominence which has since steadily increased. It was then, Mr. Jacobs explains, that the prices for his work rose somewhat from 5 shillings, and he was asked to contribute to the Strand Magazine, and has continued to do so ever since.

Methods of Work

His methods of work are far from systematic, he declares. As an incentive to this end, he once placed a notice on his door: "Office hours 10 to 4." As a matter of fact, this writer has a method, which, like his originality and humor, is all his own. There was wisdom in his methods from the outset. He continued, his work in the Civil Service long after he had established a name, when others with a tinge of his popularity and renown would have plunged headlong into

a literary career to find their work deteriorating under the pressure and lure of commercial demands. In this respect he has been singularly fortunate, inasmuch as he has been enabled to work at his very best and has not had to systematize his inspirations for commercial purposes. Unlike most authors Mr. Jacobs does not work from a plot and mold his characters accordingly. He takes a character from the fund of his early days, and on and around that character he builds his story, that is why they are so human and attractive.

In illustrating his remark that it was strange how those who know one intimately should discredit the ability one might possess in any direction, Mr. Jacobs told the following story: Two mutual friends, both of whom had known him for many years, met and were discussing his writings. "Have you seen those things of Jacobs?" one asked. "Yes, I have," was the reply. "Well, what do you think of them?" the first asked again. "If I did not know," came the answer, "what a silly old ass he is, I should think them very funny."

Although many of his short stories have been dramatized for the stage, and lately adapted for film plays, his list of plays is not a long one. His play "Beauty and the Barge," has recently been toured through the United States by Cyril Maude, and a curtain raiser of his entitled, "Keeping Up Appearances," is now being played at the Savoy theater, London.

Among his best known publications are: "Many Carriages," "The Skipper's Wooing," "Sea Urchins," "Odd-Craft," "At Sunnich Port," "Dialstone Lane," "Salthaven," etc., etc.

N. E. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS HAVE ANNUAL ELECTION

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The grand council of New England United Commercial Travelers Friday elected the following officers:

George E. Deland of Worcester, Mass., grand counselor; P. S. Willard of Wethersfield, Conn., grand junior counselor; H. C. Cassidy of Springfield, Mass., grand past counselor; W. H. Hanscom of Haverhill, Mass., grand conductor; C. B. Reynolds of Portland, Me., grand past; L. M. Graves of Boston, grand sentinel; Charles A. Haines of Melrose, Mass., grand secretary; A. B. Timmons of Burlington, grand treasurer. The officers were publicly installed by Supreme Conductor George E. Hunt of Everett, Mass., and C. W. Bernard, Jr., of Boston, acting grand conductor.

The convention closes today with a grand parade and field day.

PHI BETA KAPPA PLANS

In connection with the Harvard commencement Phi Beta Kappa exercises will be held June 21, opening with a business meeting of the Harvard chapter in the morning. The annual meeting follows in Sanders theater. The oration will be delivered by James Ford Rhodes, the historian, and the poem by Alfred Noyes. In connection with that meeting President Lowell will make the award of prizes for the year. The annual dinner at Harvard Union will follow.

FARM BUREAU AIDING NORFOLK COUNTY MEN

Agent Travels Through District Studying Agricultural Possibilities and Giving Practical Instruction Talks

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Norfolk county farm bureau, an organization of business men and farmers to develop the industries and especially the agricultural resources of the district, has already made considerable progress through the activities of its agent, W. A. Munson, who has been giving aid in many practical ways since the bureau was incorporated two months ago.

Mr. Munson, who is agent alike for the United States department of agriculture and for the bureau, has given several field lessons to groups of fruit growers in spraying and pruning methods with the object of helping them to grow a better grade of fruit.

Mr. Munson says that a good deal of the benefit of these meetings comes from the getting together of the men in the district, resulting in their discussion of mutual problems. These meetings are also good preparation for the cooperative marketing plan which it is hoped to put in operation later.

The county agent is also daily meeting farmers and others interested in agriculture and discussing with them points of farming interest, such as fertilizers, testing soils for acidity, application of lime, application of cover crops, installing dairy records, establishing alfalfa plots, pruning and spraying for fruit trees, etc.

Mr. Munson believes that a much larger area of the county could be cultivated than is now the case. He says that state figures show that at present only 40 per cent of the farm property in Massachusetts is improved, that 75 per cent of the residents are non-producers of food products, and only about one fifth of the agricultural products consumed annually in this state are raised here. There are thousands of acres of lands, he says, which ought to be devoted to poultry raising, to help produce the 25,000,000 worth of poultry products brought into the state every year.

The program of the county agent calls for the examination of the county as exhibited by topography, soil, climate, people, markets, transportation, live stock and rural organizations; establishment of better farm practice through assistance rendered to farmers in connection with improvement of soil, crops and animals; giving assistance to the existing organizations that will be helpful to them in furthering their work, and in establishing new organizations as they may be needed; arrangement of all available data relating to the agriculture of the county to the end of developing a definite agricultural program for the county.

Another branch of the work is carried for boys and girls who are already making a good showing in some sections of the county, according to Mr. Munson, both in garden work at school and at home, and in poultry raising.

Officers of the bureau are as follows: President, Evan F. Richardson, Millis; first vice-president, Frank G. Allen, Norwood; second vice-president, Jacob F. Geb, Franklin; third vice-president, Willard E. Ward, Brookline; treasurer, Henry D. Humphrey, Dedham; secretary, Ernest H. Gilbert, Stoughton; county agent, W. A. Munson, registry of deeds, Dedham.

GOOD ROADS VICTORY DINNER IS PLANNED

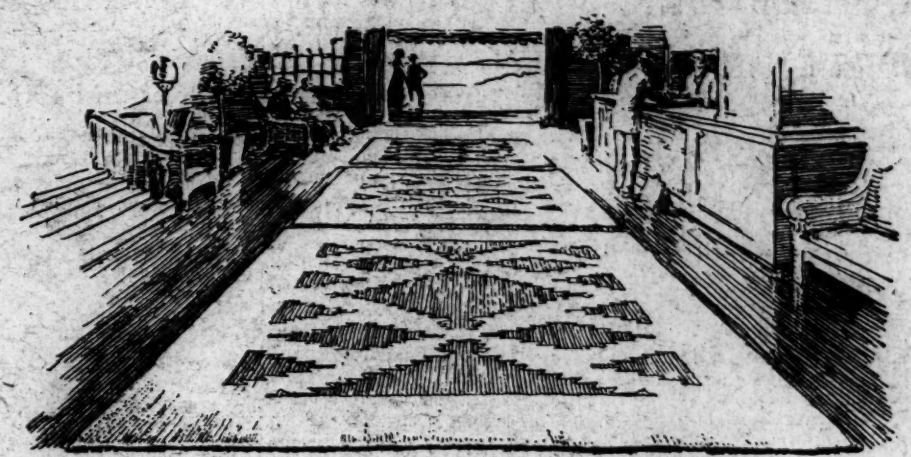
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All the invitations are out and final plans made for the dinner in the Hotel Kimball on Tuesday to celebrate the new get-together spirit of western Massachusetts. The purpose of the dinner is to show the appreciation of the western end of the state for the work done by legislators and others to secure the \$2,500,000 appropriation this year for better roads in this part of the state. The guests of honor are to be Governor Walsh, Calvin Coolidge, president of the Senate, Channing Cox, speaker of the House, the legislative committee on roads and bridges, the House ways and means committee, the western Massachusetts transportation commission, the state highway commission and other citizens who worked hard for good roads. The celebration is to be engineered by the United Hill Towns Transit Association, the Hampden County Improvement League, the Springfield Automobile Club, the Western New England Chamber of Commerce and the Springfield Board of Trade.

SULPHUR RIVER DOCKS PROPOSED TEXARKANA, Tex.—The Board of Trade is considering forming an improvement district to finance the erection of terminals and locks and dams on Sulphur river, eight miles south of Texarkana. The plan was launched by United States Senator Sheppard recently in an address before the Board of Trade. The terminal probably would be located between the Kansas City Southern and Texas and Pacific crossings of the river, says the Little Rock Gazette.

RAILWAY NAME CHANGED

BROOKFIELD, Mass.—An official announcement was made yesterday afternoon at the Brookfield office of what for the past 17 years has been called the Warren, Brookfield & Spencer street railway, the name of the line has been changed to the Worcester & Warren Street Railway Company.

Open all day Saturdays until June 26—Paine's



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Service that insures a pleasing selection and satisfaction.

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PAINE'S OWN DESIGNS, decorative and dependable, in all the wanted sizes and colorings, for example, the following and smaller sizes:

Imported Scotch Holyrood Rugs, 9x12 ft. \$37.50
Algerian Porch Rugs, imported, 9x12 ft. \$25.00
Heavy Rag Rugs, "The Fenway," 9x12 ft. \$25.00
Figured "Crest" Rugs, newest colors, 9x12 ft. \$9.50
Chinese Rush Rugs, Oval in shape, 9x12 ft. \$20.00
Bangalore Rugs, hand-made in India, 9x12 ft. \$30.00
"Stuart" Cottage Rugs, heavy fibre, 9x12 ft. \$10.00
"Copley" Rag Rugs, very durable, 9x12 ft. \$10.00

Preferred Selections of Oriental and American Rugs

20 Fine Persian Carpets, unusual designs and colorings, perfect specimens, about 9x12 ft., at \$145.00.
85 Selected Persian Mossoul Rugs, a quite exceptional collection, about 4x7 ft., at \$25.00.

Best Axminster Rugs, a new collection of Paine's own designs, 9x12 ft., inexpensive yet effective, \$24.75.
5-Frame Royal Wilton Rugs, a wide variety of Oriental and all-over designs, 9x12 ft., at \$32.50.

Cold Storage for Rugs, insured at 3% of valuation.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street and St. James Avenue, Boston

BOSTON WOMEN TO ATTEND UNION WORKERS' MEETING

Fifth Biennial Convention of the National League to Be Opened in New York on Monday

Boston will be represented by delegates and speakers at the fifth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, numbering over 100,000 women, to be held in New York next week, opening with a mass meeting Monday in Cooper hall.

The 70 delegates from the women's trade union leagues in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Springfield, Ill., Chicago and other cities of the far west, and the state committees will represent a wide range of trades, in which women have been organized, among them garment workers, boot and shoe workers, glove workers, typists, stenographers, waitresses, clerks, tailors, telegraphers, telephone operators and dressmakers.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, who has been president of the National league since 1907, will be a speaker. Mrs. Robins is one of the most active women in the organization of women in the 295 trades employing them in this country, although she has never been employed in

a factory. Miss Julie O'Connor, president of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, will be another speaker. Miss Melinda Scott, well known as a labor leader in this country, will preside at the mass meeting. Besides these there will be on the list of speakers Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, James H. Walters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago. Delegates to the convention will be the guests of the Y. W. C. A. They will be entertained by the Woman's Suffrage Party at a luncheon, since one of the five planks in the league's platform is "Full Citizenship for Women."

The need for a school to train organizers has long been felt by the national organization and one of the important topics to be discussed by the convention will be the establishment of such a school. The machinery of the school is ready to start, and now the necessary funds must be raised.

To get the year's training for organization work, a girl must leave her trade, and to make this possible an attempt is being made to establish a number of scholarships which will cover the student's expenses and place her in a paying position when she has finished the course.

The curriculum of the course will include the study of the philosophy of trade unionism, the history of trade unionism in England, Europe and America, a study of current labor legislation, current history of the women's movement, the need of full citizenship for women, and parliamentary law. The

instruction has been made possible by an offer from Northwestern University. This will be supplemented by field practice in several large cities under the direction of Miss Agnes Nestor.

CAPTAIN GILL ASSIGNED

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. A. Gill of the naval examining board has been assigned to command the battleship Delaware, succeeding Capt. W. L. Rodgers, who goes to the naval general board.

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Best for Every Day In All Walks of Life WORK OR PLAY

Look at this Heel and Sole It shows why they are best. Wear them and let the air cushion and rubber studs act as a cushion on hard pavements.

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On the Diamond Where fast running and quick stopping win games.

On Mountain Trails Where sure footing adds to pleasure.

Boating Where absolute security is demanded.

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Dainty White Dresses..... .50, .75, 1.00
Hand-made Dresses..... 1.50, 1.75, 2.00
Summer Underwear, per garment..... .25
Children's Shirts and Drawers, per garment..... .25
Fancy Striped Sox, also plain colors..... .25
Smocked Plisse Rompers..... 1.75
Crepellette Rompers, pink and blue stripes..... .75
Seersucker Rompers, pink, blue or tan stripe..... .50
Dainty Muslin Bonnets..... .50, .75, 1.00
Infants' P. K. Wash Hats, buttoned on crown..... .50, .75

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WORK OF SAVING ANTIQUITIES IN N. E. GROWING

Society for Their Preservation Now Seeks Headquarters Building and Endowment—Many Old Houses Restored

At the end of the first five years of its activities the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities finds that its work has grown to such an extent as to make a headquarters building and a museum endowment urgently necessary. At present the society is trying to combine in the one room it occupies at 9 Ashburton place a museum, a library, loan exhibitions and general office work.

The very inadequacy, however, of the society's quarters furnishes evidence of the progress made; although the original plans have not worked out altogether as it was hoped, results have been attained in unforeseen directions so that all in all the society has thoroughly justified its establishment as a power for good in New England.

In the name of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is clearly indicated the purpose of the organization. The most important antiquities which it aims to preserve are houses built in the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It started with the avowed object of securing 2000 members and using the annual receipts for dues directly for preservation work through the purchase and restoration of an old building or two every year. But the cost of maintaining the society itself has proved far greater than was anticipated so that some curtailment of these plans was necessary. Nevertheless at the close of its first half decade the society has to its credit the ownership of four houses of importance and is now endeavoring to complete funds for the purchase of a fifth. In addition the society is bringing about indirectly the rescue by other organizations of several houses each year, so widespread is its influence.

Just now it is the Bennett-Boardman house in Saugus, Mass., that the society is endeavoring to save. This house was built by Samuel Bennett some time between 1649 and 1656 and is one of the oldest houses standing in New England, being of the rare type with an overhanging second story. Of this house W. S. Appleton, secretary of the society, says that he knows of no other of the seventeenth century that has come down to the present time so little altered and still retaining so many of its valuable features—such as original chimney, many original doors, original sills, unplastered ceilings, fine and varied old hinges, etc. A minimum of \$4000 is needed to purchase the house and put it in repair and to buy an acre of land, and a further \$2000 could be utilized for a separate caretaker's cottage so that the old house would not have to be modernized in any way. The society is not appealing to its own members for the money but is earnestly hoping that some of the descendants of former owners of the house—among whom were Samuel Bennett, Phoebe Franklin, Peter Coffin, Thomas Brattle, John Eyre and William Boardman—will give the help which will make the purchase of this picturesque landmark possible.

The first house the society acquired was the Sweet-Isley house in Newbury, erected about 1670. Only recently by the vacating of the tenant the place was left for the first time in many years without a representative of the Isley family. Since then the society has completed arrangements by which the house is open to the public as a tea-room and gift shop. Visitors are especially interested in the fireplace, which is one of the largest in New England, being 10 feet across and 57 inches high. Work done on the house the last few months has been in the way of restoring its original appearance and condition, and further restoration will be undertaken when the necessary funds are available.

It was in 1912 that the society's second house was acquired, the Samuel Fowler house at Danversport. This place was built in 1800 and is now occupied by the Misses Fowler, granddaughters of the builder, who have repaired and restored it throughout and appropriately furnished it with antique furniture largely inherited from their grandfather. "The only possible improvement," declares Mr. Appleton, "would be for the society to own the adjoining lot of land. At the moment this may seem unimportant, but as Danversport becomes more and more built up, the desirability of our having this plot of ground under our control must become more and more apparent. It would serve as a protection against fire and be an ideal place for an old-fashioned garden. As the purchase of the lot by the society is out of the question, its gift must await the generosity of some one seeking the welfare of the town or the house or both."

The Deacon John Cooper house, or Cooper-Austin house, in Cambridge, erected about 1657, was the society's third acquisition. Like the Samuel Fowler house, this possession, too, now serves the public as a gift shop, an arrangement which keeps it open to daily inspection. This year the society hopes to get the corner lot fenced and to lay some tiled walks.

Unlike the first three acquisitions of the society, the fourth, which has come into its possession since the publication of the annual report, is outside of Massachusetts. This is the Law house in Sharon, N. H., and it comes to the society as a gift from donors who prefer to be anonymous. This place is described as a tiny cottage at the side of a woodland road, but interesting from the fact that the end toward the road

has a well-defined structural overhang of about a foot. How such an old structural feature—the same that characterizes the Bennett-Boardman house—came to be made part of a house in this section of New Hampshire nobody seems able to explain.

Besides owning four houses the society also has the satisfaction of knowing that it has, by means of financial help, advice or publicity, been a factor in the preservation of such houses as the Thomas Lee place, East Lyme, Conn., erected about 1660; the Benjamin Hooper-Hathaway, Salem, Mass., built about 1680; the Dr. William Paine, Worcester, Mass., 1774; the Phineas Upham, Melrose, Mass., 1703; and the Shirley-Enslin, Roxbury, Mass., about 1750.

At present the society has representatives on a joint committee of five societies having in view the preservation of the John Balch house in Beverly, Mass. This is the only house now standing which was occupied by settlers whose coming antedated the arrival of John Endicott's Company; it was begun about 1638, and was originally of the one-room, story-and-a-half type.

"Doubtless the most surprising and efficacious preservation work of the past year," says the society's annual report, "has been that involved in the purchase of four supremely interesting houses by our fellow member, Wallace Nutting. It has long been Mr. Nutting's desire to own a few of the finest old houses in order to furnish them himself for use as backgrounds for a series of posed pictures."

These four places are the Hazen Garrison, Haverhill, Mass., built about 1694; the Cutler-Bartlett house, Newburyport, Mass., built about 1782; the Gardner house, Portsmouth, N. H., built in 1760; and the Iron-Works house, Saugus, Mass., built about 1642. "This is a notable list," the report states further, "and our satisfaction that these houses have been purchased for the purpose of preservation must be great indeed. Mr. Nutting's antiquarian interest has grown with the extension of this work, so that now the commercial side bids fair to be subordinate to it. This will surprise no one who has ever yielded to the fascinating pleasure involved in the faithful restoration of old houses, especially those of the seventeenth century, of which Mr. Nutting owns two."

A review of the society's history shows that of the 2000 members desired just under 1500 already have been secured. In the case of the library the hopes of the founders have been surpassed, for while the annual acquisition of several hundred views of New England was looked upon as a possibility, the actual annual acquisition has averaged some 2500. In addition the library now has a collection of measured drawings of interesting buildings, books and pamphlets, and the beginning of a collection of negatives and films from which prints are frequently ordered. Four loan exhibitions have been held in the five years, the last being the heraldic display which attracted many enthusiastic visitors.

A large and miscellaneous number of gifts have been made to the society's museum, but all cannot be put on view because there is no room for them. These gifts range in size from an entire room to a single nail, and in value from expensive works of art to common farm implements. At the very least the museum needs one room of its own, and two could easily be used to advantage. The loan exhibitions, too, require the space of two rooms, according to the secretary's report, and the constantly growing library will soon need separate quarters. Two more rooms are needed by the office staff. All this but restates the society's present need of a headquarters building and a museum endowment, and the question of securing these is, in the secretary's opinion, the most important of any which now confronts the society if the organization is to continue to develop satisfactorily along the lines it has followed thus far.

NEW ADMIRAL FELICITATED

DETROIT, Mich.—Albert G. Winterhalter's schoolmates of the class of '73 of the Detroit central high school gathered recently and presented him with an engrossed copy of a resolution passed by the Michigan Legislature felicitating him on his appointment as rear admiral, with the announcement that he had been further promoted to the position of full admiral. Many boyhood chums assembled in the Federal building, office of Joseph M. Weiss, an old-time friend of Admiral Winterhalter to greet him on his return to the city. He was on his way to San Francisco, whence he was to sail to take charge of the Asiatic fleet, says the Free Press.

B. U. LAW SCHOOL OUTING

Members of the Boston University Law School Association will hold their annual outing next Saturday at Hotel Moorland, Bass Rocks, Gloucester. Invited guests are Governor Walsh, James B. Connolly, author of sea stories, and Joseph Smith. A special train will leave the North station at 9:25 a. m. stopping at Lynn and Salem. The return will be at 4:30 from Gloucester. The program includes a trolley trip around Cape Ann. Dinner will be served at 1 p. m. The association will elect new officers as well as participate in a program of sports in charge of Edwin C. Jenney.

PUPILS GET HIGH MARKS

Returns from the work in high school this year of those pupils who entered in September from the rapid advancement classes conducted last year have just been received by Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter. They show that 18 per cent of the pupils are marked A, the highest mark given; 4 per cent are A—; 42 per cent B; 2 per cent B—; 26 per cent C; 3 per cent C—; and 4 per cent D. All marks above D are passable. This shows that but 4 per cent are not passable, considered a remarkable record.

AUDITING SYSTEM SAVES MONEY FOR COLLEGE BODIES

Financial Adviser Plan Now Stopping Many "Leaks" at University of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin has installed recently a simple, efficient auditing system for eliminating "leaks" in student finances at college, and it is saving student organizations a large amount of money.

Realizing the necessity for some kind of expert advice and supervision for the handling of about \$65,000 a year for student functions, the university regents created the office of financial adviser for student organizations. R. P. Hammond, a graduate of the university commerce course, and an assistant in the department of business administration of the extension division, was placed in charge.

He put in a system that is not intricate but modern, precise and businesslike. It concentrates the handling of all money in the hands of one man—the treasurer—who pays only upon instruction, instead of letting many committee chairmen draw the money.

Before this step was taken no systematic check account was kept of any student function, and it was practically impossible to unravel the knot of student finances. Chairmen of committees spent money carelessly. Student publications were also in a complete tangle financially.

Since the efficiency system has been put into effect, student publications have been placed on a solid financial footing. The Daily Cardinal, which does an average business of \$35,000 yearly, and the Badger, the college annual, which does a \$12,000 business annually, are now financial successes, whereas before they were run at a deficit. The Wisconsin magazine and the Awk also have been made self-supporting.

Other student functions are being handled with the same success. A university exposition was held recently, in which the exhibits alone were valued at \$75,000; under the strict efficiency system every cent was accounted for, and a large surplus was left.

The business forms used are a requisitional order blank, a payment check, a functional report, and a term report made out by the treasurer. The order blank authorizes the chairman of a committee to purchase specified articles under his signature. Before a merchant can receive payment for a purchase, he must sign the order and return it to the financial adviser. An unattachable duplicate order is kept of each purchase to aid in making and checking reports.

All checks have to be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the president before they can be redeemed. The lower half of the second form is a detachable slip, which the merchant keeps for his own convenience.

Before bills are paid the total receipts with the net profit or loss of each event are approved by the auditor. At the end of his term the treasurer tabulates these reports into a full report giving the receipts, expenditures, credit or debit balance, and the particulars of each event. These reports are filed in a large envelope with the data stamped on the outside.

All reports are open for inspection by students. Thus a new committee chairman may study the records of previous functions in which he is interested and gain valuable information.

The system has enabled the financial adviser to keep an accurate check on all class finances, backed up by the students themselves.

BOSTON PARCEL POST MARKETING PLAN A MODEL

Government to Inform Country of Success of Buying Produce Through the Mails

Boston's parcel post system of marketing produce direct from producer to consumer, has proved so successful that Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster-general, has asked Postmaster Murray for particulars. Mr. Roper says he will put the information in the form of a circular and send it throughout the country, urging that postmasters call attention of citizens to the plan.

In operation in Boston are 30 clubs among postal employees. Over 2500 dozen of eggs and more than 800 pounds of butter are being distributed weekly to the men at prices that eliminate middle men.

During the maple syrup season one producer sent 350 gallons by parcel post and not a complaint of the service was reported. As soon as the egg-laying season is over, poultry shipments will increase.

Shippers are being advised to use corrugated containers holding 75 eggs. One shipper, since the organization of clubs about two months ago, has shipped to one club over 2600 dozen or 31,200 eggs. An effort is to be made to interest those outside of the postal service in the parcel post club plan. This week a committee from the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, employing 5000 persons, asked for information on the club plan.

IOWA CLUB WOMEN ELECT

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Mrs. F. E. Whitley of Webster City, Ia., was elected president of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs at the recent meeting in Iowa City. Mrs. Whitley had just finished a term as vice-president of the federation. She was active last summer at the meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago, says the Minneapolis Journal.

SENIORS TO PUT ON "THE PIPER" AT WELLESLEY

Three Performances of Poetic Play to Be Given Out of Doors With Natural Backgrounds

WELLESLEY.—This evening at Wellesley College the senior class will present its last play. This is the first of three performances that will be given. The class is producing "The Piper," a poetic play by Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Marks), who was once an instructor at Wellesley and is an honorary member of the Tau Zeta Epsilon Society there. She was especially interested in giving permission for the play's production at Wellesley, and plans to witness the performance tonight.

This class has been very prominent in dramatics ever since its freshman year. Last spring they gave two performances of "Beau Brummel" at the Cort theater for the benefit of the Wellesley fund. These performances were very successful, and as several girls prominent in that cast are to be in the play tonight their acting is anticipated with interest in Wellesley.

PENNSYLVANIA TAKES LARGE ROAD MILEAGE IN CHARGE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Seventy-seven new state highway routes will be added to the state's system of main roads under the provision of the act of July 22, 1913, and will come under complete control of the state highway department, says the Philadelphia North American. The act of 1911 established 296 main routes, and the General Assembly of two years ago picked out 77 of about 100 routes proposed by Legislature and incorporated them in one bill.

This increase in routes will add 1000 miles to the state system, and steps to take over the repair and maintenance will be taken as soon as money is available. Under the present policy of the state highway department attention is being given to the repair and maintenance of the roads rather than to new construction, and but little beyond putting the new routes into good condition can be done in the next two years.

Thirty-odd bills for new highway routes were introduced at the recent session, but only one passed, all others being held in committee because of the burden of expense they would entail. The single bill to pass was for a short highway in Adams county, which connects with the proposed Lincoln highway to Washington.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL GRADUATION HELD

Certificates for having completed 36 weeks in the study of English, equivalent to that which is required for entrance to the fourth grade of the elementary school were given by the Boston continuation school yesterday afternoon to over 100 young men and several young women. When these students entered the school they knew little or no English. The classes were held in the afternoon as their occupation made it impossible for them to attend night school. Most of them are employed in restaurants and hotels, 51 restaurants and 36 hotels being represented. The exercises consisted of music by the school orchestra, class singing of "America" and national songs of the countries of the pupils, the reading of original compositions, and finally the award of certificates by Owen D. Evans, principal. The classes were instructed by Ethel D. Dodson and Mary J. Manning.

FEDERAL SHIP LINES TO BE DEBATE TOPIC

Whether "the federal government should own and operate a line of steamships between the principal ports of the United States and those of South America" is the subject of a debate to be held under the auspices of the Deliberative Assembly of Malden in the assembly hall of the Auditorium building tonight. The affirmative is to be taken by George W. R. Harriman and John T. Roman, the negative by Bartholomew F. Griffin, vice-president of the board of management of the assembly, and William H. Hastings. Prior to the debate Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline will give her reasons why suffrage in Massachusetts should not be further extended to women.

This is the last regular monthly meeting of the assembly for this season. Henry M. Thompson is president of the board.

STATE POSTAL CLERKS ELECT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas branch of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks held its seventh annual convention recently, with about 30 delegates present. The convention selected Eureka Springs as the place for the next annual meeting, May 30, 1916, says the Gazette. Officers elected were: President, Joseph H. Sanderlin of Little Rock; first vice-president, J. A. Neal of Jonesboro; second vice-president, R. D. Hunsdon of Eureka Springs; treasurer, A. B. Quarterman of Camden; secretary, Miss Lucy May Schaer of Hot Springs; chairman finance committee, S. E. Friend of Marianna; chairman grievance committee, J. C. Bellville of Little Rock; chairman of efficiency committee, Benjamin Johnson of Hot Springs; delegate to national convention, S. J. Crawford of Paragould.

Next Monday—June 7th—Opens the Second Week Of Our Most Successful JUNE WHITE SALE

To replace the immense inroads made upon our stocks by the brisk selling of the first week of our June White Sale new special lots have been brought forward to bring the assortment up to a high standard of completeness for the second week.

The Values Are Exceptional and Especially Interesting to June Brides, Travellers and Vacationists

New, stylish merchandise may be found in this sale in the following classification:

Silk Waists Cotton Waists Women's Coats
Sweaters Inexpensive Dresses Negligees
Gloves Costumes Women's Suits Laces
Corsets Bed Clothing Handkerchiefs
Linen Women's Skirts Cottons Dress Goods
Misses' Suits Domestic Undermuslins
French Lingerie Women's Neckwear Flannels
Parasols Aprons White Goods
Women's Knit Underwear
Embroideries Girls' Clothing Infants' Wear
Children's Knit Underwear
Children's Hosiery Misses' Coats and Skirts
Misses' and Children's Cotton Underwear

This is a remarkable offering of choice merchandise and it is heartily recommended that our patrons take advantage of the great savings to be secured at this time. Buying liberally for present and future needs will prove wise economy.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

IRISES FEATURE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW

Free June Flower Exhibit, Open Today and Sunday, Offers Many Varieties of Blooms

Irises of many varieties and colors are the special attraction at the first June flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall, which opened at 12 o'clock today.

Miss Grace Sturtevant of Wellesley has so arranged her vases of blooms that the two parent irises are shown with the crossed blooms. Miss Sturtevant was awarded a silver medal recently for her new species of irises.

Between 40 and 50 varieties are shown by T. C. Thurlow & Sons who also have a collection of rhododendrons. Other tables of irises to compete are those of George N. Smith of Wellesley Hills and William Whitman of Brookline. At the side of the hall on a long table at least 75 varieties of irises are displayed by J. K. Alexander of East Bridgewater. Examples of nearly every shade have been procured for the exhibit. These range from the deep purple which is almost black through every shade of lavender to the pearly white with delicate lavender penciled edges. Then there are yellow irises in many shades, blue ones resembling the wild flag and pure white.

From the Weld garden in Brookline a miscellaneous display of flowering plants is shown, including large scarlet poppies, yellow lilies, columbines of various colors and irises.

Orchids from the greenhouses of Mrs. John L. Gardner fill another large space. There is seen the brilliant orange bloom of the orchid known as "Lealia Cunningham" and the more fairylike "Catanthe veritifolia." Mrs. Gardner also is showing two climbing lilies with bright, scarlet blooms with yellow centers. The long trailers are doubled in around the plant. In the greenhouse these trailers often cover a space 40 or 50 feet long.

Rhododendrons of 10 to 12 distinct colors of about 25 varieties fill the tables of Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley. Many of these have flowers of the most brilliant tints of orange, scarlet and pink. Miss Cornelia Warren of Waltham has some especially fine purple, lavender and white Canterbury bells in her exhibit. Two Clerodendron plants, which are

pronounced especially fine of their kind, represent a class of popular greenhouse plants. They are shown by Ernest B. Dane of Brookline. The back of the hall is filled with exhibits of vegetables, in which the mammoth stalks of rhubarb are especially noticeable.

SCHOOL CENTERS ARE TO CONTINUE THROUGH SUMMER

School center activities are to be extended informally through the summer, a thing never before attempted in school center work. There is no program, each center arranging its own affairs.

The dramatic clubs of the East Boston center have an outing today to the home of Mrs. Vera Law, assistant manager, in Lexington, and from there go to Lexington park. The mother's club of the Charlestown center observes carnation day today. This same club will have several outings on June 10 to Middlesex Fells and June 24 to the beach.

Excursions to Weymouth, Wakefield and other nearby places have been planned for the Girls Club of the Charlestown center under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Teaffe, assistant manager, with Miss Minnette Zuver, Miss Julia Murphy and Miss Cody, leaders. There will be Saturday afternoon walks for boys, one to Spy pond on June 12 and to Revere on June 19.

The East Boston center will have an excursion to Lexington park on June 26, one to Plymouth on July 18, going by boat, and one on Aug. 15, to the Blue Hills.

The first championship debate of the centers will be held June 8 at the Roxbury school center. It is planned to have the glee and boys clubs of this center meet weekly during the summer.

On June 15 there is to be a reception to members and leaders of the center at their regular meeting place, the High School of Practical Arts. This will be followed by a series of outings, auto truck rides, boating parties and so on through July and August.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White is director of all school center work.

ONTARIO RAILWAY SOON WILL BE READY

LONDON, Ont.—The official opening of the London and Port Stanley railway, which will be the first "hydro-railway" in operation in Ontario, is to be held on July 12, and the reception committee of the city council recently directed that municipalities all over the province be invited to send delegates to the city for the occasion. The road will be formally opened by Sir Adam Beck.

FRANCHISE GRANT MARKED

The flag of Denmark is flying today beside the "Votes For Women" banner of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in compliment of King Christian of Denmark, who today signs the bill for the emancipation of women in that country. The bill allows women the vote on all issues open to men of that country. The flag is red with a white cross.

For real Style and Economy of Wear the Hose for You This Summer Is

Holeproof

Guaranteed Against Holes for six months—if any fall in that time we replace them free.

Women's Silk Holeproofs, 3 pairs guaranteed 3 months; 6 pairs cotton, 6 months. Per box, \$3 and \$5. Replaced free if any fall.

Men's Holeproofs—6 pairs cotton, guaranteed 6 months, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5; silk, 3 pairs, 3 months, \$2.

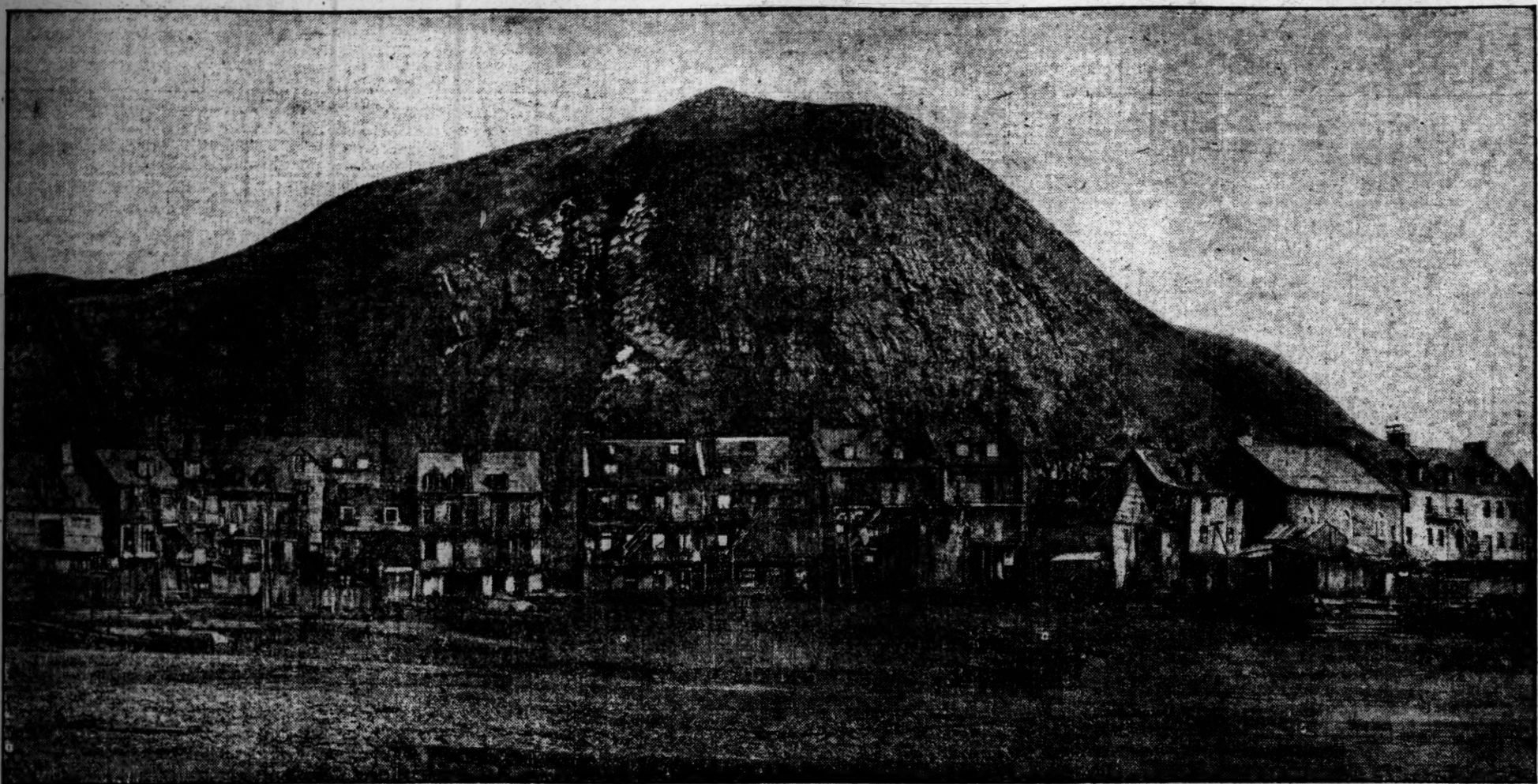
Children's—3 pairs, 3 months, \$1; 6 pairs, \$2.

*Guaranteed Holeproof Silk *Hose, for men, \$1; for women, 50c to \$1.50

Delivery Free by Parcel Post to any part of New England.

SOLE BOSTON AGENTS

TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington Street



Old French houses on Champlain street at southern point of promontory, Citadel beyond and above this cliff, steps leading to Plains of Abraham

CAPE DIAMOND HOUSES SHOW FRENCH INFLUENCE IN QUEBEC

The legend on the escutcheon of Quebec, "Je me souviens," where the lilies of France are quartered with the lion of England, must hereafter bear indeed a deep significance for all Canadian people, and especially those who love the beautiful city on the heights of the St. Lawrence, American, and yet so French.

Aside from the far-famed beauty of the site, the story of Quebec gains romantic charm from the curious grafting of the elegancies of French life upon the primeval wilderness. This took place from the very beginning. Champlain kept doves and grew French roses and carnations inside his rude fortifications on the strand vis-a-vis with his doughty little cannon. The old houses at the end of Cape Diamond are a witness to this tendency. They were never more than the "Près de ville," or suburb, of the rock-bound city, yet dilapidated as they now are they show the trim lines and careful detail of town houses, unlike the crude wooden suburbs of an English colonial town of the same date. But the French pioneers, coming out of one of the most finished and "civilized" of populations, brought into the very harshest and wildest parts of the new world their refinements and their love of beauty. With these were soon woven the harder virtues of the pioneer, and it is this blending of elegance with primitive simplicities that makes the story and song of New France unique. It seems a union of the finished and the just begun, even as the carefully built houses on Champlain street contrast strangely with the savage rock.

The houses at Cape Diamond were during the logging days the resort of raftsmen and stevedores. Then the lumberjack was the hero of the habitation. The delightful patois of Drummond, with its quaint mixture of English and French,

sets forth some of the dramatic scenes of the time, interlarded with the tenderness and naive charm of the habitation, which nevertheless seems always so curiously urbane. These lumbermen came voyaging down from the mighty forest world on rafts of logs, and the fame of a Montreal raftman was carried far and near. When some redoubtable stevedore, in his red shirt and tan-colored shupac boots, all dripping wet from his last battle with the river, came pounding down upon Quebec, the folk of the river bank or of Sous-le-Cap or Sault-au-Matelot street accorded him all the honors which the Upper Town might show some distinguished guest from Paris itself. Jacques Etienne Blais is the euphonious name of the prince of Quebec raftsmen, whose feats in the old forer days are still retold at Cape Diamond.

Raftsmen would start from far beyond Montreal, perhaps even south in Lake George or Champlain, and, hoisting a rough sail above their acres of fir, they would drift with wind and tide in their favor over the beautiful freshwater ways of the new world. They would run rapids with a deftness and courage that got into the songs of the people; and they brought up at last in the cooves above and around Cape Diamond; for Quebec was then the great city and port of Canada. The part of the Plains of Abraham that lies above Cape Diamond here are called today "Cove Field," perhaps in memory of a time when these cooves teemed with the active life of the logging industry, and the river might be floored from shore to shore with the great rough-hewn logs that were to build ships. Today the lumber is usually brought by rail and the sawmills are on the other bank, a few miles above the city.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH MARKING ITS ANNIVERSARY

Sixty Organizations of Same Denomination Unite in Three-Day Celebration

Sixty Greater Boston Baptist churches have joined with the First Baptist church in Boston to help celebrate its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary today, tomorrow and Monday. The church was founded in 1665 and occupies the edifice at Commonwealth avenue and Berkeley street.

Tonight R. E. Curtis, chairman of the general committee on the observance, will give an address of welcome to the delegates, and there will be a response by Representative George E. Briggs of Lexington. Then will come addresses by representatives of organizations which had their origin in the First church.

Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Austin K. De Blois, pastor of the First Baptist church, will deliver a historical address. At 3:30 p. m. Sunday there will be a special musical service under the direction of Organist James D. D. Coney. Sunday evening the topic will be "The Baptists of America."

"Baptist Growth and Achievement" will be the subject of the meeting at 10:30 a. m. Monday. The exercises will end with a dinner Monday evening, at which the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Park, the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Maxwell, the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, President Muriel of Boston University, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Robin and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann will be among the speakers.

EPISCOPAL CLUBS ELECT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Dr. E. R. L. Gould of New York, was elected president of the Episcopal Church Clubs of the United States at the concluding session of the annual convention here today. Other officers chosen were: H. H. Hemenway, Watertown, Conn.; W. S. Sterling, Cincinnati, and Charles S. Shoemaker, Pittsburgh, vice-presidents; Charles F. Chase, New Britain, Conn., secretary-treasurer.

CANADIAN W. C. T. U. MAKES PLEA FOR A DRY CANTEN

OTTAWA, Ont.—A dry canteen for Canadian soldiers in Great Britain was requested by Sir Robert Borden recently by a delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, headed by Mrs. Stephens, provincial secretary of the union in Ontario. The delegation made a general plea for the banishment of all alcoholic liquors from the soldiers' canteens and messes and spoke of the evil influences and effects of strong drink, says the Citizen. They also objected to spirituous drinks being given the men in the trenches, and in support of their claims presented a huge petition. The prime minister in his reply said he would be happy to forward to the British authorities the representations which had been made. Under their direction, and not that of the Canadian government, came all matters connected with the administration of the forces. As to the statement that liquor is furnished the men in the trenches, Sir Robert said he had no information.

WOMEN TO HAVE PEACE MEETING

Boston women's organizations have been notified of an international conference of women workers to promote permanent peace to be held in San Francisco July 4, 5, 6 and 7. The conference declares it is "not its primary purpose to attempt to stop the present war," but it is to "make this the last war." Among the 14 members of the organizing committee is Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

GEORGIA'S TEMPERANCE BILL

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrangements are nearly completed for the state convention of prohibitionists in Atlanta, June 22—the day before the Legislature convenes, says the Constitution. The Anti-Saloon League has been doing a vast amount of work the past several months. A bill is being prepared which the Legislature will be asked to pass.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Patents issued during the past week to New England inventors, reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., are as follows:

Secondary clock movement—Atkinson, Fred S., Brookline, Mass.
Catch basin—Bailey, Arion D., Winthrop, Mass.
Electric motor or generator—Balsome, Herbert A., Boston, Mass.
Life-boat—Bastie, David, Bridgeport, Conn.
Chocolate tempering machine—Bausman, Alonzo, Chicopee, Mass.
Conveyor-belt for confectionery machines—Bausman, Alonzo, Chicopee, Mass.
Continuous cooker—Bausman, Alonzo, Chicopee, Mass.
Brush line sizer—Bausman, Alonzo, Chicopee, Mass.
Heel stiffener—Brock, Matthias, Boston, Mass.
Shoe—Brock, Matthias, Boston, Mass.
Cementing machine—Brogan, Michael F., Lawrence, Mass.
Desiccating apparatus—Bunnell, Sterling H., New Canaan, Conn.
Brake for rotary shafts—Burke, William W., Bennington, Vt.
Spooling device—Carpenter, William H., Bristol, Conn.
Electric embossing apparatus—Chandler, Edwin B., Braintree, Mass.
Stone-sawing machine—Chase, Elroy A., Northfield, Vt.
Lacing hook or stud setting machine—Coombs, Walter J., Quincy, Mass.
Clearer-cover—Cooper, James A., Whitinsville, Mass.
Winding mechanism—Cunniff, John V., Fall River, Mass.
Yarn or thread package or winding same—Cunniff, John V., Fall River, Mass.
Winding mechanism for forming yarn or thread packages—Cunniff, John V., Fall River, Mass.
Washing machine—DeHay, Gideon J., Brookton, Mass.
Tire-lining—Desautels, Louis P., Ware, Mass.
Driving chain for transmitting power—Douglas, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.
Spool—Edson, John W., Hingham, Mass.
Well-winding machine—Eppley, Andrew, Lynn, Mass.
Shoemaking machine—Erickson, Edward, Beverly, Mass.
Transmitting and receiving electrical energy—Fessenden, Reginald A., Brant Rock, Mass.
Apparatus for the transmission and receipt of electrical energy—Fessenden, Reginald A., Brant Rock, Mass.
Vehicle indicator—Fielding, Philip H., East Norwalk, Conn.
Car door seat—Fraser, Warren F., Boston, Mass.
Vamp-marking machine—Glass, Perley R., Brookline, Mass.
Weather-strip attachment—Godfrey, William H., Somerville, Mass.
Shoe elongator—Goldstone, Max, New Haven, Conn.
Toy—Gregg, Marjorie T., Brookline, Mass.
Cattle-stanchion—Haskins, George E., Milford, Conn.
Fluid meter—Hayes, Harvey C., Cambridge, Mass.
Loom shuttle—Higgins, Patrick F., Fall River, Mass.
Cylinder lock—Hurd, Norman B., New Britain, Conn.
Display sign for store windows—James, Owen, Fall River, Mass.
Automatic control system for railway trains—Jones, Arthur S., Brookline, Mass.
Center and axis indicator—Jubenville, Hildaige, Dracut, Mass.
Link for adjustable brackets—King, Rufus, Plainville, Mass.
Elevator gate-operating mechanism—Laudry, Albany, Indian Orchard, Mass.
Winding mechanism for forming yarn or thread package—Lanning, Charles D., Boston, Mass.
Winding mechanism for forming yarn or thread package—Lanning, James K., Boston, Mass.
Portable wardrobe—Lawton, Andrew, Brookton, Mass.
Steam trap—Littfield, Frank W., Nashua, N. H.
Draw bar and coupling connector—Mahoney, William H., Hingham, Mass.
Heel burnishing machine—Matson, Carl A., Lynn, Mass.
Portable folding screen—McGinley, Evelyn G., Boston, Mass.
Leather scuffing machine—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
Feeding and blending mechanism for grinding mills—Merritt, Joseph, Hartford, Conn.
Automatic sprinkler system—Montgomery, William E., Lewiston, Me.
Wheel-feed for grinding machines—Norton, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
Liquid feeders for burners—Noyes, Edward P., Winchester, Mass.
Electric heating device—Orington, Edward J., Brookline, Mass.

JAPANESE INSPECT CITY PUBLIC WORK

Akinari Okada, manager of the industrial bureau of Nagoya, Japan, accompanied by Harumichi Yatsushiro, representative of a Boston Japanese concern, visited Mayor Curley yesterday. Mr. Okada was presented to Patrick O'Hearn, acting commissioner of public works.

Acting Commissioner O'Hearn took Mr. Okada and Mr. Yatsushiro, along with Standish Wilcox of the City Record, and Division Engineer McInnes of the water division of the public works department, to the pumping station of the high pressure water service at Albany street and Union Park street. A trip through the parking system followed.

RELIEF FUNDS ACKNOWLEDGED

William P. Blake, treasurer of the Polish relief fund, announces total receipts of \$46,668.59, including \$300 from "A Friend" and \$100 from Mrs. J. J. Storow. Masters and boys of Groton school have contributed \$300 to the Red Cross fund, and the St. George's lodge fund for British soldiers and sailors totals nearly \$40,000, according to the treasurer, George N. Baker.

STRAWBERRY MEN ORGANIZE

WHITEVILLE, Tenn.—Col. J. A. Neely and others are promoting organization of a strawberry growers' association here, and it is expected that next year berries will be shipped in large quantities, says the Memphis News-Scimitar.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Training and Efficiency

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—With the breakdown of the apprentice system, for over a generation boys in the trades, despite all efforts of trade schools to meet the emergency, have received a training which only by courtesy can be called adequate. What is true of boys in trades and industries that call for special knowledge is extravagantly the case in connection with boys who have no special outlook in the matter of manual expertness, and, who simply, as the phrase goes, want "to earn a living." While night schools and continuation schools, private and public, have essayed to solve this problem, every one knows that it is still a very open one. Thus the movement for a nation-wide vocational system of education for boys has come at the right time.

Moving Southward

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—The announcement that one of the largest ship-building yards in the United States is to be established at Mobile is of prime importance with respect to the industry and commerce of the country. At present there are no important private shipyards south of Newport News. Following agitation for development of American shipping, and especially coastwise shipping, and contemporaneous with efforts to increase the trade of the United States and the adoption of plans to bring into intimate connection the banking systems of the Pan-American nations, the opening of this ship-building plant at a gulf port will seem likely to mark an epoch.

The Strawberry Pickers

LITTLE ROCK GAZETTE—Strawberry growers have little cause for complaint this year. The Arkansas fields have yielded well and the usual losses have been minimized by pickers being plentiful. When berries begin to ripen there is no time to lose. A shortage in help means shortened profits for the growers.

Naturalization Ceremony

DETROIT FREE PRESS—The federal judges in Minneapolis are setting a good example for other courts of the country in endeavoring to make an impressive and meaningful ceremony out of the administration of the naturalization oath. Henceforth they intend to substitute for the "two-minute mill" method which holds sway in most parts of the land and which is void of all dignity a form of procedure that will be somewhat in keeping with the real solemnity of the

act of swearing allegiance to the government of this country. American flags are to be displayed in Minneapolis court rooms on naturalization day. The presiding judge is to deliver a statement setting forth the benefits and responsibilities of American citizenship, and when the clerk administers the oath every one in the court room is to stand and respectfully listen. Here is an innovation that may very well be adopted as a universal custom. Too often there is nothing to indicate to the fledgling citizen that his action is being taken seriously. The words of the oath are read off to him by the clerk while the court room is more or less in confusion, and many times only an initiate would even suspect the nature of the event in progress. The recipient of citizenship imbibes nothing from the atmosphere of the moment which indicates that he is going through more than a perfunctory form preparatory to registering at the polls.

BAPTIST SEMINARY HAS NEW PRESIDENT

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Dr. Lee R. Scarborough was formally installed as president of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary recently. Dr. Scarborough succeeded Dr. B. H. Carroll, says the Dallas News.

The Rev. C. C. Carroll of Winchester, Ky., son of Dr. B. H. Carroll, delivered the baccalaureate sermon, bringing the commencement exercises to a close.

BOYS' ENLISTMENT INVESTIGATED

Information that a number of minor Boston boys are serving in the British army and navy has moved the United States government to start an inquiry as to whether there is ground for charges that Boston boys have been induced to sail from this port on British steamers, ostensibly to care for horses, but in reality to be recruited as soon as the vessels reach their home ports. Congressman Teague has taken the initiative and several secret service men are investigating. The congressman has received a letter from Secretary Bryan notifying him of the enlistment of 14 American boys aboard the Cambrian on its arrival in England.

PRESIDENT THANKS CLUB

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Good Government Club recently received a letter of thanks from President Wilson for their expression of confidence in his ability to handle the Lusitania situation, the Capital says.

FILENE COLD STORAGE FOR YOUR FURS

Apron Shop has planned for Monday one of its popular sales of Filene Dress-like Aprons at 59c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Extra sizes to 62 included.

(Third Floor.)

Filene

Mothers will be interested in a sale in which the whole Baby Haberdashery Shop takes part. Carriages, cribs, knit and muslin underthings, sweaters, booties, cashmere and flannel things—a great many items, all specially priced. (Third Floor.)

Such beautiful, sensible, inexpensive SUMMER Clothes in the Women's Garment Shops



Filene Machine-Made Dresses \$1 to \$9.50—No Higher

(Trade-Mark Registered)

"Machine-Made" is an unfortunate name for these dresses. You can see for yourself they are well-tailored, well thought out, and look as though they cost much more.

They were christened "Filene Machine-Made Dresses" years ago, when, by great concentration and specialization, and by applying the most up-to-date machine-methods to save the cost of labor—we were able to produce amazingly fine dresses for a small amount of money.

But this shop has thrived on specialization to the point where the styles, materials and variety of the dresses are more remarkable than the fact that intelligent use of modern machinery has reduced the cost.

We continue to use the "Machine-Made" name for the convenience of the thousands of women who know and use the section by this name; and because it is entirely separate and distinct among the Filene shops.

Adorable dresses among these newest comers

\$7.50. Only the front of this French linen dress is bolero; the tie, revers, patent leather belt, and pockets are very smart.

\$7.50. A practical sort of wool voile dress in foulard pattern that we find in great demand. Trimmings of taffeta.

\$3 for a simple crisp dotted Swiss muslin frock like this.

\$7.50. Simple French linen; organdie collar.

\$9.50. Please notice that this "Scalloped" dress is most exceptional. French linen, trimmed with large crocheted buttons.

\$9.50. Quaker dress of French linen; new tuck-bordered pockets; hemstitched white linen collars and cuffs.

\$5.85. Coin-spotted voile dresses; moire girdles.

\$3.95. Linen suspender dress; guimpe of coin-spotted seed voile.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWNS OF THE GRADUATING WORLD

At first glance it seems the whole graduating world is to be gowned in net, so completely does the fabric dominate the collection, says a fashion writer in the Victoria (B. C.) Times. No doubt it is the extremely full skirt that brings this material so noticeably to the fore; but, regardless of the cause, the effect is charming in the quaint empire, bodice and bolero dresses, showing features from old fashions such as short, puffed sleeves and narrow ruffles. Valenciennes, fluted and imitation Irish crochet, repeated again and again in the trimming, reminds one forcibly of the timely revival of three laces. There are frocks, too, where heavy embroidery is used in the ornamentation; others edged with half-inch shirred ribbon, and here and there a model touched with taffeta. One frock in particular of the last type has the new laced front bodice, rippling peplum, and applied hem of the silk. The guimpe, showing above and between the lacings of the bodice; the sleeves, puffed until they resemble toy balloons, and the skirt, with its entire width gathered in at the waist, are of net. A half-blown rose of delicate pink, tacked above the hem, gives a touch of color, which makes the net and taffeta seem the purer white for the contrast. It might be well to add here, while speaking of the rose, that all the frocks have this bit of color and are named according to the flower they show. The model mentioned above is the rose dress; the Marguerite frock has a chain of daisies around the waist and the pansy dress a corsage bouquet of deep purple pansies, as the name implies. These touches and trimmings are also carried out in frocks of other fabrics; introduced, perhaps, to diversify the net models or for the few who do not care for such transparent material as the net. As the styles themselves hint of old-time fashions, so these textures have their origin in the modes of from 1840 to 1850. Sheer Swiss, plain and embroidered batiste, point d'esprit, organdy and dimity show to good effect with Valenciennes lace. Only two really modern materials are used and these are cotton crepe and voile.

Since so many of the schools have set the limit of \$3 for the cost of the frock, the stores also feature inexpensive fabrics by the yard, the goods draped on forms to show the various styles in which to make it up. There are dainty cross-barred dimities; Swisses, plain and embroidered batistes, voiles and crepes. Gloves for the graduation gowns are generally of plain silk. Many well-to-do mothers are buying their daughters silk gloves in place of the formal white kid; the effect is more girlish, and they are much cooler. To be sure there are fancy

models shown and in good taste, too. A silk glove, pin tucked around and around the wrist, a half inch apart, or delicately embroidered, may be worn; the new lace gloves, too, are perfectly appropriate for the girl graduate.

How Walls Are Kept Clean Through Warmth

The reason that lath and plaster walls become streaked is explained, by John Aitken in Nature as due to the tendency of hot air to deposit its dust on cold surfaces; and the colder the surface the weaker the power of resistance. So where the laths protect the plaster from the cold outside the plaster receives less deposit of dust than where it is between the laths.

Wherever a hot steam or water pipe comes through a wall a vertical streak of dust may be seen above it, due to the hot air driving the dust against the cold wall. Rooms that are heated by open grates are much less dusty than those heated by radiators, because in the former the furniture is heated principally by radiation, and being warmer than the air, it repels the particles of dust instead of catching them, while in the latter the air heats the furniture and in so doing deposits its dust on it.

Rooms lighted by electricity keep clean longer than those heated by gas, simply because the light is almost cold. Mr. Aitken sums it up as follows: "Any surface hotter than the air keeps free from dust."

Scotch Cooking Recipes

SCOTCH MUTTON BROTH

Two and one half quarts water, one quarter pound barley, one pint green peas, one small turnip, 1 small cauliflower, two carrots, a little parsley, one onion, two pounds mutton, pepper and salt to taste. Prepare vegetables by cutting them into small pieces. Put the meat into pot when the water is cold. Skim well when it comes to the boiling point, then add the vegetables and simmer for three hours. (Sufficient for four or five people.)

PUREE NIVERNAISE

Two and one half quarts stock, two ounces butter, six potatoes, three leeks, three turnips. Cut up vegetables and slice very thin, melt the butter, add vegetables and stock; boil until they can be rubbed through a fine sieve. Return to the saucepan and warm up, then add one half pint cooked mixed vegetables made hot, eighteen brussels sprouts cooked, and one half gill cream. Not to be boiled after the cream is added. (Sufficient for four or five people.)

FASHION'S TREND AS SEEN IN LONDON

The lead acquired early in the spring by coats and skirts is easily maintained, writes a contributor to The Queen (London). These represent the initial consideration in every instance, a most seasonable gray beige and certain light gray suiting, however, having already started to run ahead in the race with the hitherto ubiquitous navy suiting.

The present season will again be noteworthy as having reinstated the natural waistline and the petticoat. We are once again in possession of figures well proportioned. Waists are normal in the truest sense, and there follows a neatness and trimness of outline that is very pleasing.

One of the most fascinating summer innovations will be frocks of white or cream and white will of necessity be much worn, together with shady mushroom hats and fascinating shady shapes of tulle and aerophane. And it is to be

remarked how the best hats are built to take their own angle. The feminine note, however, is the salient feature. Frills and furbelows are with us, although they do not, as in former days, step into the domain of sports. For the latter contingency entirely modern ideas obtain, the result of keenness and variety, although the wider skirt has been accepted with the utmost thankfulness.

Collars and veils are almost bewildering in diversity, and the most extreme require a considerable amount of "living up to," more particularly perhaps the collars. There is the clear, high organdy shape, into which the chin nestles and every conceivable fancy in plaits and effects, up and down shapes and Medias. Collars decidedly can mark a bodice or blouse as of the moment or the reverse, and cannot in consequence be passed over with lightness. They presage many changes.

ENTER THE SOFT WIRED PETTICOAT

Hoopskirts are surely close upon us. With every new model in taffeta and wash dresses, the skirts grow wider and fuller until in some cases they actually billow about as one walks. Underskirts, too, are taking on fulness to hold out the frock at the ankles, and they are threatening to measure yards around before long. The most unmistakable forecast of the return of the hoopskirt, however, is seen in the wired petticoat—an underskirt having one of its flounces run through with a soft feather cord running to hold out the soft silk folds of the dress, which as yet has not been hooped itself. These petticoats are mostly of silk or crepe de chine, the lingerie skirts being too soft to treat in this way.

Quaint trimmings are used, to make the underskirts as old-fashioned as possible. Quillings of silk, pinked ruffles, shirring alternated with ruffles, corded flounces and all the pretty fancies of our grandmothers' day, are revived in these petticoats. Thus far the wiring is much softer and less stiff than that used in the old-time hoopskirts, and the petticoats, being narrower, do not hold the gown out noticeably; but the tendency is unmistakable toward the bobbing, swaying hoops of the past. It is probable, however, that the woman of today will protest against the superfluous and voluminous fulness of the earlier phase of this fashion, and will demand a modification of the style.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Perches for Birds Placed About Lighthouses

When birds are migrating, or flying from one place to another, they very often cross gulfs and bays of the ocean where lighthouses stand. At night the birds are attracted to the light, and as they do not like to go flying off into the darkness and leave the great glowing center of light and warmth, they very often keep flying round and round and round the light, looking for a place to perch.

So a new idea has been thought out, and at the Terschelling lighthouse in Holland a famous bird-lover had a quantity of long perches put round the lighthouse for the birds to rest on. The plan proved so successful that, as Our Four Footed Friends says, it has been tried in places on the coast of England. Round some of the lighthouses at night

there may be seen a large number of little birds huddled thickly together on the resting perches, birds of many kinds and colors.

It is hoped that this plan will be tried at all the lighthouses where these bird flights are known.

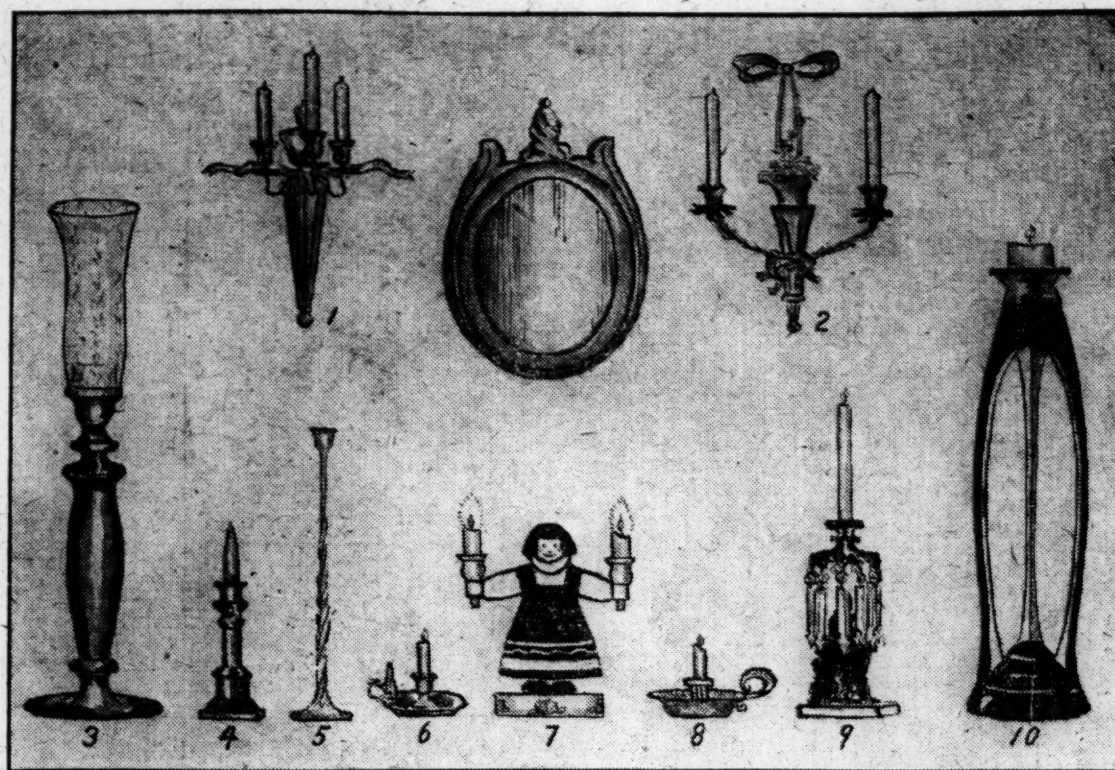
Puzzle.

Answer to preceding puzzle: XIX, XX.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

My first is in paper and also in rope, My second's in bishop and also in pope, My third is in written and also in print, My fourth is in glitter and also in glint, My fifth is in curling and also in curl, My sixth is in daughter and also in girl, My seventh's in rattle and also in bang, My eighth is in clatter and also in clang, My whole is a country with this strange thing.

A monarch who no longer rules as king. —Children's Magazine.



1, Torch sconce in brass; 2, Louis XVI. ornate sconce; 3, mahogany candlestick with pressed glass shade; 4, plain brass stick; 5, favrite glass; 6, old silver with snuffers; 7, painted wood for child's room; 8, painted tin for bedroom; 9, bronze hung with prisms; 10, craftsman candlestick in copper.

Candlesticks and Sconces to Adorn Modern Homes

Long after the tallow dip of other years had given way to gas, and later to electric light, people began to discover that there was nothing else, so soft, homelike and beautiful as candlelight. So back came the candle, to its old place on the dining table, the mantel and the stand at the side of the bed. Back to the side walls it came, too, in sconces patterned after the ones used before other than candle-lighting was known. And when it came, there came with it a host of charming candlesticks; some genuine old ones brought down from attic and storeroom, some copies of those used in candle days, and some new ones designed especially for the modern homes in which they were to be placed.

Except for reading, there is no more attractive way of lighting a room than by groups of candles on all four sides, and the reading lamp can be so shaded that it serves its purpose of a steady light without dimming the effect of the candles. The sconces shown in the accompanying sketch are of many attractive designs, varying from the ornate French to the plain craftsman style in dark wood and from decorated Sheffield plate to heavy unadorned brass.

At the left of the mirror in the sketch is a brass torch sconce, an Empire design. The standard gives the effect of a torch with three candles borne aloft. A finish is given by a strip of brass billowed like a ribbon. At the right of the mirror is a more elaborate sconce, used especially for reception rooms or boudoirs furnished with delicate French furniture. It is a Louis XVI. design, with garlands caught together by simulated ribbons and bowknobs.

For the ordinary living room probably the most satisfactory sconce is the simple one of brass which comes from Russia. It is heavy and very plain, with lines curving up to a two-branched candelabrum. For a room furnished in mission style, the wooden sconces are appropriate, but even here the brass sconce gleams as it reflects the light in a way that the wood one cannot. Seven-branched and five-branched sconces are suitable only for the very large room, filled with massive furniture.

For the mantelpiece, the mahogany drop table, or the tops of bookshelves, there is a wide choice of candlesticks, both single and in pairs. At the extreme left in the sketch is a beautiful candlestick of mahogany in an early English design, with a pressed glass shade such as was used in colonial times in America. The base and candlestick are broad and solid, and the candle used is the thick white one known as cathedral size. Also reminding one of the past is the prism-hung candlestick farther along. The base is of bronze, in intricate but compact design, and the crystals hang in a circle from a circular cap.

Glass candlesticks, both antique and modern, are in excellent taste. The stick of favrite glass shown in the sketch is a thing of beautiful iridescent colors, and catches the light in the most delightful way. It is very slender and is rather better as a single stick than as a pair. The candlesticks of heavy clear glass are particularly good for the dining table. In fact, when four candlesticks are used on the dining table, as is usual, it is best to have them very simple and not too high. More elaborate ones, and taller, should be placed diagonally on the table, where they will light it but will not obstruct the view, and there should be only two of them—unless, of course, the table is one seating eight or more.

In country houses, the pretty custom still remains of placing candles on the hall table and giving one to each guest when going upstairs for the night. For this purpose, squat little candlesticks of pottery, of gaily painted tin, of china, silver or glass are attractive. High candlesticks are not appropriate, as it is sometimes necessary to shield the light with the hand while walking. Low candlesticks, with bowls for matches, and an easily grasped handle, are best and prettiest. Quaint replicas of those handwrought in olden time, with a thin

tin shield back of the light and a pair of snuffers are good for old-fashioned rooms filled with highboys, tester beds and sewing tables.

For the chintz-hung bedroom done in gay color, the majolica or painted wood sticks are novel and fitting. For a child's room, the painted toy of wood shown in the center of the sketch, holding two fat candles in the outstretched hands, is a source of joy to the youngster and some way makes it seem easier to go to bed. The jolly little wooden girl has a blue dress banded in yellow, with black hair and shoes. Red flowers decorate the base.

In nearly all of the squat candlesticks, the large-size candles are used. These measure an inch and a half through, and burn with a very steady light. Colored candles are appropriate only when a color scheme is being followed, as on a dinner table or on special occasions. A candle should be simple. The bayberry candles, in their soft gray-green, are charming in brass or copper, but do not look well in glass or in the

elaborate gold candelabra. The "arts and crafts" candlestick shown at the extreme right in the sketch would take the bayberry dip well. This stick is of copper and is built on the severe lines followed by the craftsmen. It should never be used except with mission furniture and the linen crash strips and hangings belonging thereto.

Attractive Wraps

Very dressy wraps for wear over formal frocks are of faille classique, or of navy or taupe colored goldenrod satin, lined with black and white checkered pussy willow taffeta, says a writer for the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The fashionable afternoon wrap is dark on the outer side, but linings are extremely gay.

Fruit Cake Hint

In making a fruit cake, pour half the batter in the pan before adding the fruit; then the fruit will not be found all at the bottom of the cake, as is too often the way.—Dallas News.

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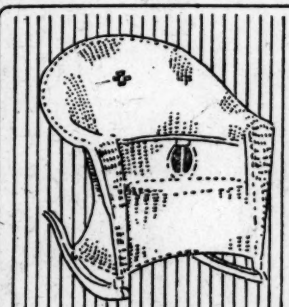
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PRETTY FRENCH STYLES FOR GIRLS

For girls new and original French styles answer nicely. One little frock of black and white checked woolen material, is gathered at the waistline twice over cords. The skirt hem is cut in petal-like scallops and flatly piped with red taffeta. The upper part, bloused a bit, is gathered into shallow shoulder yokes. Short set in, slightly full sleeves have three little scalloped ruffles like the skirt edge. The neckline is cut out in a V and the edges are rolled over and faced with red; this space filled in with a little chemisette of net with a standup ruffle and black cravat. Two straps detach themselves from the front of the blouse, cross each other and button back to the bloused part with two big red disk buttons.

Another frock of blue poplin had no sleeves of the poplin. Instead, a little underblouse of white handkerchief linen was worn, the sailor collar coming over the round yoke of the poplin in front and falling in deep points in the back. The sleeves were elbow length, full, and gathered into a little turned back cuff, which, like the collar, had a little vine-like embroidery in red linen floss near the edge. The skirt, gored and slightly gathered into a three-inch belt of the poplin, had two taffeta bias folds spaced on the lower part. Big red, flat, semi-polished buttons were spaced from each shoulder, sloping in slightly toward the belt.

A coat of gray cashmere comes nearly to the knees. It is slightly double breasted, flares into godet folds and is caught in by a broad belt, a little below the waistline. The sleeves are set in

with turned back cuffs; a small rolled-over collar can be turned up or down. This coat is trimmed with checked silk in an odd way. The ends of the collar and the ends of the belt seem to be turned over backward to show a facing of the checked material. Four large buttons are covered with the checked silk; the coat is lined with the silk and a little sailor hat covered with it.

In the millinery poke bonnets and mushroom sailor shapes are prettiest with such styles, according to the New York Herald. They are in hemp, Milan or Leghorn, and are adorned with large flowers, very flatly placed against the bowl-like crowns. These flowers—daisies, poppies, roses or camellias—are often made of velvet.

Ribbon streamers are added to such hats. They serve to tie on the hat when riding or in a strong breeze.

Two-Tone Glove Effect

A style feature in gloves which is rapidly increasing in importance is the two-tone embroidery effect, which is shown in a variety of smart forms. The note of contrast, however, is ever present both in the fabric novelties for summer and in the kid and lamb effects for fall. Sometimes it takes the form of contrasting gores with lacings; again it appears in an elaborate hem decoration.

Barley Water

One pound pearl barley, one quarter pound lump sugar, three lemons. Well wash barley, peel lemons very thin, add juice and rinds. Pour on one gallon boiling water, let stand 24 hours.

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HISTORY MADE IN OLD MOREY HOUSE, MALDEN

Erected by Man Who Befriended
Unfortunates and Afterward
Abolitionist Meeting Place,
Where Slaves Were Concealed

Built by a philanthropist whose hand was always extended to the unfortunate, notably ex-convicts, many of whom were in his employ, the Morey house on Hillside avenue, Malden—first of the residences erected in that part of the town—afterward figured prominently as a meeting place for groups of abolitionists and became one of the "way stations" on the "underground railway" where runaway slaves were concealed until they could start again toward Canada.

This old house, standing as it does on an eminence high above the street, commands attention by its very location. Flights of stone steps lead to the front and the side doors, and any one who has climbed those steps and entered has had a story worth the telling.

When the house was erected 70 years or more ago, the owner gave instructions that it was to be built "so that it would stand"; and the way in which the structure has stood the test is proof that his orders were faithfully obeyed. A wooden building, it appears to be as substantial inside and out as on the day the owner took possession.

Many years ago one Timothy Bailey, first president of the Malden bank, and at that time one of the wealthiest men in the city, had a daughter Elmira whom he disinherited because she insisted on marrying a young man of the Universalist faith. This young man was David B. Morey, and leaving the home of abundance, the bride and bridegroom went to housekeeping in simple fashion in Charlestown. Mr. Morey's business was the manufacture of Britannia ware. But it was more than that, for he saved many a man from despair and set him on the road to a useful career. In the shop many of the employees were men who had been in prison; in fact, at one time practically all the employees were ex-convicts. The theory upon which Mr. Morey acted in taking them in was that these men were not hopelessly bad but had only been unfortunate, and that if they were given a chance to get on their feet again as soon as they were out of prison their future years might be those of honor and usefulness.

That the employees were appreciative was evidenced by the prosperity of the business. After a time David Morey was in a position financially to build a home of his own, and then the house in Malden was erected. It was a roomy, comfortable-looking structure with a veranda across the front that could be entered from the parlors through long French windows. While there was nothing pretentious about the house and no attempt was made at ornate decoration, it had an impressive dignity indicating that the owner was a person of importance in the community. Standing alone, as it did then, it readily served as a landmark, and on account of its lofty position, it could be readily pointed out from a distance. All this became of special importance in connection with the abolition movement, which was then agitating men and women alike, and in which, from the first, the Moreys had felt a particular interest.

Close acquaintance with such men as William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips served to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiments both Mr. Morey and his wife had early cherished. At the time Phillips made his remarkable speech in old Music hall, Boston, Mrs. Morey was one of the phalanx of women who formed a cordon around him, thereby enabling him to escape from the building in safety.

Being of such pronounced anti-slavery views, it was only natural that the Moreys should take an active part in everything calculated to forward the cause of the abolitionists, and the house in Malden came to be used as a meeting place. Slaves were received here and hidden in the cellar until they could be passed on to the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe at Andover. Their timid, peculiar knock on the door and their passwords were familiar sounds to the Morey household.

It chanced that about 1869 David Morey was visiting a friend in Orford, N. H. The home in which he was a guest had, among its attractions, a music hall which contained pianos, stringed and wind instruments, and whose spacious proportions and domed ceiling afforded space for a pipe organ, which was considered the glory of the establishment. It was the custom of the family to gather in this room at evening for music, performers upon the various instruments being found in the home circle. Impressed by the talent of a daughter of the family, Mr. Morey said to his host, "You have a large family and I have only one son. Lend me your daughter Ellen, and let her come to live with us and study music." This appeared such an excellent opportunity for the young girl, who in common with other members of the family was exceedingly fond of music and had learned to play when but a tiny child, that the father gave his consent. Afterwards, in true story-book fashion, Ellen married Mr. Morey's son. For years she has been known as Mme. Beale Morey, and it is this Madame Morey and her family who now occupy the house on Hillside avenue.

"How clearly I recall those days in the early '70's," Madame tells visitors, "when I used to listen in open-eyed wonder to the discussions that went on under this roof. The great thinkers of

the day came to our house as a matter of course. Bronson Alcott held many of his conferences here. Other visitors were John M. Spear, Samuel Longfellow, David Watson, Lucretia Mott, Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child and John Weiss. They used to discuss the very subjects that are uppermost in the world's thought today—woman suffrage, peace and temperance."

Of her own life since then Madame has many a tale to tell, for she has traveled from the Arctic circle to Biskara in the Great desert, making her home alternately with the fisher folk of the North sea and with England's aristocracy, with the Swiss peasants of the Alps and in the Rhine castles; in the tents of the Bedouin Arabs and the royal palaces of Egypt, yet she always has regarded the colonial house of her childhood and that built by her father-in-law as her real home. She claims the distinction of having been the first woman conductor in the world and made her debut in this role at a concert in the old city hall at Malden with Bernard Listemann, then concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as first violin. This was in the early '80's, and people shook their heads at the idea of a woman manipulating a baton in public; but with the demonstration of ability came abundant success, and Madame Morey since then has held continuously the position of conductor and organist in some of the finest churches in Boston and its suburbs. Her student life was with Junius W. Heill of Boston, and afterward with the best teachers in Boston, since which time she has filled engagements in England, France, Italy and Germany.

Though in structure the Morey house

is pretty much the same today as when it was built, it has been beautified with changes and additions made by the present occupant and enriched with treasures gathered in her travels. In several of the rooms there are reminders of the past, rubbing elbows, as it were, with modern furniture and works of art. Nearly everything has a story connected with it. The copper Etruscan vase and bowl on the piano stand beside a large seven candle-stick candelabrum brought from a Greek church. The Aegean sea scene which constitutes the upper half of the lofty oak mantle, is a conventionalized Alma-Tadema group. The great painting opposite, entitled "Night," is by Frank H. Collins, a graduate of the Beaux Arts, Paris, and now of New York, and represents a bit of scenery in Madame Morey's native town. On an inlaid Chippendale table in one corner the first funds of the Malden bank were counted.

In the hall hang three unusual treasures—a net from old Hastings-by-the-Sea, once used in saving lives on the English channel, a tapestry by Gobelins, and a mirror which came from the boudoir of Marie Antoinette. The wall paper in the room beyond is the original paper put on when the house was built. It came from London, and its mazarine blue and shades of gray seem to have faded not a whit in all the intervening years. The fireplace in this room is of Egyptian marble. Another inlaid table of attractive design takes the observer back to olden days and is treasured as that around which the "wise men" and women of half a century ago were wont to gather as they discussed the vital problems of humanity.

GRAPE INDUSTRY TAKEN UP BY FARMERS IN ARKANSAS

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Cultivation has been in progress and the biggest crop is promised this year that the district has ever produced. The increased production will come largely from the thousands of young vines, which will bear this year for the first time. Five years ago grape growing for commercial purposes in this section was wholly an experiment. Today the grape crop is recognized as one of the best fruit crops that can be grown here, owing to the fact that grapes can be depended upon to bear a crop every year.

New Grape Juice Plants

Nearly every farmer in this section, says a despatch to the Little Rock Gazette, has his vineyard. He looks upon it as a sure revenue producer. Like tomato growing in Stone county, the acreage is scattered among a large number of growers, the majority of the vineyards being from two to five acres in extent. One or two of the largest contain 20 acres. The industry has developed two grape juice plants, which have been installed by local capital. These plants buy the surplus and overripe product. Their owners also have vineyards of their own, and consume their own production.

Grow on Rough Ground

Grapes, like tomatoes, fit nicely into crop diversification, ripening during the month of August, after the staple crops have been laid by, and before harvest time. They come in, too, at a time when the average farmer is pressed for ready cash, and are good money makers.

One great value of this crop to this section is that it can be grown on the very roughest ground—ground that could not possibly be utilized for the growing of any other cultivated crop. It is easily taken care of, clean to handle and never lacks a market.

The principal varieties grown in the district are Concord and Moore's Early. Some of the growers have planted Tokays. These were planted largely as an experiment, to see how they would do for a commercial crop for this section. Those who have made the experiment state that they do as well here, and develop as fine a flavor, as they do when grown in the valleys on the Pacific coast. New settings this year, which will be larger than ever, will include Tokays in large numbers.

Returns Per Acre

The vines in the vineyards in this section are set eight by eight feet apart, which allows ample room for new growth and for cultivation. They are run in straight rows, and trained on wire trellis, the trellis being two smooth wires nailed to a row of posts, much like an ordinary wire fence.

Six hundred and eighty vines are set to the acre, and bear, according to age, from a few pounds to 70 pounds to the vine. The larger production of course comes from the older vines, and is attained only after several years' bearing. The gross proceeds run anywhere from \$100 to \$400 per acre. The grapes bring from 2 to 7 cents a pound. The 2-cent price is paid by the grape juice plants, and the 7-cent price is realized from the choice early shipments to the city markets. Grapes ripen here earlier than the northern grown ones do, and generally

find a better market. The largest part of the crop is sold packed in one-peck baskets.

Growers Organized

The growers of the district have formed an association and the marketing is done systematically, so as to derive the best price obtainable. The association also lends a helping hand to new people starting into the business.

Each year in the future will see an increased production. The industry is well established, and yearly settings have been regular, which means that more new vines will be continually coming on. Grapes from this section, too, are getting well established on the market for size and flavor and find a strong demand. Local growers expect the district to expand, owing to the success made here, until it takes in a large part of the White river country, in the Ozarks.

AMATEUR FLOWER GROWERS PLAN TO HAVE CUT FLOWERS

Demand for Decorative Purposes
Furnishes New Impetus to City
Garden Makers

PHILADELPHIA—The growing demand for cut flowers year by year urges the adoption by amateur gardeners of such varieties as will meet decorative requirements and permit of reasonable cutting of the blooms, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Where plenty of space is available, the growing of such flowers may be done on a large scale, yet the cultivation will may be done in city gardens. In the former case the flowers should be grown in the auxiliary garden, a place reserved for varieties selected for cutting purposes, in order that the regular beds and borders may not be marred by cutting. And if so desired, the auxiliary plot may be laid out on a scale which will supply the owner's demands and at the same time provide a marketable quantity of blooms, realizing enough money to cover the cost of maintenance.

Some of the varieties especially fit for this purpose and readily grown in the auxiliary garden include narcissus, gladiolus, sweet peas, peony, aster and dahlia. Though the sweet pea does not make a great showing on the vine, it is one of the noblest vase flowers, as is the gladiolus. The latter, on the other hand, is at the same time one of the most popular varieties for garden decoration, as are the narcissus, peony and dahlia.

Perennial flowers recommended for auxiliary culture include hardy phlox, garden pink, hardy chrysanthemum, gaillardia, iris and coreopsis, all of which should be given permanent locations, as they bloom for many seasons if planted with liberal space. Where the growing is done for commercial purposes, a well-defined system of rotation is essential, while if cultivation is not following a fertilized vegetable crop, the soil should be treated accordingly.

There is a right and a wrong time to cut flowers, as well as a right and a wrong method. Sweet peas should be cut late in the day and close to the main stem. After cutting, the blooms should be placed in jars half filled with water, and placed overnight in a dark, cool cellar, in which case they will last twice as long. Asters should be cut in the early morning, while peonies and dahlias may be cut any time. Gladiolus should be cut and handled in the same way as sweet peas, only the stalks should be selected with one flower open and cut so as to leave two leaves on the root to ripen it.

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Entrance Between Emerson's and Wether's

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

OPENS MONDAY, JUNE 7th, 1915

Silks, Dress Goods, Broadcloths, Suitings, Wash Dress Goods, Nets, Chiffons, Chiffon Cloths, Silk Waists, Silk Petticoats, Spool Silk, etc.,

At Extraordinary Reductions Below Our Regular Wholesale Prices

Monday, and in fact, every day this week, we expect this store to be crowded to its capacity with customers. It is ONE of the TWO BIG SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES that we hold each year when profits are not considered by us; we are more concerned at this time about getting rid of Surplus Stocks, Broken Lots, Remnants, and other merchandise that shows a tendency to linger than we are about making money.

The items listed here only partly tell the story. There are hundreds of others just as attractive that will be on sale and at reductions fully as pronounced.

SILKS

SPECIAL—Fancy Dress Taffetas, yard wide, in checks, stripes and other smart effects; many in this lot are imported and all have been recently purchased for the season's business. Former prices \$1.50 to \$1.85 per yard. Rather than carry them over to next season, we will close them out at the special price of..... **\$1.10**

\$1.00 **Satin de Chine**—A splendid wearing quality, 36 inches wide, all colors, including black and white. Sale Price..... **72c**

\$1.50 **Taffeta Silk**—Imported and domestic chiffon finish, high lustre, some with rustling finish and full yard wide; street and evening shades, also black and white. Now..... **\$1.10**

SPECIAL—Chiffon Fulle Silks, 42 inches wide; to appreciate the real beauty of texture and finish that this silk possesses we would urge you to see it; colors black, white, Belgian blue, Russian green, sand, navy, plum and myrtle. Value \$3.50. Now marked..... **\$1.98** down to.....

\$1.25 **Crepé de Chine**—40-inch, firm weave, pure silk, all colors, also black and white. Reduced for this sale to..... **85c**

\$1.45 **Black Oriental Silk**—A very superior wearing quality, 36 inches wide, guaranteed to shed water and resists perspiration absolutely. Special for this sale only..... **\$1.05**

\$2.00 **Faille Silk**—One yard wide, very fashionable this season; secure a dress or suit pattern now, when the reduction is so pronounced on such splendid wearing qualities. Sale Price..... **\$1.55**

SPECIAL—Black Satin, French make, 54 inches wide, superior wearing quality; in fact, none better; correct weight for coats and suits. Value \$4.50. Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Price..... **\$2.40**

\$2.75-\$3.50 **Crepé Meteor and Charmuse**—Black, Ivory and all colors, very rich qualities, perfect in weave and finish. 42-44 inches wide. Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Price..... **\$1.90**

Dress Goods

LOT 1—Novelty Suitings, Diagonals, Serges, Poplins, etc.—In many styles and colorings. Ask to see this lot. You are sure to find something here to tempt you; former prices \$1.45 to \$1.85. Closing-out Price..... **\$1.05**

LOT 2—Imported Novelty Suitings—Plain and fancy weaves; this lot embraces all our best grades and this season's newest fabrics. 50-54 inches wide; anticipate your wants now. You will pay more next Fall for similar goods. Value \$1.85 to \$3.50. Closing-out Price..... **\$1.49**

\$2.25 **White Gabardine Serge**—54 inches wide, all pure wool, fashionable weave. Smart for Summer suits, wears well. Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Price..... **\$1.55**

\$1.50 **Black and White Checked Suiting**—54 inches wide, all wool. Marked down for this sale to..... **\$1.10**

Wash Dress Fabrics

Imported Wash Goods—Such as Crepes, Voiles (Plain and Embroidered), Gabardines, Silk and Cotton Crepes and many other odd weaves. All this season's purchases, mostly white grounds, in stripes, checks, small, neat figures and plain effects. You must see this lot to appreciate the enormous reductions that we have made, so as to close them out quickly. Values 75c to \$1.25 per yard. All marked now for this Sale at..... **55c**

50c **Challies, All Wool**—27 inches. Imported and domestic, big range of the season's newest patterns to select from, very desirable for house dresses, waists, and many other purposes. Price for this Sale..... **39c**

SPECIAL—White Corduroy—Imported and domestic, 27 and 30 inches wide, narrow, medium and wide cords, correct for sport coats and golfing, washes perfectly. Values \$1.00 to \$1.25. Sale Price..... **78c**

Spool Silk { 100 Yards. Guaranteed Best Quality. Value 10c. For this sale only. (All colors, including black and white.) Per spool..... **5c**

Silk Waists

4 Specials from Our Specialty Waist Shop.

Tub Silk Waists—White ground, with fancy colored stripes, washes perfectly; good range of sizes and styles, short and long sleeves. Sale Price..... **\$1.59**

Pongee Waists—Natural color, shantung weave, smart tailored models, cool and serviceable Summer wear, worth \$2.95. Sale Price..... **\$1.98**

Crepé de Chine Waists—All pure silk, firm weave, the kind that wears well, in several smart styles, long and short sleeves, colors, white, flesh, pink, maize, apricot and black; values \$4.75 and \$5.00. Sale Price..... **\$2.98**

SPECIAL—1 Lot of Silk Waists—In many styles and colors; crepe de chine and satin de chine materials, this season's models; value \$3.00 to \$4.50. Closing-out Price..... **\$1.98**

Silk Petticoats

Specials from Our Silk Petticoat Store.

Black Taffeta and Black Messaline Silk Petticoat—Sold elsewhere for \$2.98. Marked down for this sale to..... **\$1.89**

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats with Messaline Flounce—Colors, navy, taupe, emerald, Russian green, cerise and brown; worth \$5.00. Marked down for this sale to..... **\$2.98**

White Tub Silk Petticoats—Retail value \$2.97. Sale Price..... **\$1.98**

Silk Petticoats—In plain and changeable colors, of Taffeta and Messaline, in many styles of flounce, with and without under-ruffle, full sizes. Retail values \$3.25 to \$3.75. Sale Price..... **\$2.25**

SPECIAL—1 Lot of Satin de Chine Petticoats—Superior qualities in a broken assortment of styles and colors; worth \$5.00. Closing-out Price..... **\$2.97**

Note: When ordering by mail, please include Parcel Post charges, otherwise we shall be obliged to send goods express collect.

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CIVIC BETTERMENT MADE AN AIM BY RACINE CITIZENS

Busy Manufacturing Center Is
Turning Its Attention to Other
Lines of Advancement

RACINE, Wis.—With the same energy which in earlier days brought it into prominence as a manufacturing center, Racine in the last decade has been making rapid progress along the lines of civic advancement.

The city today is well paved and the problem of sewers and drainage has been worked out in adoption by the last city administration of a comprehensive sewer system in which the growth of the municipality is contemplated and provisions made for purification and reduction at such time as the dumping of raw sewage into Lake Michigan shall be prohibited.

A park and boulevard system has been established. Ten years ago the park system consisted of two neglected

city blocks which had been set aside for park purposes in the original plat and little or no further attention paid to them. Today they are veritable beauty spots and form two small units of the system of which they have been made a part.

Washington park, Riverside park, Horlick park and Lewis field—the latter two named for the men who gave them to the city—form a continuous public playground and recreation center more than a mile long, in which are found well-equipped playgrounds, baseball and football fields, tennis courts and public golf links, the popularity of which is shown by the thousands of men, women and children who avail themselves of these advantages. North Beach park affords a playground for the North side and a fine bathing beach for all.

Coincident with the civic activity resulting in these improvements has come a deep interest in community and welfare work. The latter began to take definite form some five years ago, when, under the leadership of Miss Lydia Wallis, a union of charitable and social welfare organizations was effected under the name of the Central Association.

This organization now owns a large home, especially fitted for the work, and employs a force of trained men and women in the performance of its numerous and varied functions.

The association is unique in that it embodies five distinct organizations and performs with equal facility and at a greatly reduced expense the work formerly done by all five. It works in hearty cooperation with the city government, whose full confidence it has enjoyed from the day of its organization. It has won the universal approbation of Racine citizens, who less than a year ago subscribed upward of \$30,000 in a five-day campaign to clear it of debt and give it ample working capital.

Desire for community betterment has resulted in the organization of a number of clubs and societies working for the advancement of the city. Heading these organizations is the Commercial Club of Racine, with a membership of several hundred men. The Teachers-Parents Association, of which Principal L. H. Brooks of the Racine high school is the leader, is doing excellent work. There are ward organizations known as Booster Clubs actively engaged in fur-

thering the interests of the city as a whole.

The West Side Improvement League and the Racine Junction Advancement Association, composed of business men, perform for their respective sections work similar to that undertaken by the Commercial Club for the entire city.

KICKAPOO INDIAN FARMERS THRIVE

HORTON, Kan.—The Kickapoo tribe on its reservation in Kansas is now composed of industrious and well educated young farmers, most of whom have been educated in Haskell or Carlisle institutes and are making their land allotments return good yields through careful systematic farming, says a despatch to the Topeka Capital.

A farm demonstration was recently held at the Pottawatomie reservation in Jackson county for the benefit of the Indians there. Several Kickapoo present requested that a similar school be held on their own reservation.

MANY MEASURES ARE ENACTED BY 1915 SESSION

Review of the Work of Senate and House for Season Just Ended Shows Large Amount of Constructive Legislation

Much constructive legislation was added to the statute books during the 1915 session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which came to an end just before midnight last night.

Accounted a conservative body in comparison with Bay state legislatures of recent years, the members of the 1915 session succeeded in steering clear of exhausting debates over mere political and departmental changes and found occasion to build up while legislating.

The Republican leaders held their majorities well to the policy, announced early in the year, of limiting the reorganization of state boards, the raising of salaries and increasing of pensionable classes.

The announcement of the secretary of the commonwealth showed that the Legislature this year passed 304 general acts, 384 special acts and 147 resolves, making a total of 835, as against 796 acts and 160 resolves, a total of 956 last year.

Governor Walsh was sustained in his vetoes of five bills and one resolve.

The session was about a month shorter than that of 1914, being the shortest since that of 1905.

The dominating measures of the year, as was expected prior to the session, were those to reorganize the Boston & Maine and to enable the New Haven railroad to readjust its finances.

Education had its usual important place in the year's legislation, a feature being the continuance of the policy of establishing county agricultural schools, a policy which was regarded with hostility only a few years ago, when Essex county started the innovation.

The agreement for the second time to the woman suffrage amendment, thus assuring its submission to the voters at the November state election, stands out in the political achievements of the session.

A far-reaching act was that authorizing cities to change their form of government, without recourse to the Legislature, to any one of four forms likely to prove better than the bi-cameral system so long in use in New England. This act will relieve the Legislature of much tinkering with local affairs.

An advanced step was the experiment in the case of Brookline of allowing large towns to send delegates to the town meeting, rather than continuing the present method of throwing the meeting open to all voters, despite inability of the hall to accommodate half the number listed. Brookline will decide at the state election whether to accept this plan.

Since Massachusetts is noted for its state highways and fine harbors, it is not strange that there should be considerable legislation for additional highway and waterway improvements. The recent session was no exception, the list of bills for improved highways especially being a long one.

The most conspicuous was the western Massachusetts highways bill, which directed the highway commission to lay out 17 state highways, where means of transportation were much needed in the five western counties. This is considered a splendid start, on the much-mooted problem of improved transportation for the "hill towns."

Evidently the state thinks it has regulated the motor vehicle enough for the time being, for this session there was a noticeable absence of much additional legislation of this nature.

Several good reform laws relating to the sale of drugs and intoxicants were enacted, but the social welfare people feel keenly the defeat of the hotel registry and liquor delivery bills. Both are to come in next year minus the technical defects through which the more experienced and better entrenched opponents managed to secure their defeat at the present session.

An anomaly of the session from the ordinary point of view was the lowering of the standard for admission to the bar of the commonwealth and the subsequent raising of the standard for the practice of medicine and dentistry.

There was a notable list of acts and resolves relating to parks, playgrounds, reservations and forest preserves. Each succeeding year the legislators give more attention to the play and recreation of the people and to their petitions to conserve the natural forest lands available for the purpose. This attention is a development of recent years, and was conspicuous at the present session as a glance at the numerous park and reservation measures below will indicate.

Probably no change in the character of the legislation is more noticeable than in that relating to labor. At the session of 1914 and those immediately preceding, organized labor played a prominent part. Eighteen acts of importance may be counted in last year's blue-book. This year, organized labor found itself largely on the defensive, due to the general reaction due to employment conditions. It defeated several bills aimed at the workingmen's compensation law but the acts in its favor were rather meager.

Tax reformers succeeded in getting the Legislature to agree for the second time to the income tax amendment to the constitution, which will go to the people for acceptance in November. They also secured agreement for the first time to the proposed amendment to strike the word "proportional" from the taxation provision of the constitution. Both these

changes would open the way for remedial taxation legislation.

The "sectarian" issue, brought prominently to the front when Grafton D. Cushing, who advocated the constitutional amendment to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes, was chosen Lieutenant Governor, played an important part on more than one occasion. The supporters of the amendment made a gain of 11 votes over the year previous, but were defeated in getting agreement to the change.

Subsequently, a bill to prohibit school officials from inquiring as to the religious beliefs of teachers, which was backed largely by those who had opposed the sectarian amendment, was defeated.

Debates on both subjects were of absorbing interest, and among the longest of the session.

Of late there has been a tendency in the Legislature to pass "permissive" acts. Thus an act goes on the statute book with a provision that it shall not take effect unless agreed to by the opponent. Two such measures at this session, in which the tendency seemed to be stronger than ever, were those for a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street and to remove the elevated structure in Charlestown.

These acts are of little more practical effect than if they had never been passed. Those who advocate this kind of legislation frankly state that they believe it is a step in creating public sentiment favorable to the project in question. The next step will be to ask a subsequent Legislature for a mandatory provision compelling the opponent to carry out the provisions of the "permissive" act. It is one of the modern developments of "practical politics."

Regulation of motion pictures was a leading subject of debate during the year. The bill to have the state labor board serve as a board of censorship to inspect all films used in Massachusetts was making splendid progress until it became overshadowed by the more spectacular performances over the "Birth of a Nation" bill, as it was sometimes called, which provided for a change in the method of censoring plays and films in Boston. The state censorship bill was eventually lost in the shuffle with practically no public notice while there was an outburst of sentiment when the Boston bill passed.

Just how much gain there was from a reform standpoint by the passage of the Boston bill is problematical in the opinion of many at the State House. The new law, while widening the scope of the censorship, requires, as did the old law, that two of the public authorities must agree before a play may be stopped. Many believe that there was a distinct loss from the public welfare standpoint when the state bill was defeated.

The announced intention of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, the state health commissioner, not to urge changes in the medical laws at this session resulted in practically no new acts of this nature. The board of registration in medicine's petition to raise the standard of those practicing medicine in the commonwealth by requiring all who apply in the future to be graduates of certain chartered medical schools was granted.

Some measures which occasioned prolonged discussions in previous Legislatures were conspicuous by their failure to arouse debate this year. The Major-General Benjamin F. Butler statue resolve, petitions to revise Boston's charter and the bill to hold a constitutional convention were among these. Probably the financial condition of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads was the cause of less agitation for electrification within the metropolitan district.

Education Measures
A summary of important business of the 1915 session follows:

Establishing a department of university extension and providing for correspondence courses of education, both to be under the jurisdiction of the state board of education.

To make Smith's agricultural school at Northampton an independent county vocational school for Hampshire county, the act to take effect if accepted by the voters of the county.

Additional school buildings for the Essex county agricultural school authorized. The county allowed to appropriate \$100,000 for this construction.

Southbridge authorized to issue \$100,000 in bonds to secure funds to build needed high school and primary school buildings.

Increasing from five to seven cents the amount that shall be spent per each \$1000 of valuation in Boston for pensions for school teachers. This is expected to raise the sum available from \$80,000 to about \$112,000.

School committee of Boston authorized to conduct courses for the improvement of teachers.

Watertown authorized to construct a new public schoolhouse and to borrow \$73,000 outside the statutory debt limit for this purpose.

Hampden county commissioners directed to erect and maintain a county training school for habitual school truants or offenders.

Authorizing an independent agricultural college in the county of Norfolk, the act to take effect if accepted at the next state election by a majority vote of the county voters.

Changing the name of Simmons Female College to Simmons College and authorizing the authorities to hold additional property for educational purposes.

North Adams authorized to build a high school and to borrow \$200,000 outside the statutory debt limit for this purpose.

Granting \$10,000 to the city of Northampton for its support of Smith's agricultural school and the Northampton school of industries.

Political Changes
Salem voters who are temporarily residing elsewhere because of the fire

in July, 1914, may vote at any election in Salem until January, 1916.

Allowing women to serve during the year 1915 on political committees which are organized to favor or oppose the equal suffrage amendment. The law permits only male voters to serve on political committees.

Authorizing the use of state armories for elections, primaries or caucuses and town meetings.

Providing that a person whose name is written on the ballot at primaries shall not be considered nominated unless he receives a number of votes equal to or exceeding the number of signatures required to place his name on the primary ballot in the regular way.

That the assessors of Boston instead of the police department shall list the voters.

Investigation and report as to the feasibility of absentee voting in Massachusetts to be made to the Legislature of 1916 by the secretary of the commonwealth and the attorney-general.

Highways and Bridges

For the construction of 17 highways in the western counties as a first step toward solving the transportation problem among the hill towns. The state gives \$2,000,000 and the five western counties \$500,000 additional for this work.

For construction of a driveway connection from Brooks street, Brighton, to Charlesbank road in Newton, and for completion of the improvements on the southerly bank of the Charles river basin.

Authorizing the construction of Old Colony boulevard in Boston for which land has already been purchased.

The highway commission authorized to improve Rindge road in Ashburnham. Similar authorization given for the construction of a highway from the town of Norton to Taunton.

Making a state highway of the province land road in Provincetown. For improvement by the highway commission of the highway through Hopkinton from Milford to Southborough.

Highway commission to study road construction with view to safe footing for horses. The oiled roads are said to be making it more difficult for horses.

For a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to highways.

Highway commission directed to improve Concord avenue, Cambridge. Salem authorized to take certain tidal water lands of the South river and Bowker's dock for street purposes.

Boston authorized to take land to widen Harvard street.

Salem authorized to construct a new bridge over the South river and to discontinue the Union street bridge.

Providing for a new bridge over the Charles river at Spring street between West Roxbury in Boston and the town of Dedham.

The highway commission authorized to construct a highway in the towns of Mashpee and Barnstable.

For the construction of a thoroughfare in Salem, from Bertram square to Essex street, to relieve traffic in Salem on the main route of travel along the North shore.

For the construction of a bridge across the Connecticut river between Springfield and West Springfield.

To improve the highway between North Brookfield and Barre Plains.

Metropolitan park and highway commissions directed to investigate relative to making a portion of Ocean avenue, Revere, which is much used by automobilists, a state highway.

For a new bridge over the Neponset river between Boston and Quincy.

Authorizing the construction of a new bridge over the Charles river between Newton and Weston.

Providing for a bridge over part of Lake Quinsigamond between Worcester and Shrewsbury.

Harbors and Waterways

Quincy authorized to appropriate \$10,000 for improvements in Weymouth Fore river provided Congress appropriates \$200,000 for the same purpose.

Sandwich empowered to borrow \$10,000 outside the debt limit for the purpose of building a public dock and boat landing.

Authorizing an appropriation of \$75,000 for the improvement of Weymouth Fore river provided Congress gives \$200,000 and \$25,000 is given by the city of Quincy and Fore River Ship Building Company.

For improving the harbor and terminal facilities of Fall River.

To enlarge the anchorage basin of Lynn harbor.

Yarmouth authorized to take land for a public wharf.

Confirming the acts of the Boston port directors in preparing for construction of the proposed dry dock in East Boston.

For a new channel in the Mystic river near the Malden bridge.

For the dredging of a channel and anchorage basin in Barnstable harbor.

For improving the Neponset river course.

For an investigation by the harbor and land commissioners as to the advisability of building a waterway between Brockton and Taunton.

Wellfleet harbor to be improved provided this town bears part of the expense.

Motor Vehicles

Allowing bicycles with a motor driving wheel attached to be classified as motorcycles rather than as automobiles.

Highway commission to report on the desirability of regulating the use and character of lights on motor vehicles.

Relating to Sale of Food

Mayor Curley's "pure bread" law, defining the ingredients which may be used in bread made for public sale.

Establishing a standard apple barrel and grades for packed apples.

The Judiciary and Courts

Lowering the standard of admission to the bar so that an applicant who has had schooling to the extent of two years in a day or evening high school

shall not be required to take an examination as to his general education.

Authorizing justices of police district, juvenile and municipal courts, except the municipal court of Boston, to appoint such male and female probation officers as they shall deem necessary.

The prison commissioners to prepare a manual of laws relating to prisoners.

To facilitate the work of clerks and registers of courts by allowing them to use facsimile signatures instead of writing every signature as previously required.

Allowing the commissioners of Plymouth county to complete an addition to the court house at Plymouth and to borrow \$10,000 for this work.

For a second assistant district attorney for the southeastern district.

To extend the probation service in the central district court of Worcester.

For the purpose of expediting business in the supreme and superior courts, "frivolous" appeals from final decrees in equity or probate may be dismissed when it appears that the appeal is made merely for the purpose of delay.

Trustees of the industrial school for girls and the Lyman school for boys authorized to give an honorable discharge to worthy persons in their charge.

Laws relating to towns to be printed by the secretary of the commonwealth.

Medical service authorized in connection with the criminal business of the Boston municipal court.

Probation commission directed to investigate administration of the juvenile law and to recommend amendments, with special reference to the cooperation of parents.

Allowing justices and clerks of local courts to issue summons and warrants in the case of failure on the part of an employer to pay certain wages weekly.

Relating to Employees

Extending the law authorizing two weeks' vacation for laborers in the employ of cities so as to include skilled laborers, mechanics or craftsmen in the labor service.

To secure prompt payment of workmen's compensation benefits when a foreign insurance company withdraws from Massachusetts.

Requiring payments for disability by insurance companies to be made at least once in 30 days.

The likelihood of the services of a disabled young employee ordinarily increasing with his years of age to be taken into account in determining his payment.

Workmen's compensation insurance policies to be subject to approval by the state insurance commissioner.

Naval and Military

Providing that staff officers in Massachusetts must be graduates of a school maintained in connection with the militia.

For a memorial to Col. Henry Tillinghast Sisson of the Fifth Rhode Island heavy artillery, who was instrumental in saving from capture in the civil war two Massachusetts regiments.

For a special military board to investigate relative to military training and preparedness.

A list of Massachusetts persons who served in the civil war, to be furnished by the state bureau of statistics to the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R., following the taking of the decennial state census.

Providing for a separate examining board for naval officers of the militia.

Banks and Trust Companies

Requiring national banks to file with the state bank commissioner lists of property held by the bank as a trustee.

Providing for the incorporation of credit unions.

Raising from \$500 to \$1000 the amount for which savings and insurance banks may issue insurance policies.

Cooperative banks authorized to advertise their branch offices.

Authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 to make known to those in need of industrial insurance the advantages offered by the life insurance departments of savings banks.

Prohibiting officials and employees of trust companies from accepting fees in connection with transactions of the business of the company, excepting certain specified fees.

Reorganizing the state board of dentistry and establish the dental nurse for certain limited work.

State Commissions

Establishing a commission of seven to plan for the three hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Pilgrims to Plymouth.

Directing the public service commission to investigate the subject of extension of telephones.

The highway commission authorized to use prison labor.

Permitting a single member of the public service commission to sit at hearings provided the parties at interest are agreed.

Transportation

Four bills amending the law relating to the finances of railroads with special reference to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. A special object was to allow the New Haven to reorganize its finances. These bills were commonly referred to as the validation bill, the securities or stock and bond bill, and the preferred stock and fractional shares bills.

To reorganize the Boston & Maine railroad.

Changing from 30 minutes to 15 the time during which thick smoke may issue from locomotives in Boston and vicinity.

For an investigation of transportation facilities at the Dudley street terminal, Boston.

Authorizing the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway Company to consolidate with the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company.

Abolishing the toll of 1 cent for passage through the East Boston tunnel, the revenue that has been secured from this practice to be paid to the Elevated

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Beginning Monday, June 7th,
OUR ANNUAL

June Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOLEN SUITS AND COATS, AND GIRLS' COATS

at great saving, because all goods in this sale are new, high grade, regular Shuman merchandise, reduced to make room for Summer lines.

1/4 Off on all price tickets.

Following are a few items to give some idea of the savings on this new, crisp merchandise—Norfolk and sport suits and coats included

\$35.00 Women's Suits,	\$26.25	\$25.00 Misses' Suits....	\$18.75
\$25.00 Women's Suits,	\$18.75	\$12.95 Misses' Suits....	\$9.72
\$18.50 Women's Suits,	\$13.88	\$25.00 Misses' Coats....	\$18.75
\$45.00 Women's Coats,	\$33.75	\$15.00 Misses' Coats....	\$11.25
\$35.00 Women's Coats,	\$26.25	\$12.50 Misses' Coats....	\$9.38
\$18.50 Women's Coats,	\$13.88	\$5.00 Girls' Coats.....	\$3.75

A Great Opportunity for Prompt Buyers

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner.

THE SERVICE STORE

railway company through an appropriation by the Boston city council.

Authorizing the use of the completed portion of the Dorchester tunnel from Park street through Winter street to the Washington street tunnel. The Boston transit commission is authorized also to arrange for use of other portions of this tunnel as they become ready for use.

Extending to June 25, 1918, the time within which 20 miles of the Boston, Quincy & Fall River bicycle railway shall be built. This is the Boynton bicycle railway, so called.

Allowing street railway companies, excepting the Boston city council.

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

PORT DIRECTORS FILE COMPLAINTS ON NEW RATES

Board in Petition to Interstate Commerce Commission Calls New Tariffs Unfair

Protest against rate advances by the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads is made by the directors of the port of Boston in a letter from Chairman Edward F. McSweeney to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He asks for a suspension of recently issued tariffs by the two roads, the New Haven on switching charges and the Boston & Maine on the absorption of switching and terminal charges, a class and commodity tariff from Boston to Maine Central Railroad stations and export and import rates between Boston and stations on the Boston & Maine and St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroads.

"These tariffs," the letter reads, "carry materially advanced rates from Boston to stations named therein which are contrary to the rates agreed upon between the state of Massachusetts and these carriers at a time when they were asking for consideration at the hands of the state."

Friday evening more than 200 delegates representing the subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham in Massachusetts left to attend the convention of the order in Atlantic City commencing Sunday morning. The delegation was headed by Second Deputy Grand Master Nathan Elzholtz of Roxbury and Julius Friedenberg, chairman of the law committee. At the conven-

HARBORMASTER DEFINES MUFFLER EFFECTIVENESS

Capt. Francis J. Hird, Boston harbor-master, has notified Massachusetts yachtsmen that the state laws in regard to the motorboat will be strictly enforced this season by the steamer Lotus, purchased by the commonwealth for the use of the district police. The boat has been inspected by the federal inspectors and will go immediately into service, patrolling the entire coast of the state.

In his notice Captain Hird says:

"Kindly inform your members that the requirements of law relative to mufflers on motor boats will be rigidly enforced during the present season. For their benefit I will state that we have shown to the satisfaction of the courts that the largest two-cycle engine can be made silent at a distance of 600 feet, and that any motor boat that can be heard for more than 1000 feet on a calm day will be considered as making an unreasonable noise."

The Motor Boat Muffling Association will continue to assist the district police and the local officers in the enforcement of the muffling law. Complaints may be sent to Stoughton Bell, counsel 60 State street, Boston, or Deputy Chief George C. Neal, State House, Boston.

ORDER OF BRITH ABRAHAM MEN GO TO CONVENTION

Friday evening more than 200 delegates representing the subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham in Massachusetts left to attend the convention of the order in Atlantic City commencing Sunday morning. The delegation was headed by Second Deputy Grand Master Nathan Elzholtz of Roxbury and Julius Friedenberg, chairman of the law committee. At the conven-

tion Mr. Elzholtz will resign his office and he is heading a delegation that favors the election of Lazarus Davis of Dorchester.

The membership of this state in the order is about 25,000; in the country it is 200,000. Mr. Friedenberg, who held one of the grand lodge offices last year, is slated for the same this year. In the past year in this state eight new lodges were instituted and the largest net gain in membership in any jurisdiction was made here.

SIX FLAGS OF TEXAS TO BE SEEN BY AD MEN

The six flags under which Texas has lived will be a feature of the Texas contingent at the Ad convention at Chicago June 20 to 24. They will lead the big parade that will be put on at Chicago and their meaning will be made known to all sightseers. At the hotel where the Texas delegates will stay the flags will be on display at all times, says the News. Nearly 40 business men of Dallas, have signed to make the trip in company with the ad men from Dallas. It is thought that this number will reach 60 before the middle of June.

TEXAS ENCAMPMENT PLANNED

AUSTIN, Tex.—The place for holding the next encampment of the Texas National Guard is soon to be selected, according to Adjutant General Hutchings. Ft. Worth and Dallas are being considered. The encampment will be held in August, says the Dallas News.

Bridal Bouquets

that are different, better—far in advance of the ordinary kind—originated by Penn's superb floral artists. Such is

Penn's

Shower Bouquet

a wonderfully beautiful arrangement of lilies of the valley, ferns and dainty gause ribbons, combined with refinement and artistic simplicity to make a creation worthy to grace any wedding.

Made to Order at \$8

Other Shower Bouquets from \$5 to \$25

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M

MANY MEASURES ARE ENACTED BY 1915 SESSION

(Continued from page ten)

cept in the city of Boston, to acquire land for development as pleasure resorts. Extending to July 1, 1915, the time within which the Hampden Railroad Company shall complete its extensions to Holyoke and Chicopee Falls.

For removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown and the substitution thereof of a subway, on the approval of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

For a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street, provided the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall approve of the project.

Authorizing the Berkshire Street Railway Company to facilitate through service by connecting its tracks with those of the Springfield Street Railway Company.

Extending to April 1, 1916, the time within which the Boston & Eastern Electric Railway Company must begin the construction of its line.

City and Town Affairs

Brookline granted a "limited town meeting" plan of government by which practically all voting at town meetings is to be done by delegates chosen by districts. This act is to take effect if accepted by a majority of those voting at the next state election in November, 1915.

Authorizing the town of Leominster to be incorporated as a city with a mayor, nine councilmen and six members of the school committee. This change will not take place unless the act is accepted by the voters of the town on a referendum at the November state election.

Leominster authorized to appropriate funds to celebrate the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its incorporation as a town.

Assessors of the poor of Fall River authorized to establish dispensaries or places of outdoor relief of the needy.

To establish a prudential committee and board of public works for the town of Great Barrington to replace the boards of water, sidewalk and sewer commissions.

Establishing a commission of public works in the town of Marion to supplant the board of sewer commissioners, the road commissioners and the board of health.

Greenfield authorized to appropriate \$10,000 annually for public band concerts. Cities, except Boston, and towns permitted to take for municipal use any land not already used for public purposes.

Authorizing cities to change the form of government to any of the four following plans without the necessity of legislative action: (a) Mayor and city council, elected at large; (b) mayor and city council, the councilors to be elected partly at large and partly by districts; (c) commission form; (d) commission of five members and an administrative officer called the city manager.

Directing the school board to assume the functions now held by the city board of health over medical inspection in the public schools of Holyoke.

For the auditing of municipal accounts and the taking of a census in towns having an increased resident population during the summer.

The town of Paxton authorized to expend \$500 in celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Establishing in Fitchburg a department of streets and engineering to be under the charge of a commissioner who is to be a civil engineer "fitted by education, training and experience" to perform the duties of his office.

All cities and all towns having a population of 10,000 required to provide public markets or set aside streets or squares to be used by farmers and other persons as public market places.

Town planning boards authorized to act as park commissioners if so voted by the town.

Allowing a fee of \$1 to be charged by municipal authorities for signs, advertising devices, permanent awnings, etc., which project over public sidewalks and highways.

Waltham authorized to establish an office of purchasing agent and to transfer to him certain powers and duties now vested in other city officers.

Municipal lighting plants given authority to supply gas or electricity to adjoining cities and towns by vote of the board of gas and electric light commissioners.

Authorizing the establishment of boards of commissioners of trust funds in cities and towns.

Agriculture and Dairies
Authorizing the formation of farm-land banks to aid agriculturists with loans on real estate, first mortgages to be taken as security.

Making it unlawful for any state or municipal inspector or official to charge any fee for the inspection of any live stock or of any dairy, barn or stable on any farm in which milk is produced for sale.

Temperance and Reform
Requiring corporations and persons lawfully delivering intoxicating liquors in no-license cities and towns to keep a record of such deliveries.

Prohibiting the use in cafes, restaurants, saloons, etc., of booths, stalls and inclosures except such as are approved by the licensing authorities. This act is based on recommendations of the white slave commission and is aimed to prevent improper conduct.

Making it unlawful to sell or give away narcotic drugs except upon the written order of a legally authorized person or corporation.

Making permissive rather than mandatory the law requiring city and town authorities to issue licenses to drug stores for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Under the new act the authorities may refuse to grant any druggist's liquor licenses.

Making the mayor, the police commissioner and the chief justice of the municipal court a tribunal to revoke, by majority vote, the license for any play or motion picture house in Boston.

Taxation

Exempting from taxation real estate belonging to the state militia and used for military purposes.

Apportioning a state tax of \$9,750,000 to be assessed throughout the commonwealth on its cities and towns, the revenue from which is to be used for state purposes.

All foreign corporations having property in Massachusetts subject to taxation required to file a detailed statement to this effect with the state tax commissioner.

Amending the law relating to land takings and non-payment of taxes.

Agreed to two proposed amendments to the state constitution, one allowing a state income tax and the other striking the word "proportional" from the tax section of the constitution. The income tax amendment was agreed to by the last Legislature and will go to the voters for acceptance at the November state election. Both allow a revision of the state tax system.

Water Supply
New Bedford authorized to supply water to the town of Acushnet.

Stoneham may increase its water supply and may borrow \$30,000 for this purpose outside the debt limit.

Melrose permitted to borrow \$100,000 for the same purpose in like manner.

Blackstone authorized to purchase additional land to increase its water supply.

Salem authorized to build a reservoir to increase its water supply and to this end may take land in the town of Danvers and may spend \$350,000 for the work.

Stoughton authorized to supply water to Sharon.

Framingham authorized to supply water to Ashland.

Lowell authorized to increase and purify its water supply.

Parks and Reservations
Extending to towns the right now held by cities to establish municipal playgrounds and authorizing more general use of the grounds and buildings.

Metropolitan park commission to report on desirability of taking Boston Rock, Melrose and certain other property as a part of the metropolitan park system.

Authorizing the expenditure of \$25,000 by the metropolitan park commissioners for band concerts during 1915.

Appropriating an additional \$20,000 for the acquisition and improvement of land by the state forest commission.

Bathing facilities at Nahant beach bath house to be increased by the metropolitan park commission.

State forestry commission to investigate the establishing of a state forestry reserve at Mt. Grace, Warwick.

For construction of the Alewife brook parkway and to take additional land so the parkway will extend from Powder House boulevard in Somerville to Massachusetts avenue in Cambridge.

Investigation to be made by the state forester relative to making Mt. Holyoke a state reservation.

To construct a bulkhead or reclaiming wall for the protection of the Nantasket beach reservation.

For a concrete bulkhead or retaining wall at Revere beach.

Metropolitan park commission to control the West Roxbury parkway.

Forest commission to investigate establishing a state forest along the Mowhawk trail in Franklin and Berkshire counties.

New Business Laws
Repealing the act of 1903 requiring coal dealers to be licensed by the state.

Extending to all "industrial" establishments the present law requiring "manufacturing" establishments to provide fresh and pure drinking water for their employees.

Requiring the tagging of mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc., as to the material which they contain.

Requiring employers of 100 or more persons, at the direction of the state board of labor, to provide accommodations for the treatment of employees.

Miscellaneous Legislation
Limiting to three bushels per week the amount of scallops that may be taken from the waters of any city or town by dredging without a permit from the local authorities.

Board of free public library commissioners authorized to determine by examination or rules the selection and appointment of supervising librarians and all other library workers paid wholly or in part by the commonwealth.

Requiring persons who apply for registration as physicians to be graduates of certain chartered medical colleges granting degrees.

For the registration of persons and firms designing to install electrical wire or apparatus.

Extending the civil service rules to employees at the house of correction of the penal institutions department of Boston.

Reading empowered to borrow money to extend its lighting plant.

Legalizing the construction of certain buildings in Boston which were not erected in conformity with law.

Providing that the law requiring the licensing of junk dealers shall not apply to persons receiving or collecting articles for charitable purposes.

Prohibiting construction of public lodging houses on the cubic plan.

Requiring persons over 21 years of age and possessed of sufficient means to suitably provide for their parents.

Making it unlawful for an unlicensed foreign-born resident, unless he owns \$500 of real estate, to hunt wild birds or animals, or to have in his possession a gun of any make.

Repealing the "red or black flag" law of 1913, which prohibited the carrying

in parade of flags in which red or black predominated.

For the completion of the wing extension on the west of the State House to correspond with that on the east side; \$800,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

Requiring persons in charge of boilers and engineers, with certain exceptions, to be licensed.

Providing for the construction of a high-pressure fire pumping station on Ft. Point channel.

For a fish hatchery especially adapted for shad on the Taunton river.

Measures Vetoed by Governor
Bill to authorize New Haven railroad to issue mortgage bonds to fund its floating debt.

Bill to validate New Haven railroad securities.

Bill to give state department of health full control over production and sale of milk.

Bill to prohibit transportation of liquors by dealers into no-license communities.

Resolve for reimbursing cattle owners.

Bill to transfer control of Neptune road in Boston from park department to street department.

Measures Defeated
Proposed amendments to the constitution to prohibit appropriation of state funds for sectarian purposes, to provide for the initiative and referendum, biennial elections, to abolish the executive council, to give municipalities right to sell ice and fuel, and to change date of state election.

Bills urged by Governor relative to taxation: To have state retain bank and corporation tax, to require compulsory returns of personal property holdings, to give tax commissioner power to revise local assessments.

Bill to provide for state board of censors of moving picture films.

Bill for investigation of telephone and telegraph rates and service.

Bills for reorganization of fish and game commission, state board of agriculture, prison commission and state board of labor and industry.

Bill for more stringent regulations regarding registrations of guests at hotels.

Bills to provide for abolishing capital punishment.

Bills for system of pensions.

Bill to have Lieutenant-Governor and those below him on state ticket nominated at conventions.

Bill to prohibit vivisection.

Bill to allow unvaccinated children to attend public schools.

Bill for state commission on boxing.

Bill for Sunday baseball.

Bill to make New Year's day a legal holiday.

Bill for state-owned terminals in Boston.

Bill to prohibit use of "spotters" by railroad companies.

Bill for two platoons of firemen in cities.

Bill to limit speed of automobiles.

Bill to limit asking religious affiliations of school teachers.

M. I. T. SENIOR EVENTS MANY IN NEXT THREE DAYS

Annual Class Dinner, Baccalaureate Sermon, Class Day Exercises and Graduation to Come

Senior events of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to be crowded into the next three days beginning with the class dinner at the Copley Square hotel tonight.

Sunday the class will assemble in Rogers building at 4 o'clock and march to Trinity church to hear the baccalaureate sermon.

Monday is the big day of the week, with both the class day exercises and the senior dance and reception.

Marshall B. Dalton of Portland, Me., the senior president, will make an address, to be followed by that of the first marshal, Francis P. Scully of Cambridge. The class history will be enacted in pantomime.

The dance in the evening will be held at the Hotel Somerset.

The graduation will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in Huntington hall in the Rogers building. Directly after the graduation exercises the president will hold a reception in the Tech library.

Tuesday night the class will attend the Pop concert, and here the alumni will perform the rites of initiation into that body during the intermission. This will finish the celebrations.

Technology seniors, to the number of 200, had an outing at the Riverside recreation grounds yesterday. The 100-yard dash was won by A. F. Nye; E. J. Casselman took second. The shot-put was won by J. T. Barry with Tobey second and Norton third. The high jump was won by Brackett. The inter-course relay was won by the architects, represented by Nye, Barry, Small, Howes, Sheppie and Spencer.

Zeffler and Ball tied in the 50-yard swim and Casselman won third place. The tub race that followed was won by Mitchell, with Ball second.

After dinner the Mechanicals and Civils had a baseball game which was won by the Mechanicals when they overcame a lead of five runs and won by a score of 12 to 11. Not to be outdone, the Chemicals challenged the Architects and won their game by a similar narrow margin of 15 to 14.

PARRAMATTA TO BE AN INN
BEVERLY, Mass.—It was announced yesterday that Parramatta, the summer White House for two years of former President Taft's administration, is to be opened as an inn. The estate has been leased by Mrs. Mary Belle Brown of Malden from Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, the owner.

DORCHESTER IS CELEBRATING ITS ANNIVERSARY

Historical Exercises, Program of Sports and General Hospitality in District Settled 285 Years Ago Today

Dorchester is observing the two hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of its settlement today with historical exercises, games and many kinds of sports. It was just 285 years ago that the Baker family first settled in Savin Hill and the celebration this year is taking the form of a home coming, many former residents of Dorchester returning over the week end.

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing is the orator of the day. He gives an address at the exercises at the old Blake house, Edward Everett square, at 1 p. m., under the direction of the Dorchester Historical Society, which organization has general charge of the celebration. Public exercises will be held at William E. Russell school, Columbia road, at 2 p. m. The program includes the award of prizes in the essay contest in which 500 grammar school children submitted papers on "Good Old Dorchester."

Throughout the day the various Dorchester clubs and organizations will carry out programs, many of them having decorated their premises with flags and bunting as well as Japanese lanterns for an illumination tonight. Dorchester bay also is taking part in the celebration, the six yacht clubs being "dressed up" for the occasion. There also are yachting contests on the bay.

At Franklin Field speedway the Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club will hold its events this afternoon. The matches of the Boston Bowling Green Club will be held at Franklin field also. Much interest has been shown in the introduction of the Scotch bowling matches on the greensward by this organization. Fireworks will be displayed tonight at Franklin field.

Seven band concerts will be held as follows: 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., Harvard and School streets; 7:45 p. m. to 9:45 p. m., Edward Everett square, Savin Hill playground, Eaton square, Tonawanda and Greenbrier streets and at Neponset playground.

Open house will be maintained by the Dorchester Club, Talbot avenue; the Colonial Club, Washington street, and the Standish Club, Nightingale street. All the playgrounds also are busy today.

GERMAN NOTE REGRETS SINKING OF S. S. GULFLIGHT

(Continued from page one)

was, on the other hand, to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British government, since it was so guarded.

"The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind, that is, distinctive marks painted on the free-board recognizable at a distance, such as are now usual on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare. In consequence he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer, submerged and attacked."

"The torpedo came in the immediate neighborhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing so that the submarine was forced to go to a great depth to avoid being rammed; the conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed."

"That the attacked steamer carried the American flag was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. The fact that the steamship was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he was dealing with an American steamship."

"Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German government has become convinced that the attacked ship was actually the American steamship Gulflight. There can be no doubt, according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident and not to the fault of the commander."

"The German government expresses its regrets to the government of the United States concerning this incident and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

"It is left to the discretion of the American government to present a statement of this damage, or if doubts may arise over individual points, to designate an expert who would have to determine, together with a German expert, the amount of the damage."

"It has not been possible by means of an inquiry to clear up fully the case of the American ship Cushing. Official reports available report only one merchant steamship attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of North lightship. The German aviator was forced to consider the vessel as hostile because of no recognizable neutral markings. The attack of four bombs was, of course, not aimed at any American ship."

"However, that the ship attacked was the American steamer Cushing is possible, considering the time and place of the occurrence; nevertheless the German government accordingly requests the American government that it communicate to the German government the material which was submitted for judgment in order that, with this as a basis, a

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

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Styles that you do not see elsewhere combined with "Meyer Jonasson" quality and "Meyer Jonasson" reasonable prices.



Please Compare These Specials

New Georgette Crepe Waists at 5.00, 6.95, 8.75 and 10.75
New Wash Silk Waists at 2.95, 3.95 and 5.00
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New Lace Waists at 2.95, 5.00 and 7.50

WASHABLE SEPARATE SKIRTS

The increase in sales in this department is unprecedented—due to the many new and exclusive models, wide range of sizes and moderate prices.

At 2.95—New Skirts of Bedford Cord and Pique
At 3.95—New Skirts of Tropical Cloth
At 4.25—New Skirts of Cotton Gabardine
At 4.95—New Skirts of Velvet Corduroy
At 5.95—New Skirts of Palm Beach Cloth
At 6.95—New Skirts of Belgian Linen

Taffeta Silk Skirts at \$7.95, \$9.75 and \$12.75

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

further position can be taken in the matter.

"The undersigned leaves it to the ambassador to bring the foregoing to the immediate attention of his government and takes this opportunity to renew to him the assurance of his most distinguished consideration."

POSTPONE ACTION ON PLAYGROUND

Postponement of action was voted yesterday afternoon by the city council committee on finance when the mayor's orders for appropriations for \$200,000 for the improvement of the ward 19 playground and \$100,000 for Roman park for shelter sheds and baseball grounds were brought up for consideration.

The committee also decided not to consider any action for a few days on the mayor's request for an order for the sale of \$500,000 in five-year bonds for street repaving. This action was taken largely to permit James J. Storrow, the newly elected councilman, to make some study of the financial situation of the city and of the mayor's requests for \$800,000 for these improvements.

The first two, if not acted upon, become effective after July 15. The \$500,000 street order becomes effective under similar conditions after July 15.

The committee then adjourned and took autos for an inspection of Roman park and the ward 19 playground. The committee later will visit the Neponset playground and look over the property adjacent, the purchase of which for playground purposes is now being considered.

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES GRANGE PROCEEDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University has been presented with a full set of the proceedings of the old society of the Grangers by Oscar Dinwiddie, one of the organizers of the National Grange. Mr. Dinwiddie, who lives near Lowell in Lake county, Indiana, organized the society in the five north-west counties of the state. His gift includes a full set of the song books and rules used at meetings.

RANGER AT SAN JUAN

Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., has cabled the commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical school, announcing the arrival yesterday of the training ship Ranger at San Juan, P. R., after a pleasant passage.

FILM PROTESTER ARRESTED

Allan W. Whaley, who has been conspicuous among the persons who have lingered about the Tremont theater since the censors dismissed the complaint against "The Birth of a Nation," was placed under arrest last evening while making an address without a permit.

LENEX VALUATION POSTED
LENEX, Mass.—The assessors of LENEX have placed the valuation of the town at \$8,560,529. The valuation placed on the town by the state is \$10,500,000. The assessors find the real estate to be valued at \$6,361,750 and the personal property \$2,192,279. The town will raise in its budget \$180,000, of which \$106,000 is for town uses, more than \$18,000 for county taxes and more than \$24,000 for state tax.

CHINA and GLASS

The combination of utility and decorative value in the goods displayed in our China and Glass Rooms make them especially desirable gifts.



Our policy of offering Plates, Glassware, etc., not likely to be found elsewhere, gives individuality to a gift selected from our stock.

We invite you to visit this section of our establishment—you will probably find here just what you want and at the price you have decided to pay.

English Service and Course Plates—American, French and English Glassware.

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FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN

Boston and New York

(SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE)

Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla

TO NEW YORK
Boat Train with Parlor Cars leaves South Station 6:00 P. M. daily. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
TO BOSTON
Steamer leaves Pier 14, North River (foot of Fulton Street) 5:30 P. M. daily. Due Boston 8:34 A. M.

City Ticket Office, Corner Washington and Court Streets
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRACK REMOVAL IN WASHINGTON STREET PLANNED

Commissioners Firm in Matter of
Clock Poles and Say Other
Important Steps to Relieve the
Congestion Will Follow

Washington street without trolley cars, tracks or poles of any sort, that 100 per cent of efficiency may be realized, is the aim of the Boston street commissioners. How such a state of affairs can be realized is one of the problems on which the street laying-out department is now working.

The street commissioners believe that these improvements in Washington street cannot be achieved all at one time or by one order. In a way they think a campaign of education must be maintained for some time, perhaps for a few years, before the street will be unobstructed to pedestrians and certain vehicles.

The removal of one street car track from Washington street at least from Essex street to Adams square has been urged time and again in recent years by the board of street commissioners. The board tried, aided by Mayor Curley, last winter to have the Legislature pass an enabling act whereby the money could be secured to widen Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets to 60 feet and make this improved cross-town thoroughfare leading north a parallel to Washington. It was proposed to make Washington a one-way street for electric cars bound southward had this bill gone through the Legislature. It was defeated, however, and the problem of relieving the congestion in Boston's chief retail street remains to be solved.

The order to remove all street clocks within the downtown retail shopping district by June 1 was a step toward the eventual clearing of Washington street of surface obstruction. The commissioners have insisted upon the carrying out of this edict and yesterday gave notice that fines of \$5 a day would be imposed after next Wednesday if their order is not obeyed.

Two weeks ago the commissioners asked that the Elevated remove its trolley poles in that part of Washington street between Eliot street and Cornhill. They asked the Elevated to affix its trolley wire supports to the buildings on each side of the street. Some property owners objected. Others are willing to comply if the Elevated pays for the improvement. The Elevated is willing to have the poles removed if property owners and city pay the expenses. There is no law giving the street commissioners power to enforce this improvement, and there the matter rests.

It is understood the commissioners are still considering some way of making Washington a one-way street for trolley cars, if they can do no more. Such an order would remove from the street nearly 1000 cars a day in certain congested portions.

Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin says that he will go as far as possible in any effort to relieve the crowded condition of the street. Capt. John H. Dunn, who acts as chairman of the board in the absence of Chairman Salem D. Charles, is just as favorable to these projected changes in the thoroughfare.

Mayor Curley sees the necessity of radical changes in the conduct of street traffic in Washington street. He did his best to get the passage of the bill for widening Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets through the Legislature. He has told the street commissioners that he will aid them with all the power and influence of the city administration in their demand that the street clocks be removed. He also is trying to influence the Elevated and property owners to come to terms whereby the trolley poles in Washington street come down.

The street commissioners would be pleased to have an underground slot trolley wire laid in Washington street were that plan found feasible. They are inclined to doubt this, however, and will be satisfied with a one-way street if they can get that much of their plan through as a compromise.

As to the opposition to the removal of the sidewalk clocks on the part of some merchants and property owners, Frank A. Goodwin yesterday pointed out that the order must be complied with. He said that if one clock were permitted, another merchant had the same right to demand and secure privilege for establishing an advertising clock in front of his store. "There would be no end to it," said Mr. Goodwin, "were the clock permits to be granted. There is only one way out of the present situation and that is to enforce our order to have all the clocks in the downtown shopping district taken down."

"We are not done with Washington street after the sidewalks are cleared from clock-standard obstructions. Other changes in traffic are bound to be made, for Washington street nowadays is all but impassable at certain hours. The benefits of the relief of congestion in the street will not be appreciated until other radical measures have been taken and enforced. The street commission will continue to press for the removal of all obstacles to traffic in the street, and our aim is to secure 100 per cent efficiency for footpassengers there."

POTTER PRIZE AWARDED

John Robert Moore of Macon, Miss., a first year student in the graduate school of arts and sciences, is the winner of the Susan Anthony Potter prize of \$140 "for the best thesis by a student graduate or undergraduate, in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, on any subject in comparative literature approved by the department."



Sargent's Guelder-rose, grown in America, long known in Japan

MEXICAN LEADERS RECEIVE NOTE OF U. S. PRESIDENT

VERACRUZ.—President Wilson's warning note to Mexican factional leaders delivered to General Carranza and Constitutional Provisional President Garza, through John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, is to be given a reply. "Appreciative, friendly and serene," will be the tone, it is stated, as, after carefully considering the note General Carranza has concluded it contains nothing other than hopefulness for the Constitutionalists' cause. It was officially announced Friday that his reply to President Wilson would be handed to Mr. Silliman, for transmission to Washington within the next few days, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

That Carranza intends to reply to President Wilson caused some surprise, as it was at first felt the warning did not invite reply. However, when Mr. Silliman called at the lighthouse he was informed that a reply was being formulated by Jesus Uruteta, Constitutional foreign minister.

EL PASO, Tex.—President Wilson's note was delivered to General Villa on the plain of Silao Friday. The note was handed to General Villa by George C. Carothers, representative of the state department, who carried it from Chihuahua City. Mr. Carothers was accompanied by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Villa's minister of foreign affairs, who immediately went into consultation with his chief, urging the drafting of a reply.

WASHINGTON — American consuls and consular agents throughout Mexico were instructed by telegraph Friday to send to the state department immediately full reports on present conditions in the territory under their observation. These reports, covering every section and all factional jurisdictions, will facilitate the work of the American Red Cross and aid the government developing the next step in its policy toward the contending military elements.

Steps already taken by Red Cross officials were approved at a meeting of the executive committee of the society, and it was decided to send S. P. Morris, acting national director, to Mexico City to take charge of relief work there and as far as possible to supervise the society's activities in Central Mexico.

Work on the border will be directed by Brig.-Gen. Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, who expects to leave for Texas in a day or two.

Secretary Garrison ordered that the army warehouses, with their facilities for loading and unloading, be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross agents who are assembling food supplies sent to the border for transportation into the interior of Mexico.

Unable to get adequate railroad facilities, the British legation in Mexico City, according to a report received at the state department is sending English men, women and children out of the city on horseback and in automobiles, making for Pachuca, on the line of the Mexican National railway, whence it is expected

train service may be obtained to Veracruz. From the Mexican seaport it is expected that the British citizens will be brought to the United States. The Brazilian minister at Mexico City is doing everything possible to arrange for trains to carry Americans and other foreigners from the capital.

GUELDER ROSE IS NOW IN FLOWER AT ARBORETUM

The Japanese have a shying that all their people owe at least one visit to Nikko. Even the Emperors paid ceremonial visits to that group of famous antiquities, riding in over the red lacquer bridge that was only opened on these occasions.

But when the admiring traveler has walked along part of the great Cryptomeria avenue, when he has seen the bridge and wandered back into old Japan among the quaint lanes and cottages of the ancient village, let him turn his steps to the mountain track which follows the torrent up from the bridge, past the region where the little pink azaleas clothe the mountain with sunset hues, through the great white-flowered azalea forest whence the waters leap down 200 feet into the woods below, over the ridges tinged with pale purple by yet a third of these lovely shrubs finally to emerge into the somber larch forest of the upland region.

Hidden away on the farther side a little lake lies among the silent hills. This is Lake Chuzenji, seldom seen by western travelers. In summer time it is surrounded by a variety of flowering shrubs such as can only be seen in the Land of the Risen Sun. Among these grows the Guelder-rose. It had long been known in Japan and was thought to be the same as the European Guelder-rose, which is the American Cranberry-tree. Even in the Arnold Arboretum, where the species had been grown for many years, having been raised from seed sent by Dr. Bretschneider from Peking, the same view was held; and it was not until Professor Sargent himself saw the shrub growing near Lake Chuzenji and in other places in Japan that its true identity was suspected. From his specimens the distinction from the European Guelder-rose was afterwards verified and the species named after him.

OKLAHOMA WATER PROJECT PROGRESSES

LAWTON, Ok.—The sum of \$100,000 has been set aside by the government to proceed with irrigation work in Oklahoma. The amount is available for use in connection with the installation of the Medicine Creek dam project at Medicine park, near Lawton. Surveyors have already laid out the farm units and the last of the land has just been signed up, assuring the project, reports the Dallas News. Oklahoma through the sale of public lands and other means has contributed nearly \$6,000,000 to the reclamation fund.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL LAW IS PROPOSED IN SASKATCHEWAN

One Aim of Bill Now Before
Legislature Is to Provide Free
Instruction in French

REGINA, Sask.—The school act now before the Legislature for second reading proposes changes dealing with questions of bilingual teaching and compulsory education.

The present law states that "all schools shall be taught in the English language," but permission is given to any school board to teach "a primary course" in French. Then the act states that "subject to the regulations of the department," and other language may be taught to pupils whose parents desire this, "but such course of instruction shall not supersede or in any way interfere with the instruction by the teacher in charge of the school as required by the regulations of the department and this act." In connection with this teaching, it is provided that "the board shall have power" to levy a special rate upon parents who ask for this special language teaching, in order to pay the special teachers' salary, etc.

That is the old law. The change consists of a provision that in cases where the regular teacher is competent to impart the special language teaching asked for, the board shall not be required to impose a special rate.

Discussing the question with officials of the department of education, the Manitoba Free Press correspondent is informed that no school board in the province has ever taken advantage of the power to appoint a special teacher of a language and levy therefor a special rate. It is true, however, that there are in the province a considerable number of non-English speaking teachers, some with certificates, some with permits, who, for the most part, teach in districts inhabited by their own nationality. By a printed regulation of the department of education these teachers, wherever it is so desired, spend the last hour of the school day in special language teaching.

It is to legalize this practice that the change in the law has been made.

The second change is in regard to the truancy clauses of the school act. At the request of school boards within their area, municipal councils may appoint a truancy officer to act for all such school districts, the expense being pooled by the latter.

PETROLEUM IS BEING REFINED AT CALGARY

CALGARY, Alta.—The first refining of crude oil and commercial production of crude oil in Alberta was made the occasion of a public holiday recently. The importance of this new industry may be put in a nutshell by citing the importations of gasoline, kerosene, etc., from the United States during the past year, namely, \$212,000,000, says the Manitoba Free Press.

YOUNG GARDENERS GET DORCHESTER HOUSE MEDALS

Silver Ones Will Be Awarded in
Fall to Those Who Make the
Best Records

Six silver medals are to be awarded in the fall to those boys and girls of Dorchester house who make the best records in gardening this summer. In picking the winners the judges will take into consideration not only the gardens themselves but also the teacher's report of the behavior of the gardeners. It will not be merely a question of who has raised the most and the best radishes, cabbages, spinach, tomatoes, and onions, or the prettiest candytuft and bachelor buttons, but of who has been faithful, patient, considerate and trustworthy as well.

Twenty-five plots are under cultivation in the Dorchester house back yard. Twice each week the children come to take care of them. Under the instruction of their teacher, Miss Mary Brassill, who comes in from South Weymouth, they play a delightful game sometimes. It is the game of exchange. This means that the gardeners who have many cabbages, for instance, give some of them away for onion or radish plants. This helps to even things up and does away with each gardener having to plant a great variety of seeds at the outset.

Across from Dorchester house is a little park which belongs exclusively to the mothers and younger children. This is the first summer the park has been fixed up for them, and they appreciate it greatly. It is a pleasant place for the wee tots to come and play and a comfortable spot for the mothers to spend the afternoon. It is the only place of its kind anywhere around.

Dorchester house has the distinction of being the only settlement in Dorchester. For 28 years it has carried on its work of serving the neighborhood, and done this with practically no equipment except four rooms, a few chairs, tables and tools. Every year there are many children turned away from the house because of inadequate accommodations. No one regrets this more than the head resident, Miss Alice Moore, for with the vision and experience of a true social worker she sees so clearly the good that might be done if only the house were larger. It has no gymnasium for the boys, no theater for the young people, and both are constantly needed.

Yet despite handicaps Dorchester house has just closed one of the most eventful seasons of its history. The men of the neighborhood—they had never been in the house before—organized a neighborhood improvement club and met at the house every month. They had such speakers as Robert A. Woods, Peter J. Donahue, Dr. Charles Rogers, Gorham Dana and Sanford Bates, address them, and they took steps to procure the use of an unsightly lot to be arranged as a children's playground.

The mothers of the neighborhood have had their pleasant times at the house this year, too. They have come once a month for games, sociability and dancing. Classes in carpentry and canoeing have been held for the boys; classes in cooking, sewing, millinery, basketry, painting, and folk dancing for the girls. The little children have had a kindergarten where 40 of them have enjoyed each morning the merriest time imaginable, and where more wanted to enroll but there was no room for them. The kindergarten has been a special boon to those mothers who have to be away from home by day to work; previously they had nowhere to leave the children who were too small to attend school.

Dramatics have taken a forward step at the house this season and even more is to be done next year under the direction of Miss Gladys Lott, who will train various groups and then give one big play made up of those members who do the best work in each group. It will be necessary to hire a hall for all public performances which the dramatic clubs give, but judging by the quality of work that has been done the last season, hiring a hall will be decidedly worth while.

Under the leadership of a young man from Harvard University the boys of the house have this year had an outdoor team which indulged in such sports as football, skating and Saturday afternoon walks.

An interesting development in the carpentry work was the outgrowth of somebody's desire to be of real help to a group of boys who could not be accommodated at Dorchester house but who were very eager to do something worth while. A printer in the neighborhood, hearing of this group, offered them the use of a vacant room in his establishment, and here the boys came and made all sorts of furniture out of packing boxes. At the end of the season they had a party to which every one brought his own plate and spoon and which was, all in all, one of the jolliest events of the year.

Next season some new classes will be added to the weekly schedule.

HONOR PUPILS NAMED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Honors for the graduation exercises of the Lexington high school have been awarded to William F. Martin, president of the class; Miss Mary Ball, George Emery and John Love, all of whom will speak. An address is to be given by the Rev. George L. Perin, D. D. The graduation will take place June 18, at 8 p. m. in the town hall.

DEMOCRACY THE TOPIC

The Rev. W. Harris Crook of Oxford will speak on the Common tomorrow at 5 o'clock on the subject of democracy. The meeting will be held at Tree No. 11 north.

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MOVEMENT FOR CIVIC CENTER IN PASADENA GAINS

Woman's Civic League Gives Im-
petus to City Beautifying Plans
Started by a Prize in the Bet-
ter Neighborhood Competition

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Woman's Civic League, one of the leading civic and social organizations of Pasadena, is setting out to push the idea of city planning. Other organizations are preparing to follow suit.

The whole movement originated from a mere incident. The people of Pasadena have long been dissatisfied with the manner in which the Santa Fe tracks cut across their city, but have never until recently seen any good way out of the difficulty.

George A. Damon, dean of the Throop College of Technology in Pasadena, has one hobby, and that is "city planning." Dean Damon has been thinking over the city beautiful problems of the Crown City for years. Several weeks ago he placed the result of his studies and observations on paper.

At the time Dean Damon was working on his sketches and diagrams, the City Club of Chicago was offering prizes for the best plans submitted from all parts of the United States in a "Neighborhood Center" competition. The competitors were asked to take actual city planning problems in American cities for the basis of their studies. The dean was interested to the point of submitting his own sketches for a "Pasadena plan."

Dean Damon's study was one of eight out of the hundreds submitted to receive an award. The interest of Pasadenans in a new city plan dates from the day the news of the prize-winning was made public. This interest has reached the point where it bids fair to bear fruit in the form of practical effort, says the Times.

The Woman's Civic League then had prepared a large illustrated pamphlet containing all of Dean Damon's drawings and diagrams, together with others pertaining to the general subject of city planning. The pages of the pamphlet contain appeals to the citizens of Pasadena to take a part in improving the appearance of their city and details for bringing about the desired ends.

The first move in the carrying out of any Pasadena city plan must of course take into consideration the re-routing of the railway lines to clear the way. President Ripley of the Santa Fe has already agreed with representatives of the leading commercial bodies of the city to cooperate in any movement that is feasible.

Dean Damon has considered the possibilities of a union station on Colorado

street in laying out his social and educational center. With the Santa Fe tracks removed in theory to the more southerly location, he has proceeded to work out a plan that utilizes to the best possible advantage the better public and semi-public buildings already in existence in the area he has chosen for his purpose.

The plan calls for a center within the boundaries of Holly street on the south, Fair Oaks avenue on the west, Euclid avenue on the east and Summit avenue on the north. Broadway would be widened and extended to Summit avenue by cutting through the east end of the present library park.

Of the existing buildings that fit into the scheme the Y. M. C. A., the old Pasadena high school, the old Throop dormitories, the library and the Roman Catholic church and school on Fair Oaks avenue are the most important. In the plan the dean would provide space for a number of other fine buildings, including a Y. W. C. A., a municipal auditorium, several churches and schools, a museum, art studios and a recreation clubhouse. The enlargement of existing buildings and institutions is also contemplated.

The economy of the plan, due to the comparatively small amount of property that would have to be condemned, is also held to commend it. Dean Damon himself declares that his ideas could be improved in many ways and that they are only to be accepted as preliminary to some real plan of development.

Dean Damon, with the assistance of Walter L. Newton, a Throop graduate prepared drawings showing the possibilities for enlarging his city-planning ideas. These studies contemplate a plaza just south of the social and educational center and extending from Holly to Union streets between Broadway and Marengo. Between Union and Colorado is provided the space for a future Pasadena civic center.

SHAD INDUSTRY ALONG DELAWARE WANTS HATCHERY

WILMINGTON, Del.—Shad fishermen along the Delaware river and bay have signed a petition to Congressman Thomas W. Miller asking him to secure the establishment of a fish hatchery along the Delaware river.

It is pointed out in the petition, says the Philadelphia North American, that the season just closing has been a failure and that those of the future will be no better unless the government begins the propagation of shad in these waters.

Some of the oldest fishermen declare that unless the government takes a hand Delaware shad will have become virtually extinct before many more years. Various reasons are attributed, one being the pollution of the streams in which the shad come up to spawn. This year the temperature of the Delaware river has been from 40 to 80 degrees during the spawning season, while according to fishermen, the water should be from 48 to 52 degrees.



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WILD FLOWERS CONSERVATION TO BE SOUGHT

Boston Educators and Botanists
Invited to Meeting at Chil-
dren's Museum to Consider
Forming of an Organization

Establishment of a nature study foundation with an aim to arouse interest in the preservation and study of wild flowers and prevent them from being carelessly destroyed is the object of a meeting which is being planned June 25 by George W. Lee, librarian and lecturer at the Children's museum, Jamaica Plain. The proposed foundation would be similar in purpose and scope to the sciences department of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences.

Mr. Lee believes that the awakened interests which have resulted in the nationwide movement by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to instill within the children a love for wild flowers and teach them how to pick them and the formation of field and forest clubs, forestry associations, and walks by groups of individuals may be concentrated in organized centers for nature study.

Invitations to the meeting are to be extended to Prof. George H. Barton, president of the Children's museum, and Dr. Franklin P. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston public schools, and members of local organizations.

The Brooklyn Institute has a large junior department connected with it, which is in reality a children's museum with activities similar to those of the one at Jamaica Plain. To this department the school children with their teachers come for half-hour talks on various natural and physical subjects, which are carefully illustrated by objects from the collections. Or if the teachers prefer to give out-of-door lessons, there is a park and gardens surrounding the institute inhabited by birds, and containing such forms of vegetation as are considered desirable as a means of instruction for children or research for scholars.

In the adult departments instruction in botany is given to students of higher institutions of learning in the city, and the general public. O large herbarium and a botanical library are accessible and lectures on almost every subject are given at appointed hours.

The establishment of a nature study foundation such as Mr. Lee proposes need in no way hinder the work of the Children's museum; it is said, but rather supplement and increase its possibilities. That the interest in nature study and the demand for some real center is going to increase, is shown by the increasing number of conservation departments and committees appointed in the women's clubs of the country and the establishment of associations, the sole purpose of which is to study means of conservation of the country's natural resources and methods of instructing and arousing in the public mind a love and appreciation of the value to the country of its natural assets.

The latest work in this direction has been energized by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who has sent to all the club women throughout the country a plea to save the wild flowers and to teach children to pick them without pulling up the roots.

In her message Mrs. Sherman said: "Many varieties of flowers in many places are either actually extinct or threatened with extinction. Unthinking people who pluck uselessly and recklessly are largely to blame. They pull up flowers by the roots, pluck flowers that they cannot use, pluck everything in sight. If they must pluck wild flowers, they should break the stems, select those flowers that do not wilt immediately and leave some for the perpetuation of the species. "It is a poor use for a beautiful wild flower to pluck it up by the roots, carry it until it is wilted and then throw it away."

"Children are natural lovers of wild flowers and can easily be made their friends and protectors. They should be started right at an early age by the proper education about flowers, as about birds, wild life and all outdoors." Among the flowers of New England which are becoming scarce are the trailing arbutus and the mountain laurel, which a few years ago grew in quantities on the country hillsides. In the Berkshires and the mountain sections of New Hampshire, the tendency has been for persons to keep secret their knowledge of spots where the spring flowers and vines may be found, in many cases the blooms being sold at a good profit. The wild flowers of New Jersey have been stripped from their native haunts and the holly trees have been almost wholly destroyed by the market men. New York state, which was formerly plentifully supplied with wild flowering plants, has also been stripped, especially in those sections within a day's ride of New York city.

Boy scouts and campfire girls are being enlisted in the campaign to protect the wild flowers, birds and animals. Newspapers are giving editorial space to protests against despoiling the hillsides and woods of their native wild growths for commercial purposes, and the recommendation of a closed season of three or five years to give the plants a chance to multiply seems to be gaining a public support likely to result in legislation.

CHURCHMEN TO MEET IN DALLAS
DALLAS, Tex.—The college of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has accepted an invitation to meet in Dallas and the date has been set for Oct. 24-25, says the News.

CARNEGIES AND MRS. ASTOR AT BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York and son, John Jacob Astor, arrived this morning and are at the Isle Cote, one of the Vanderbilt cottages, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived this morning for the season at one of the Vanderbilt cottages, Point de Acadie. They were met at Mt. Desert ferry by the private

yacht El Placita, which they have chartered for the season. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie enjoyed their trip and say they are much pleased with Bar Harbor.

COL. ROOSEVELT GOES SOUTH

OYSTER BAY.—In acceptance of an invitation extended last summer, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt leave today for a week's stay with John M. Parker of New Orleans, Progressive leader of Louisiana.

B. & M. MOVE AWAITED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—The passage by the Massachusetts Legislature of the Boston & Maine reorganization bill may bring about the calling of the New Hampshire Legislature in special session within a few weeks. Governor Spaulding will issue the call if a proposition is put forward by friends of the Boston & Maine which the Governor could regard as having a chance of passing the New Hamp-

shire Legislature. Railroad interests, however, display no eagerness for taking the initiative, and may rely on the improvement in the road's finances and such favorable legislation as has been already obtained to tide the road over the renewal of the notes coming due in September.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

The Cummings traveling scholarship in the department of design of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts has been awarded to Maurice E. Day of Damar-

iscotta, Me. The award of the Thayer prizes was as follows: Fourth year, Nellie A. Loring, Norwich, Conn.; third year, first Ellen F. Meehan, Mattapan, and Leslie C. Chamberlain, Brockton; second, Anita G. Butts, Newton Center; second year, first, Walter G. Phelps, Fitchburg, second, Christina Raymond, Plymouth, third, Mildred R. Newman, Helena, Ark.; first year, first, Elwyn G. Gowan, Sanford, Me., second, H. Louise Drew, Newton Lower Falls, third, M. Eunice Vofaw, Boston.

LINER SAILING IS PROMISED

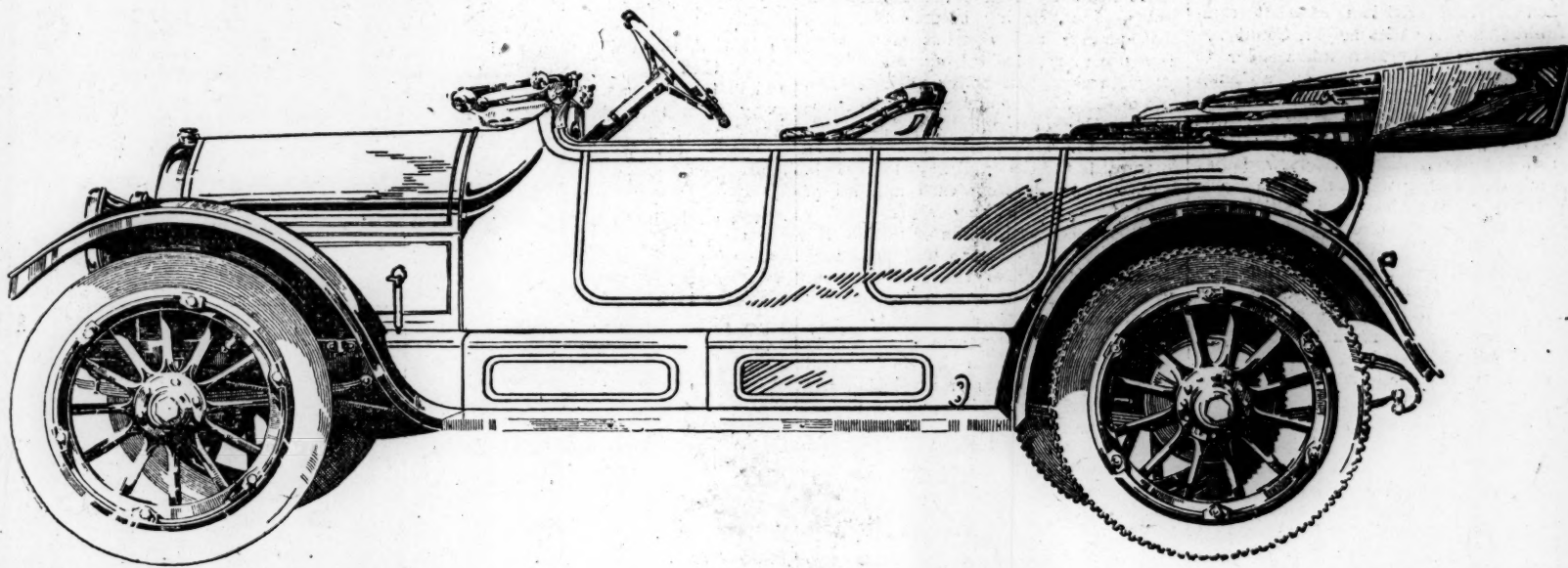
NEW YORK—The American liner Philadelphia will sail from here for Liverpool today on schedule time, regardless of whether the company reaches an agreement with its engineers over their demands for 100 per cent increase in wages, it is announced by P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, owners of the line. Mr. Franklin said that a full complement of men would be ready to take charge of the engine department.

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The stream-line body is the same as the \$1075 model of last season.

It has the same magnificent finish; that deep, rich tone of dark Brewster green with fine hairline striping of clear ivory-white.

It has the same powerful, economical thirty-five horse-power, four-cylinder motor, but weighs less.

It has high-tension magneto ignition.

It has the same underslung rear springs. It has the convenient arrangement of electric control buttons on the steering column.

It has the same easy-working clutch which any woman

can operate; the same "easy to handle" shifting levers; the same "easy to steer with" wheel; the same positive brakes.

It has 33" x 4" tires which is unusual on a car at this price.

In detail, finish, mechanical fineness, comforts and conveniences, this newest Overland gives you all there was in the \$1075 Overland and even more power.

And it costs you but \$750—\$325 less than last season's large 35 horse-power Overland.

Deliveries are being made now all over the country.

Every Overland dealer already has a waiting list.

Place your order immediately and you can be sure of a speedy delivery.

Specifications

Underslung rear springs
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Review of American Events

The week has been fraught with tremendous possibilities. Both as regards the European and the Mexican situation, proceedings have been under way which to the view of thinking people might easily take a turn making for the indefinite continuance of national peace or leading to difficulties of a most serious character with other countries. While public attention has been divided almost equally between Germany and Mexico, it is only reasonable that the greatest importance should have been given the diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin. This correspondence, begun before the week set in, continues at its close. So far, it has been carried on in a friendly vein, if with firmness, especially on the United States side, and nothing has been said that need stand in the way of an agreement later as to the principal points at issue. This may be stated as a fact notwithstanding that the response to the United States note touching the inviolability of American rights upon the high seas was disappointing and unsatisfactory.

The United States note of May 13 was pointed and specific. It opened by saying that in view of recent acts of the German authorities at sea, culminating in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, by which more than 100 American citizens were lost, "it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted." It recited causes of American complaint plainly, declaring that while "expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships" may satisfy international obligations if no loss of life results, "they cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks." And it ended by declaring, in substance, that the imperial German government should not expect "the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

German Response in Unsatisfactory Terms

The German note, as has been intimated already, was rather in the nature of a response than a reply. While expressing a "keen wish to cooperate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the returns between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government," what it sought, apparently, was diversion of discussion from the main to side and secondary issues. It proposed investigations into the claims upon which American complaints were based, with possible reference to a commission of inquiry under the Hague agreement, holding it necessary that it should be convinced that "the information accessible to both governments" about the facts of the *Lusitania* case "is complete and in accord." Regret that Americans were lost was again expressed, but responsibility was placed elsewhere. After asserting that the German government was "acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all means of warfare at its disposal to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy," and holding that the British shipping company "must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the *Lusitania* were exposed under these conditions," it went on to say: "There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the *Lusitania* is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The *Lusitania* passengers would otherwise in all human probability have been saved."

In conclusion the note said that the German government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania* until receipt of an answer from the American government, it feels impelled "to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government."

Unfavorable Reception of the Berlin Note

The reception of the Berlin note by press and public in the United States was unfavorable. Its tone gave rise to considerable pessimism in Washington official circles. Public sentiment was so expressed that, according to reports from the capital, the President felt reassured as to the country's attitude. The American press was practically a unit in maintaining that the response by Berlin had fallen far short of what the occasion demanded and of what the United States would require. Avoidance by Germany in its note of the larger questions of humanity and the higher observance of international law by technical argument on a hitherto undisputed point—the requirement of visit and search by war-craft when encountering merchantmen, whether carrying contraband or not—were particularly disappointing and regarded as matters likely to lead to serious consequences.

A significant change of attitude became

noticeable with regard to the responsibility devolving upon the President by reason of Germany's apparent intention to finally reject the demands of the United States. The desirability of summoning Congress in extraordinary session, for instance, was openly discussed for the first time since the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Assuming that Germany, judging by the Berlin note, would refuse to grant the United States the assurance it required regarding the immunity of its citizens from the consequences of a reckless submarine warfare in the future, a number of national senators and representatives were reported as favoring a call for the assembling of Congress at an early day. It was argued that the only step the United States could take, in case its demands were rejected, short of declaring war, would be that of severing all diplomatic relations with Germany, and that this step would in the end result in a clash between the two countries. Behind the nation's disappointment and displeasure was an unmistakable popular resolve to stand by the President in any further move he might think it wise to make.

Count von Bernstorff Asks for an Audience

How far the pronounced sentiment against permitting Germany to wander from the main points affected the Berlin government is something that can only be conjectured. It may be reasonably surmised, however, that the unfavorable reception of its note exerted a considerable influence. Strong ground for such a surmise may be found in the fact that when adverse criticism of Count von Bernstorff was at its height, Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to Washington, applied for an audience with President Wilson. This request was granted, and the ambassador was received privately at the White House on Wednesday. The interview lasted 20 minutes, during which time the representative of the German imperial government learned directly from the President exactly what the United States expects, and will insist upon, as an evidence of Germany's disposition and intention to recognize and respect its demands as set forth in the Bryan note of May 13.

What took place during the conference is not definitely known, but certain conclusions with reference to it are drawn from general knowledge of the President's position, as outlined in the opinions of those near and around him. It is understood, for instance, that the meeting between President and ambassador was cordial, that the conference ran along friendly lines, and that there will be no alteration in the administration's determination to ascertain whether Germany will abide by international law or elect to follow its own rules of maritime warfare, the United States being firm in demanding observance of the visit and search requirement. The President's words to the ambassador, it is believed, were immediately communicated in full to the German foreign minister. An atmosphere of hopefulness, it is said, pervaded the German embassy on Thursday. It may be worthy of remark in this connection that Count Bernstorff's optimism, generally speaking, is discounted in Washington by reason of his failure in the past to convince Berlin of the advisability of avoiding acts calculated to produce irritation in the United States. Information is at hand to the effect that in the course of the conference Count Bernstorff proposed that he send a trusted lieutenant to Berlin with a fuller statement of the position of the United States and the sentiment of the American people, this envoy to have safe conduct and to have opportunity of advising the Kaiser and the imperial German government before the latter replies finally to the note of May 13. The President is said to have acquiesced in this and to have promised safe conduct for the special envoy, who, it is announced, is Meyer Gerhard. The latter has been in New York for some time, making his headquarters at a hotel at which the German ambassador stops while in that city. He is said to be well informed with regard to the diplomatic relations of the two countries and with popular opinion in the United States as affected by recent occurrences.

Preparing a Formal Reply to the German Note

Regardless of the Wilson-von Bernstorff conference and of the transmission of the President's views to Germany, the President has been reported engaged upon the preparation of a formal reply in writing to the latest Berlin note. This, it is thought, will be despatched after the usual preliminaries are observed—perhaps today, perhaps not before the early part of next week. Conjecture as to its contents must be based, as in the case of the conference, on the understood attitude of the President. The probabilities are that he will follow the lines of the first note, making clearer, perhaps, at the request of Count von Bernstorff, the exact nature of the assurance the United States is bent upon having regarding Germany's future conduct of submarine warfare in so far as it may affect neutrals.

A report from Berlin has it that the German foreign office would rejoice at a solution of the controversy with the United States consistent with German interests. Business men in Berlin and the general public of Germany are said to be very desirous that a clash with the United States shall be avoided. It is alleged that the German press does not reflect popular sentiment in this respect; the soldier element, on the other hand, is reported bitter toward the United States. An editorial in the Westminster Gazette of Tuesday summarizes the situation very concisely, so far as the shipping question is involved. After pointing out

that previous to the war it was unquestioned that a belligerent who seized an enemy merchantman was responsible for the safety of non-combatants, it adds: "In the early stages of the war we saw this obligation honorably acknowledged by the captains of the Emden and other German cruisers." The American note, it concludes, stands for the maintenance of this system, "while the Berlin note argues that danger from a suspicious craft is reason for the sinking of the vessel so quickly that her passengers and crew are unable to escape."

Philander C. Knox, former federal secretary of state, is quoted as saying in Washington a few nights ago that the United States should keep out of the European war unless some extremity should render it necessary to take part. "Tact, silence and skill," he said, "should, and I believe will, be able to guide us safely through these critical and even crucial times."

In a note cabled to the state department on Friday by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, Germany expressed regrets that through an unfortunate accident a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamship *Gulflight*. The apology is accompanied by an offer to compensate American citizens for all damages suffered.

Change of Administration Policy Toward Mexico

As indicated late last week, in connection with the appeal of the American Red Cross for access to Mexico that distress throughout the country might be immediately relieved, the President and Cabinet, having become convinced that prompt and vigorous steps were now necessary, decided upon almost a complete change of policy with relation to the disturbed republic. At the Monday meeting of the Cabinet the President read a statement intended to be forwarded to the military leaders in Mexico and informing each and all of them that unless they shall speedily set about composing the situation the United States will proceed to take measures looking to the establishment of a stable government south of the Rio Grande. This statement, made public on Wednesday, sets forth clearly the condition in which Mexico is found to be after two years of revolution and counter-revolution. The country, apparently, is no nearer now to a solution of its troubles than it was when the first revolution began. "Her crops are destroyed," says the statement, "her fields are unseeded, her work cattle are being confiscated for the use of armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory."

In these circumstances, it is set forth, the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her to claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. To accomplish this the government of the United States must presently lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support. The President, therefore, publicly, and very solemnly, calls upon the leaders of the factions in Mexico to act together, and to act promptly, for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. To this is added the all-significant and important concluding paragraph: "I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Regarded as First Step Toward Intervention

It is assumed that pressure from Europe has had something, but not everything, to do with changing the policy of the administration. At all events, it is known that Europe had begun to look upon conditions in Mexico so far as its interests are concerned, as intolerable. The factors that have had most influence in determining the new attitude, however, are known to be the reported hopelessness of any settlement of its difficulties by Mexico itself, and the distress of the population.

The President confines himself to speaking of lending active moral support to some man or group of men capable of rightly leading the Mexican people, but this is interpreted to mean that all the support necessary will be made available to a leadership acceptable to Washington. The announcement by the President, in short, is interpreted as a first step toward intervention and this time a step that will not be retraced until Mexico shall have been provided with a stable government. Having recognized a leadership the United States from the beginning, of course, would place an embargo upon munitions and all other supplies intended for rebellious parties.

Not all of the military leaders have been heard from. There are intimations to the effect that Villa may cooperate in the bringing about of an agreement. A Carranza representative, however, has made a statement that is interpreted to mean a disposition on the part of that leader to defy the United States. It is

said for him that he will at once proceed to take Mexico City and to prove his ability to restore order throughout the republic. This is regarded, at the least, as an evidence of Carranza's intention to dissent from the procedure outlined by President Wilson.

In the meantime, the American Red Cross, aided by the state and war departments, is carrying forward comprehensive plans for relieving the suffering people of Mexico. Shipments of food supplies into the country already have been made. Interference with this work is likely to invite more positive action by the Washington government.

President Wilson's Memorial Address

President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Governor Willis of Ohio were the principal speakers at the memorial services at Arlington, Va., last Monday. During the exercises the President sat in the midst of veterans of two wars. Among the striking passages in his address were these: "It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes over its shoulder. Its business is constantly in the years that lie ahead of it and in the present that challenges it to the display of its powers. But there are reminiscences which are stimulating—recollections of days of heroism when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them by the ardent exercise of every power that was in them. . . . The solemn lesson of these memories to us is not that we must be ready to save the Union again, for there are none among us who threaten its life, but that we must see to it that the unity then realized, the vision then seen, is exemplified in us and in the things we do. . . . Let us go away from this place renewed in our devotion to daily duty and to those ideals which keep a nation young, keep it noble, keep it rich in enterprise and achievement; help it to lead the nations of the world in those things that make for hope and for the benefit of mankind."

Annual Meeting of Pan-Americans

The recent Pan-American conference in Washington was a generally acknowledged success. This has been emphasized in the reception accorded the delegates from Central and South America since the adjournment of that gathering. It is commonly believed that tangible and valuable results of the meeting will soon make themselves manifest in both continents. So impressed is Secretary McAdoo with the conference that he announces his intention of proposing to the President that similar meetings be held annually hereafter. Such conferences, he predicts, will keep interest alive and have a continuing usefulness.

Ships Wanted for American-Chinese Trade

At a luncheon in New York this week, Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said that there is a great need for merchant ships to ply between the United States and China. He cared not what the method followed by the government or people of the United States; the thing desired was a rehabilitated merchant marine. Goods are made in the United States with which to supply China, he said, but there are no ships to carry them. Cheng Hsun Chang, chairman of the Commercial Commissioners of the Republic of China, agreed with Mr. Schwab that American ships were necessary to the building up of trade between the two nations.

Decision Favorable to United States Steel

One of the most important industrial decisions handed down recently is that emanating from the United States district court in New Jersey on Thursday, refusing the petition of the federal government to have the United States Steel Corporation judicially dissolved under provisions of the anti-trust law. The court holds that in acquiring its foreign and home trade the concern did not violate the Sherman act. As against the steel corporation it is held, however, that the committee meetings participated in by 95 per cent of the steel trade of the country, including the steel corporation, subsequent to the famous Gary dinners of eight or nine years ago, were unlawful combinations to control prices, but as these meetings had stopped before the government filed its complaint in October, 1911, the court held that there was now no occasion for granting an injunction. The government may appeal the case to the supreme court.

Projected Departure of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg

It is announced that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg will leave the United States on the steamer Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American line on June 12. From Norway he is to proceed directly to Germany, and on his arrival there it is understood he will be granted an interview by the Kaiser. Washington advises say that the British, French and Russian embassies have assured the state department safe conduct to the former German colonial secretary.

General Notes of National Interest

About 75 defiant Ute Indians from the Uintah reservation invaded Colorado this week. They are part of the old Chief Ouray's tribe. Steps were taken at once to prevent collisions with other Indians or with whites. It is reported that the Carnegie Steel Company recently has been in receipt of some extraordinary orders for ship steel and rails. Eight ships are said to be contracted for with the Cramp Company in Philadelphia. Amos Pinchot in the course of an ad-

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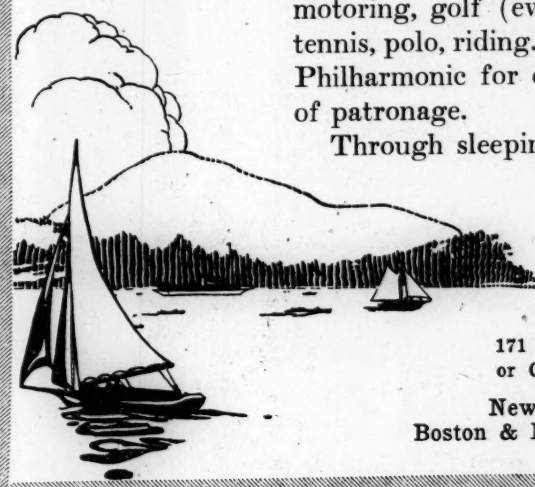
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Automobile News of Interest

BIG ATTENDANCE IS PROMISED AT S. A. E. MEETING

Summer Session of Society of Automobile Engineers Is Expected to Furnish Much of Interest Socially and Technically

NEW YORK—Final arrangements are now being completed for the annual summer meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers which will open June 12 at Detroit, Mich., and extend through Thursday of that week. Reservations are being received at the association's headquarters here and everything points toward a big attendance.

The trip includes a steamship tour starting from Detroit Monday, June 14 at 2 p. m. on the specially chartered steamship Noronic. The entire four days will be spent upon the vessel which during the trip will include such points as Midland, Parry sound, Point au Baril, back to Parry sound and then Detroit with a side trip on Tuesday afternoon on a smaller steamer through the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian bay. Entertainments will be furnished by the sections on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The vessel is due at Detroit Thursday at 5 p. m.

Some very important work in the way of standardization is expected at the meeting, as the reports of 11 divisions are counted upon. The divisions which will report include the ball and roller bearings, carburetor fittings, chain, electrical equipment, electric vehicle, international standards, iron and steel, miscellaneous research, springs, truck standards.

During Monday morning, June 14, the society committees will have headquarters at the Hotel Statler in Detroit where all arrangements have been made for taking care of the out-of-town members participating in the trip. The Detroit local committee is also making preparations to receive the members arriving Monday morning.

Both in a professional way and from a social standpoint, the trip promises to be one of great interest. The program follows:

Leave Detroit Monday, June 14, 2 p. m., central time, S. S. Noronic.
Arrive Midland, Tuesday, June 15, 2 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Leave Midland, Tuesday, June 15, 2:15 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Arrive Parry Sound, Tuesday, June 15, 6 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Leave Parry Sound Wednesday, June 16, 9 a. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Arrive Point au Baril, Wednesday, June 16, noon, eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Leave Point au Baril, Wednesday, June 16, 3 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Arrive Parry Sound Wednesday, June 16, 6 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Leave Parry Sound Wednesday, June 16, 6:15 p. m., eastern time, S. S. Noronic.
Arrive Detroit, Thursday, June 17, 5 p. m., central time, S. S. Noronic.
Members going east can leave Detroit 6:10 p. m.

FINAL ROUND IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT AMACKASSIN

NEW YORK—V. B. Ward reached the final round in the men's singles of the Amackassin Club lawn tennis tournament here Friday by defeating W. S. Andrews, former Cambridge University player and Colorado state champion, in the semi-final round at 6-1, 6-3. Andrews had worked into the semi-final round earlier in the day by winning from E. H. Henderson in straight sets at 6-2, 6-3.

Andrews played better tennis against Henderson than he did against Ward. In the latter match his strokes were clean cut, but they lacked power and occasionally were unsteady. The summaries:

Men's singles, third round—L. H. Croley won from N. Johnson by default; W. S. Andrews defeated E. H. Henderson, 6-2, 6-3.
Semi-final round—V. B. Ward defeated W. S. Andrews, 6-1, 6-3.
Men's doubles, first round—Henderson and James won from Hyde and Montague by default; Oakley and Smith won from Johnston and Parry by default; Major and Man defeated Croley and Little, 6-1, 7-5.
Second round—Major and Man defeated Oakley and Smith, 6-2, 6-0; Henderson and James won from R. G. Gesner by default.
Mixed doubles, first round—Miss K. Browning and Dr. Walte defeated Miss K. Browning and H. K. Thurler, 4-6, 6-1, 8-6; Mr. and Mrs. Wynne-Evans won from V. B. Ward and partner by default.

COLUMBIA CREWS HAVE LONG TRIAL

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A 15-mile practice row for the Columbia University crews ended when they housed their shells Friday night. Conditions on the Hudson were excellent and the Columbia oarsmen got in a good day's work, according to Coach James Rice. The senior crew is rapidly acquainting itself with the new shell and the junior crew is showing much better form in the old shell.

Coach Rice did considerable individual coaching during the day, and indicated his belief that there was plenty of room for improvement in all three crews which are to take part in the intercollegiate regatta three weeks hence.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
June 5, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 6, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 7, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 8, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 9, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 10, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 11, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.
June 12, 1915. From 7:47 p. m. to 3:28 a. m.

NOTES FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Owing to unequal expansion by heat of metal and porcelain a spark plug may be tight when cold and leak when the engine is in use.

The Bay State A. A. membership is fast approaching the 500 mark, which it has been the ambition of the Bay Staters to reach June 17.

The Pennsylvania Legislature recently passed a bill condemning all toll bridges on the main highways, on the same plan that the state may condemn toll roads.

When putting in new piston rings the grooves should be trued up, if needed, in order that a perfect fit be secured. There is more or less wear of the sides of the piston ring grooves.

The run up state will be secret, and a good prize will be awarded to the winner—the one who finishes nearest to a time previously determined by the chairman of the entertainment committee.

Despite the numerous handicaps which had to be combated in the holding of the fifth international 500-mile auto race, the Indianapolis motor speedway management considers that contest by far the most successful in its history.

Three bids for the new bus routes in New York city have been received this week by the franchise committee of the board of estimate. One wants a 10-cent fare, another both 5 and 10-cent fares, and another a 3-cent fare for each of three zones.

The annual banquet at the Farragut will take place in the evening of the 16th. On the 17th there will be baseball games, gymnastics events, golf and tennis, with prizes for the winners of each event. The return to Boston will be in the afternoon.

From the number of Bay State Automobile Association members who have sent in the list of their guests who will go along on the annual run and outing of the club, June 16-17, it is sure that this year's pilgrimage of fun to Rye beach will be the largest ever.

Previous records for issuing motor car licenses are being broken in Indiana. Thus far the secretary of state has issued more than 75,000 licenses for 1915, and it is believed the total number for the year will be in excess of 90,000. There were 66,500 licenses issued during 1914.

Florida laws for the taxing of automobiles have been upheld in the United States supreme court. In Florida, the state statutes fix a license tax of \$3 on each car. Automobile owners, after paying that, contended they should not be required to pay a further tax.

A meeting of the Electric Motor Club will be held in the Assembly hall of the

MISS WAGNER IS AGAIN VICTOR IN TITLE TOURNAMENT

State Tennis Champion Wins the Final Round at Hartsdale Easily in Straight Sets

NEW YORK—Miss Marie Wagner, the New York state tennis champion, gave another brilliant exhibition Friday in the tennis tournament for the eastern New York state championship at Hartsdale, when she won the final round in the women's singles in straight sets from Mrs. Royal Victor at 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Wagner was almost invincible, and played with all her old time skill. Although at the top of her form, the winner did not need to show her best efforts, as she completely broke down the opposition of Mrs. Victor.

In the semi-final round Miss Wagner showed more interesting tennis when she easily disposed of Miss B. C. Holden at 6-3, 6-1, while Mrs. Victor qualified for the finals through a straight set victory over Miss W. H. Voss. The summary:

Women's singles, semi-final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss B. C. Holden, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Miss W. H. Voss, 6-3, 6-1.
Final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Victor, 6-2, 6-2.
Men's singles, semi-final round—V. B. Ward defeated S. H. Voshell, 10-8, 6-4; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated A. M. Lovell, 6-2, 6-3.
Mixed doubles, third round—Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkamp defeated Miss W. H. Voss and E. C. Bague, 9-7, 8-6; King Smith and A. S. Cragin defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 6-3, 6-1.

KANSAS ORATOR WINS PROHIBITION CONTEST

OTTAWA, Kan.—First prize in the central intercollegiate prohibition oratorical contest, held here recently, was won by Joshua B. Lee, of Norman, Okla., who spoke on "Lay the Axe to the Root of the Evil," reports the Capital. He received a prize of \$100. Second prize was awarded to George F. Tripp of Fairmont College, Wichita, who received a prize of \$25. G. R. Collins of MacAllister College, Great Falls, Minn., received third place, and Harold Husted of Ottawa fourth. The following states were represented in the contest: Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and two districts of Kansas.

MUNICIPAL HALL FOR FORT GARRY, MAN.
FT. GARY, Man.—The council of Ft. Garry municipality recently approved the plans for a municipal hall to be erected on the site recently purchased for that purpose, corner of Pembina highway and Chevier avenue, and ordered that tenders be called for and opened June 8, and soon afterward actual building of the new structure will be commenced. The plans were drawn up by the municipal engineer, D. R. Baribault, and call for a building to cost \$50,000, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

SPEEDWAY RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD TO BE 350 MILES

Manager Everard Thompson Expects This Distance to Be Decided Upon for Opening Event Scheduled for October 2

NEW YORK—Whirlwind racing from start to finish will be the keynote of the opening contest at the Sheepshead Bay speedway Oct. 2. Although it has not been definitely decided by the executive committee, it is probable that the distance of the inaugural race will be 350 miles. Manager Everard Thompson after talking at Indianapolis with men experienced in metropolitan long distance racing had his own opinion confirmed that New Yorkers do not take to "long-drawn-out" races; but rather look for snappy, hard-fought struggles, in which interest is sustained throughout. It was the consensus of opinion that a race of 350 miles would be long enough to test to a reasonable and satisfactory limit the endurance of the cars, and at the same time assure a hard battle for the lead from the start to the finish.

It was further pointed out that sometimes in 500-mile races the contest is practically over at the 300-mile mark and in many cases the field of starters has been reduced to half at this stage of the running. A far higher rate of speed with resultant breaking of records will also undoubtedly be made possible by the drivers going at top speed. New Yorkers in Vanderbilt cup days became accustomed to races extended but a little beyond 300 miles.

On his return from Indianapolis Mr. Thompson found that remarkable progress had been made in the construction of the speedway. A mile and a quarter of the concrete foundations has been finished and a quarter of a mile of the board surface laid. The portion completed shows as smooth a finish as a bowling alley. The surface is without a curve or a flicker. The boards have been dipped in creosote, so that the track presents a dark-brown surface.

Foundations for the grandstand are being put in and the steel is on its way. With the working force increased to 1500 men, construction is progressing with such remarkable rapidity that the management is now confident that the speedway will be completed by Sept. 1 on schedule time.

AVIATION CENTER IS TO BE BUILT IN PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia now is able to invite aviators in all manner of air craft to include this city in their itinerary of flights. Through the action of Secretary of the Navy Daniels the Aero Club of Pennsylvania has obtained ground at the Philadelphia navy yard for the erection of a hangar, supply station and a repair shop. The plot known as block 16, east of the marine barracks, has been set aside, says the Public Ledger.

The Aero Club has started a fund of \$300, but now that the permission to use the navy yard site has been officially given, this fund will be swelled quickly. A hangar, to cost about \$1000, will be erected immediately, and the supply station and repair shop will follow quickly. Until the repair shop is built aviators can have their work done by the shops of the navy yard.

The officers at the yard believe the establishment of the station here will bring many test flights for naval aircraft. Recently Rear Admiral Peary, as head of the Aero Club of America, announced that if cross-country flights and the development of aviation in general were to be encouraged, suitable landing places and shops must be available. Three other stations have been offered recently. The Aero Club of New York obtained the use of ground on Governor's island through the secretary of war. Another station is being equipped at Hempstead Plain, Long Island, and George J. Gould gave a plot on Jekyll island, off the Georgia coast.

CORNELL COACH ARRANGES CREWS FOR BIG REGATTA
ITHACA, N. Y.—C. E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, announced his final selection for the big regatta on the Hudson Friday afternoon. Four new men, taken from the juniors and their varsity combinations, displace Moir, Stahl, Terriberry and Welles. The new men are Fernow and Bird, who rowed on the junior varsity last year; Worn, from last year's freshman eight, and Oluis, from the third combination.

Courtney reports the new combination as very strong and declares it to be a standard Cornell crew. The crews leave for Poughkeepsie June 12 and are as follows:
Varsity—Bow, Fernow; 2, Bird; 3, Oluis; 4, Andrus; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Collier; coxswain, James.
Junior varsity—Bow, Pyfield; 2, Kingland; 3, Lund; 4, Lytle; 5, Yerrberry; 6, Stahl; 7, Morgan; stroke, Brooks; coxswain, Collins.
Freshman—Bow, Comings; 2, Courtney; 3, Wykes; 4, Selms; 5, Kirkland; 6, Fuller; 7, Brown; stroke, Handwerker; coxswain, Collins.

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Freshman—Bow, Comings; 2, Courtney; 3, Wykes; 4, Selms; 5, Kirkland; 6, Fuller; 7, Brown; stroke, Handwerker; coxswain, Collins.



"HOT" WATER THAT IS HOT

HOT WATER THAT IS REALLY SCALDING HOT

As Soon As You Want It

HOT WATER THAT RUNS HOT

As Long As You Want It

THESE CONSTITUTE 100% SERVICE

You cannot wish for more. You will not be content with less.

THEN USE THE TRIPLEX GAS WATER HEATER

The cost is only two cents for a steaming hot bath; only a fraction of a cent for dish washing

SPECIAL PROPOSITION

\$3.00 down—with short connections; balance during three years' time.

Make home a little more worth while this summer

Send for a Representative NOW

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

16-24 WEST STREET

Telephone Oxford 1690

METROPOLITAN GOLF TOURNAMENT IS IN FINAL ROUND

W. J. Travis of Garden City and J. G. Anderson of Siwanoy Play Today on Apawamis Club Links for Championship

METROPOLITAN G. A. CHAMPIONS
Year Winner
1899—H. M. Harriman.
1900—W. J. Travis.
1901—F. J. Douglas.
1902—W. J. Travis.
1903—F. J. Douglas.
1904—Harold Wilcox.
1905—C. H. Seely.
1906—J. D. Travers.
1907—J. D. Travers.
1908—C. H. Seely.
1909—W. J. Travis.
1910—Frederick Herreshoff.
1911—J. D. Travers.
1912—J. D. Travers.
1913—J. D. Travers.
1914—Oswald Kirkby.

RYE, N. Y.—W. J. Travis of Garden City, former international, national and Metropolitan champion, meets J. G. Anderson of Siwanoy, former French and Massachusetts champion and runner up to J. D. Travers in the national amateur championship of 1915, today in the final round of the annual Metropolitan Golf Association tournament of 1915 on the links of the Apawamis Club and the winner will succeed to the title won in 1914 by Oswald Kirkby of Englewood. A great contest is expected as the Garden City veteran is playing at his best and Anderson is also showing brilliant golf.

Anderson had all his best golf again Friday and all of his matches thus far have either ended on or past the home green. He capped the climax in this respect Friday afternoon by defeating P. V. G. Carter in a remarkable 23-hole match. Earlier in the day he was forced to the home green by M. R. Marston of Baltusrol.

Travis' hardest match was in the third round, where he was forced to the nineteenth green in order to dispose of P. R. Platt. Later the Garden City veteran won almost as he pleased over the titleholder, Oswald Kirkby, thereby evening up the defeat of a year ago, when Kirkby won in the final at Englewood.

In the morning, chief interest centered in the doings of Travis and Platt and it was a great battle with Travis winning at the nineteenth hole in 1 up. In the afternoon Travis had an easy match with Kirkby. Travis did the first nine holes in 25, where he took three up. The only hole of the match won by Kirkby was the third, where he sank a 10-foot putt for a three. The short fifth hole has been played faultlessly by Travis all the week, and he got another two there, laying his tee shot so close to the pin that it was easy to make the putt. At the eleventh over the brook, Travis laid his approach perfectly for a three, and he ended the match on the thirteenth green, his margin being 6 and 5. Up to that point Travis' card showed two fours. The summary:

Championship division, third round—V. G. Carter, Nassau, defeated T. J. Topping, Greenwich, 7 and 6; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, defeated M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 1 up; W. J. Travis, Garden City, defeated P. R. Platt, New York Golf Club, 1 up (19 holes); Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, defeated J. R. Hyde, South Shore, 3 and 2.
Semi-final round—Anderson defeated Carter, 1 up (23 holes); Travis defeated Kirkby, 6 and 5.

ARKANSAS LUMBERMEN ELECT
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Association of Lumber Dealers will hold its next annual meeting at Pine Bluff, it was decided recently, says a press report. Officers elected are: President, J. W. Trieschman of Paragould; vice-president, E. D. Ferguson of Blytheville; treasurer, H. F. Rieff of Little Rock, and secretary, J. B. Webster of Little Rock.

PENN STATE TO PLAY CARLISLE
STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State varsity lacrosse team is scheduled to meet the Carlisle Indian school here this afternoon and a hard-fought contest is expected to take place.

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS NOW IN FINAL ROUND

Pennsylvania State and Eastern Championship Titles Are to Be Decided on Courts Today

PHILADELPHIA—Women's Pennsylvania state and eastern lawn tennis championship titles in singles, doubles and mixed doubles are scheduled to be decided today on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.

Philadelphia will be represented in the final rounds of both the women's events. In the singles Mrs. C. N. Beard of Cynwyd will play Mrs. Marshall McLean of Morristown and in the final of the doubles, Miss Phyllis Walsh of Merion and Mrs. I. Schlichter, Jr., of Philadelphia Country Club meet Mrs. McLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian star.

This city is certain to be partly represented in the mixed doubles, no matter which way the semi-final of Mrs. McLean and W. T. Tilden, Jr., against Miss Clara Cassel and W. F. Johnson goes.

In the semi-final matches of the singles Friday Mrs. McLean defeated Miss Cassel easily in straight sets and Mrs. Beard won what was without doubt the best singles match of the tournament from Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, by two sets to one.

The biggest surprise of the championship took place when the doubles team composed of Miss Walsh and Mrs. Schlichter defeated the Misses Marion Fenn and Eleonora Sears of Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, by two sets to one. Mrs. McLean and Miss Bjurstedt did the expected when they defeated Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, and Miss Emeline Kennedy, Merion, in two sets. They won the first set easily, 6-3, but their opponents were applauded warmly for their efforts in the second set, even though Mrs. McLean and Miss Bjurstedt won it by eight games to six. The summaries:

SINGLES
Fourth Round
Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Eleanor Carey of Baltimore, 8-6, 6-0.
Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallich, New York, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.
Semi-final Round
Mrs. MacLean defeated Miss Clara Cassel, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
Mrs. Beard defeated Miss Agnes Kennedy, Philadelphia, 1-6, 6-4, 8-6.
DOUBLES
Third Round
Mrs. MacLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Eleanor Carey and Miss Emeline Kennedy, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. I. Schlichter defeated Miss Marion Fenn and Miss E. R. Sears, 2-6, 8-6, 6-2.
Semi-finals
Mrs. MacLean and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Eleanor Carey and Miss Emeline Kennedy, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Walsh and Mrs. Schlichter defeated Miss Marion Fenn and Miss E. R. Sears, 2-6, 8-6, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES
Third Round
Miss Cassel and W. F. Johnson defeated Mrs. MacLean and W. T. Tilden, Jr., 7-9, 7-5.
Semi-final
Mrs. D. Paul and Edgar Scott defeated Mrs. I. A. Kissell and C. S. Rogers, 6-4, 6-1.

LANESBORO, MASS., TO HAVE A NEW LIBRARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Maria Newton bequeathed to the town of Lanesboro the sum of \$15,000 for the erection of a public library building, and construction is expected to begin soon. The building is to be known as the Newton Memorial library. Besides the library there will be in the building the town offices and an auditorium 70 by 30 feet, capable of seating 350 people, in the rear. The building, says a despatch to the Springfield Republican, will front to the east and will have a frontage of 76 feet and a depth of 60 feet. The library will be 40 by 20 feet, and will hold approximately 10,000 volumes. There will be four distinct entrances to the building, but doors and stairways will make it possible to go from one part to any other part.

MOTORCYCLES

The motorcycle club of Tucson, Ariz., has voted to affiliate with the F. A. M.

D. L. Hoff of Waterloo has been appointed F. A. M. commissioner for Iowa.

Motorcyclists of Houston, Tex., will hold a 385-mile endurance run on July 4 and 5.

W. M. Adair of LaGrange has been appointed F. A. M. commissioner for Oregon.

Thirty applications for membership were received at a recent get-together meet of the Springfield (Ill.) Motorcycle Club.

Delegates to the Indiana F. A. M. state convention had an opportunity to witness the annual 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway.

The 1915 Ohio F. A. M. state convention will be held at Lima June 25, 26 and 27. A number of tours have been planned from different sections of the state.

The Maryland Motorcycle Club of Baltimore won the April F. A. M. membership contest, having 21 new club membership applications. The award was five motorcycle lamps.

A long list of entrants is expected in the two-day endurance run of the Grand Rapids Motorcycle Club, July 31 and Aug. 1. In addition to the individual riders who will participate, a number of factory teams will be on hand. The course is an exceptionally hard one, covering 455 miles.

One of the questions which will be presented at the F. A. M. convention in Sacramento is a proposed change in the design of the F. A. M. pin. The present pin represents a single cylinder, while as a matter of fact the most of the motorcycles now built are twin cylinders. It is therefore proposed that a more representative pin be adopted. A number of designs will be submitted to the convention.

SMITH DEFEATS INMAN

RICHMOND, Va.—C. Y. Smith of Atlanta, southern champion, defeated F. C. Inman of New York, 6-3, 6-4, in the men's singles in the Old Dominion tennis tournament here Friday. T. R. Pell of New York will defend his title to the cup in the challenge rounds.

JOHN T. HOSFORD, Auctioneer
55 Devonshire Street, Boston
Phone Main 3040

Positively to Highest Bidder

Trustees' Sale TO SETTLE ESTATE

By order of CHARLES S. BACKMANN, Trustee LAURENCE MINOT.

No. 3 Hathaway Street

CORNER BARDWELL STREET

Nearly Opposite Curtis Hall

JAMAICA PLAIN

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915

at 3 P. M. on Premises

The property will be sold free from all encumbrances. All existing municipal liens (including betterments for the layout of Bardwell Street) will be assumed by the buyers, except 1915 taxes. Sellers reserve all claims for damages resulting from layout of Bardwell Street.

Graduation and Class Day Dresses

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

Graduation and Class Day Dresses

June Sale—Undermuslins

Nearly two thousand White Skirts at 1.00—an enormous quantity—but it was only by taking a great lot that a low price could be secured. We have specialized in White Skirts at 1.00—makers know we have a great outlet at this price—and one, who had secured some embroideries and laces from an importer at a great discount, agreed to make them up, putting the materials and labor in at a low price, we to take a thousand or more.

WHITE SKIRTS NEARLY 2000 1.00

Conservative values would be 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00

Sixteen styles—Sun-burst flare flounce in lace—St. Gall flounce—New double flounce—Dotted Swiss flounce—English eyelet flounce—Embroidery flounce with lace edge—Heavy scalloped wide Swiss flounce with embroidery dust ruffle, and others.

White Skirts at 1.95

Thirty or more designs—their value can readily be appreciated when we state that not a yard of the embroideries used would retail for less than 45c, and from that up to 1.00—and there are about two and one-half yards in each skirt.

Night Gowns at 1.95

A miscellaneous lot of about six hundred—many of them manufacturer's samples—some small lots secured at a price—others odd lots in our own stock. Night gowns of like quality and trimmings usually sell at 2.25, 2.50 to 3.50.

Night Gowns at 1.00

Beautiful embroideries and laces, all imported, bought at one-half price by us and made up to our order—designs are attractive and exclusive—garments perfect fitting. Qualities used on gowns selling at 1.50 and 2.00.

French Chemises at 1.50

The embroidery designs are exceptionally fine, as many were done by French women who before had only done embroidery work for pastime—We can positively state the designs and work are the finest ever secured by us to sell at this price.

The greatest purchase in our history of nearly one hundred years' linen selling. All in the three highest grades from the great Belfast linen manufacturers, McCrum, Watson & Mercer. Beautiful patterns—all in Double Satin Damask. Over \$50,000 worth were purchased in one lot—an enormous quantity—and they are now being sold: Small sizes and Napkins, One-Third Off; Large Sizes, One-Half Original Prices.

TABLE LINENS One-Third One-Half OFF

Thousands of Table Cloths and Napkins

This sale is all the more remarkable when it is considered these low prices are made in spite of the fact that table linens are steadily advancing, and there is a possibility of a great shortage in the near future. Supply your needs, especially in the large cloths, for the next ten years to come.

One-Third Off Original Value

	Orig. value	
2 x2 yd. Table Cloths.	7.00, for.....	4.65
2 x2 yd. Table Cloths.	8.00, for.....	5.25
2 x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	9.00, for.....	6.00
2 x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	10.00, for.....	6.50
2 x3 yd. Table Cloths.	11.25, for.....	7.00
2 x3 yd. Table Cloths.	12.00, for.....	8.00
2½ x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	9.00, for.....	6.00
2½ x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	10.50, for.....	7.00
2½ x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	11.50, for.....	7.50
25x25 in. Napkins, dozen.	11.00, for.....	7.00
25x25 in. Napkins, dozen.	13.50, for.....	8.50
25x25 in. Napkins, dozen.	15.00, for.....	10.00
27x27 in. Napkins, dozen.	13.00, for.....	8.25
27x27 in. Napkins, dozen.	15.00, for.....	10.00
27x27 in. Napkins, dozen.	17.50, for.....	11.50

One-Half Original Value

	Orig. value	
2 x3½ yd. Table Cloths.	13.00, for.....	6.25
2 x3½ yd. Table Cloths.	14.00, for.....	7.00
2 x4 yd. Table Cloths.	16.00, for.....	8.00
2½ x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	12.00, for.....	6.00
2½ x2½ yd. Table Cloths.	13.00, for.....	6.50
2½ x3 yd. Table Cloths.	14.00, for.....	7.00
2½ x3 yd. Table Cloths.	15.00, for.....	7.50
2½ x3½ yd. Table Cloths.	16.00, for.....	8.00
2½ x3½ yd. Table Cloths.	18.00, for.....	9.00
2½ x4 yd. Table Cloths.	19.00, for.....	9.00
2½ x4 yd. Table Cloths.	21.00, for.....	10.50
2½ x4½ yd. Table Cloths.	20.00, for.....	10.00
2½ x4½ yd. Table Cloths.	23.00, for.....	11.50
2½ x4½ yd. Table Cloths.	26.00, for.....	13.50
2½ x5 yd. Table Cloths.	26.00, for.....	13.00

Averaging Less Than Half Price

455 Pairs Corsets

The values range from 3.00, 5.00 to 10.00

All 1.50, 1.95 to 3.95

All of standard make—La Vida and Elvira—all from regular stock—coulis, batiste and fancy broche effects—new models.

Separate Skirts

Pink and white—tan and white—black and white.

About one hundred in novelty golf—fine (colored wash velvet, woven with colored stripe)—A model which has proven very successful at 8.50. For Monday the price is.....

Smart Model in Golfine 5.50

Petticoats

New flare models, three circular ruffles.

In natural color, light in weight and easy to launder. There are not many in the lot, only about one hundred. The value is 5.50. Sale price.....

Pongee Shantung Silk, Washable 3.95

Class Day Hats—Dress Hats



Drawing from model by Chandler & Co.

10.00, 15.00, 25.00

Other models up to 150.00

Many appropriate for weddings and graduations. Included are large and medium French sailors—Niniche and Directoire pokes—Flaring picture Hats of dainty laces, figured nets, plaited chiffons, hand embroidered batiste—Georgette crepe—Italian leghorn and Hair Hats with trimmings of French flowers, novelty ostrich and velvet ribbons. Also exquisite black and colored paradise and gourah trimmed net, lace and hair braid hats.

Sport Hats

at 5.00, 10.00 and 15.00

Assortments most complete. The stylish combination French crepe and straw hats—Fine quality Italian Milan Hats—Unique cretonne Hats—Large, medium and small Panama Hats—Feather weight Bangkok and Italian straw Hats—Unusual linen Hats.

Blouses

About three hundred. Many not shown before.

Newest effects, side frills and ruffles, short and long sleeves—made of finest materials—more than half the lot new for this sale—some from regular stock—many formerly retailed as high as 7.50

Crepe de Chine Georgette Crepe

3.95

Dress Patterns

About one hundred and seventy-five.

Midnight blue, three shades of navy blue; Copenhagen, Belgian blue, wistaria, purple, emerald, ivory and white. Value, per pattern, 11.25.....

Silk and Wool Satin Finish Crepe

4.75

Also Foulard Silks—New patterns this season; every yard from Cheney Bros. Shower proof; navy, copenhagen, gray, taupe, sand and reseda—small floral figures, also polka dots. Value yard 1.00. All..... 79c

Nearly 980 Suits, Dresses and Coats Many on sale at About Half Price

Many of the Most Successful Styles of the Season Are Offered in This Sale

Nearly all garments new, many in stock not more than two or three weeks—ample variety of colors, styles and sizes—at following mark-down prices they are wonderful values:

20 Women's Suits

All in the most stylish models of the present season—serges, gabardines and worsteds in the staple shades of navy, black and gray. Formerly 25.00 to 35.00. All priced..... 16.50

35 Women's Suits

The materials are gabardines, serges and checks, in navy, black, gray and white. Several late models. Formerly 29.50 to 40.00. All priced..... 19.50

25 Women's Sport Suits

Of the fashionable Alpine cloth, every one recently received. Belted Norfolk models in green and brown heather mixtures, Oxford, tan, Copenhagen, Madrid and white. Formerly 29.50 to 37.50. Priced..... 25.00

49 Women's Suits

Mostly in navy, and including many late models in tailored and semi-dress styles. Formerly 48.00 to 75.00. All priced..... 35.00

35 Women's Silk Suits

All new designs—taffeta, poplin and tussah, in navy, black, gray and sand. Formerly 35.00 to 58.00. Prices..... 25.00 to 40.00

Women's Odd Suits

	Formerly	Price
1 Navy Serge, Georgette copy.....	40.00	25.00
1 Navy Combination Suit.....	65.00	35.00
1 Navy Serge, tailored model.....	60.00	35.00
1 Blue Serge, Lucille copy.....	60.00	25.00
1 Navy Gabardine Model Suit.....	95.00	45.00
1 Navy Combination Suit.....	45.00	25.00
1 Copen Poplin Silk Suit.....	75.00	35.00
1 Natural Tussah Silk Suit.....	58.00	29.50
1 Black Satin and Cloth.....	85.00	35.00
1 Gray Silk Poplin Suit.....	48.00	29.50
1 Gray Gabardine Suit.....	40.00	25.00

42 Raincoats

The materials include gabardines, rubberized tweeds, glorias and single and double textures. Formerly 10.00, 15.00 to 19.50. Prices..... 5.00, 7.50 to 10.50

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St.—Near West

31 Wool and Silk Coats

For street and afternoon wear—odd pieces, hardly any two alike; the former prices ranged from 19.50 to 35.00. All priced..... 10.00

New Sport Coats

All of golfine and full swinging back models. Colors—Columbia, Hague blue, sand, green and white. For women and misses (3d floor). Special at 10.00

40 Street Coats

Mostly in black and navy, practically all silk lined. Every one is an excellent purchase at the price. Formerly up to 35.00. All priced 14.50 and 19.50

22 Silk Coats

Including dress and street models, most of them black and navy—a few assorted colors. Formerly 30.00 to 55.00. All priced..... 15.00 and 25.00

18 Motor and Travel Coats

Smart, serviceable coats, nearly all in late season models. Grays, browns and fancy mixtures. Formerly 25.00 to 35.00. All priced..... 14.50 to 19.50

Miscellaneous Coats

	Formerly	Price
1 Blue Gabardine Street Coat.....	48.00	27.50
1 Black Gabardine Street Coat.....	29.50	19.50
1 Green Moire Wrap.....	50.00	25.00
1 Violet Charmeuse Wrap.....	45.00	25.00
1 Vicuna Sport Coat.....	39.50	25.00

Separate Skirts

	Formerly	Price
30 Odd Linen Skirts.....	3.95	.50
4 White Linen Skirts.....	5.00	1.00
1 Imported Mixture Skirt.....	12.00	5.00
3 Imported Wool Skirts.....	15.00	2.00
2 Roman Poplin Skirts.....	12.50	5.00
8 Serge Skirts; navy, black.....	7.50	3.50
2 Check Skirts.....	10.00	3.50

Misses' Street Coats

Tweeds, novelty checks, gabardines and serges. All in the best models of the late season. Formerly priced up to 25.00. All priced..... 14.50

46 Misses' Suits

In navy serge, homespun and checks—all are new and desirable models. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Values 25.00 to 35.00. All priced..... 14.50

69 Misses' Suits

Tailored and dress suits, many with smart braid binding, and pleated and peasant skirts. Navy and Copenhagen serges, also checks and homespun. Values 25.00 to 40.00. All priced..... 19.50

Misses' Model Suits

All reproduced from original models of French designers—not many in each style. Navy serge, white gabardine, checks, homespun. Values 40.00 to 65.00. All priced..... 25.00

Misses' Graduation Dresses

Fine nets, laces, organdies and fine voiles. All special values at 13.50, 16.50, 19.50 to 25.00

Misses' Silk Frocks

Crepe de chine, taffeta, tussah and faille—not many in any one style—mostly in 16 and 18-year sizes. Values up to 30.00. All priced..... 16.50 to 19.50

42 Women's Evening Gowns

All selected from the models of the late spring season. Charmeuse, taffeta, net, metal cloth and silk chiffon are the materials. Values up to 75.00. All priced 25.00 and 35.00

48 Women's Street Dresses

Many styles in the lot, in silks, nets and chiffons, some of them in stock but a short time. Sizes and colors are broken, though nearly all sizes are included in the assortment. Originally 50.00 to 50.00. All priced..... 25.00

Inexpensive Silk Dresses

Crepe de chine, taffeta, Jap silk and pussy willow silk, in Belgian blue, rose, navy, Drendnought gray, green and all the new shades; also striped effects. Styles the newest and best. Made to sell at 25.00. (4th Floor). All priced..... 16.50

One Hundred and Thirty-Five

Women's Dresses

Originally 25.00 to 45.00

9.50, 15.00 and 19.50

All from our regular stock—though not in the newest styles. Included are 40 evening dresses, 30 silk street and afternoon dresses, 15 serge dresses and 30 lingerie dresses—all marked at very low prices for quick clearance. (3rd Floor.)

New Voile Dresses

Stripe, flowered and foulard effects—several new models from which to select. New vest and collars of embroidered batiste and organdie. Value 10.50. Sizes for women and misses. All priced..... 7.50

New Summer Frocks

Of crepes, voiles, nets and linens, in dainty new patterns. Several of the newest and most becoming models of the summer season. Misses' and women's sizes. Special at 10.50 to 16.50

45 Silk Dresses

Values 16.50 to 19.50

All 10.50

Charmeuse, crepe de chine and taffeta—in a number of good styles and colors—but not all sizes in each model. For women and misses. (Fourth Floor)

125 House Dresses

Chambray, percale and gingham dresses—simple, serviceable models. (Lower Floor). Values 1.50 to 3.00. Prices..... 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00

196 Tub Dresses

French linen and striped voile, fine batiste collars—also some with organdie—new tier and pleated skirts, colors and white—all sizes, 34 to 44, and for misses. Value 7.50. All priced..... 5.00

Two Hundred and Fifty-Two

Inexpensive Dresses

Formerly 7.50, 10.50 to 25.00

All 5.00

The following show the quantities, kinds and values:

49 Serge Dresses, values.....	10.50 to 16.50
24 Silk Dresses, values.....	16.50 to 25.00
19 Evening Dresses, values.....	16.50 to 25.00
118 Tub Dresses, values.....	7.50 to 16.50
62 Linen Dresses, values.....	7.50 to 13.50

150 Lingerie Waists

Summer blouses of batiste and voile—embroidered in white and colors, standing and low collars, short and long sleeves. Formerly 3.00, 4.00 to 12.50. All priced..... 1.50, 1.95, 2.95 and 5.00

36 Lace Blouses

Waists in cream and black, made over chiffon linings, some combined with colored chiffon, others satin trimmed—long sleeves. Values up to 7.50. Priced..... 3.95

35 French Blouses

Imported hand-made blouses of voile and crepe, in all white and combinations of colors. Former prices 12.50, 15.00 and 20.00. All priced 5.00 and 7.50

110 Colored Blouses

Mostly in colors, crepe de chine, chiffon and Georgette crepe; dressy, semi-tailored and tailored models—long and short sleeves. Originally priced to 16.50. All marked..... 5.00

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St.—Near West

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915

CONSTITUTION OF BELGIUM WIDELY STUDIED, PRAISED

Kingdom Is Built on Strong Foundation of Liberties Won in Middle Ages—Neutrality Guaranteed by Great Powers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BRUSSELS—Belgium's plight today has so drawn attention to herself and her history that it is unnecessary to preface any remarks on her constitution by more than the shortest recapitulation of the different phases of the story leading up to her establishment as a kingdom, whose permanence was based on her neutrality guaranteed by the five great powers: Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, by the Treaty of London, 1831.

The Roman dominion of the Netherlands, conquered by Julius Caesar, disappeared in the fifth century A. D., and Charlemagne's rule was the next force to impose a régime of law and order. After him the treaty of Verdun, in 843, broke up Western Europe into three divisions, the Low countries forming part of Lotharingia. Next came the rise of feudalism which established the countships of Flanders, Hainaut, Namur, and Luxembourg, the duchies of Brabant and later of Limburg and the marquisate of Antwerp. These times, roughly from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, which include the union of these small states under the rule of the Dukes of Burgundy, constitute the most brilliant period of south Netherlands history until the modern era commencing in 1830.

By the marriage of Mary of Burgundy to the Hapsburg, Archduke Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Germany, the Low countries passed into Austrian possession in 1482, and on the abdication of Charles V., in 1555, they became the heritage of the Spanish crown. North and South Netherlands revolted against the rule of Philip II., but while Holland accomplished her independence, the southern provinces fell back into Spanish hands, and were known as the Spanish Netherlands until 1713, when the Treaty of Utrecht assigned them to Austria. From 1795 to 1813 they were annexed by France, and from 1815 to 1830 they were reunited to Holland to form the kingdom of the Netherlands as created by the congress of Vienna; but in 1830 they severed this unpopular Dutch connection and proclaimed their independence as a separate nation.

The rise of the communes in the fourteenth century was due to the charters and liberties purchased or wrung from their rulers by the Flemish burghers of Ypres, Courtrai, Bruges and Ghent. Antwerp rose later during the Burgundian régime, when for the first time provincial feeling became more united under a single rule. Notwithstanding the importance of the early Flemish charters, which the "Great Privilege" granted by Mary of Burgundy restored to the communes in 1477, the enactments of Duke Wenceslas at the time of his "Joyous Entries" in Brussels and Louvain in 1356 have been called the Magna Charta of Belgium. These confirmed the Cortenberg charter of John II, Duke of Brabant and the Emperor Charles IV's Golden

Bull, so called from its golden seal, which had just been made the fundamental law of the German empire at the Diet of Nuremberg; and it is claimed, "constituted the early constitution of the South Netherlands which, with one important modification in the time of Charles V., remained intact till the Brabant revolution in the reign of Joseph II." (1789).

During the minority of Charles V. the 17 provinces of the Low countries were governed as a single domain, Brussels being the seat of government; in fact, until the rise of the Dutch republic the southern were more important than the northern provinces, but the southern rebellion having been completely crushed by the Duke of Alva, Catholic Belgium

returned to the Spanish allegiance and in time became "the cockpit of Europe." Passing over the period of Belgium's subjection to foreign domination (during which, however, it must be remembered that the joint reign of Albert and Isabella, Philip II's daughter, was the age of Rubens, and coincided with the zenith of Antwerp's greatness and Louvain's learning, while the Austrian rule from 1713-1795 was far lighter than the Spanish yoke), Belgian independence was irrevocably ushered in on the night of Aug. 25, 1830, when the audience in the Brussels opera house rushed out into the streets in open revolt, completely carried away by the performance of Auber's "Muette de Portici." No Belgian party had desired reunion with Holland in 1815, but England and Prussia were especially insistent on a strong Holland, as a military precaution against French aggression. On the outbreak of the revolution a provisional government was formed, which immediately drafted the constitution established as law by the National Congress in February, 1831.

In June, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Gotha was elected by this same congress and proclaimed King of the Belgians, in Brussels, without delay. But not until 1838 would the Dutch King William agree to the severing of his kingdom, and in 1839 the treaty of 1831 was finally ratified, with a few slight changes, by all the powers concerned.

The Belgian constitution has been much studied and admired, and its success is generally attributed to the fact that its authors built solely on the strong foundation of the Belgian liberties, so hardly won in the charters of the middle ages. As before remarked, the enactments of Duke Wenceslas rather than the Flemish Privileges have been likened to Magna Charta, chiefly because the province of Brabant retained her prestige as the "metropolitan province" after the first importance of Flanders had diminished. Upon the firm basis of the "Joyous Entries" charters was constructed a liberal constitutional monarchy, borrowing somewhat, it is claimed, from contemporary France and England. An authority writes of the constitution makers: "The machinery which they established, of a king, a senate, and a chamber of representatives, has only provoked revolutionary discontent or required fundamental change in respect of a single feature, the franchise. Very noticeable is the organic relation which was and is still preserved between the central power of the state and the local councils of the provinces; which in their modern form still represent, with no great breach of historic continuity, the provincial States General, that came down from the later Burgundian times."

To enumerate some of its many features: The executive power is vested in the crown and its responsible ministers, and the legislative power is shared jointly by the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, either of the three being able to take the initiative in legislation with the exception of finance laws and certain army proposals which the Chamber must vote first. The idea of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting is in force, the franchise, which was accepted in 1831, having been widely extended. The plural vote and the proportional representation of minorities prevailing are based upon a rather intricate system, though no citizen is entitled to more than three votes, and the whole question has given rise to a great deal of controversy. The Senate consists of 120 members elected for eight years, 93 being directly elected by voters not under 30 years of age, and the remainder indirectly elected by the provincial councils. The 186 deputies are

directly elected for four years, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 inhabitants. Half the number of deputies retire every two years, and half the number of senators every four years, necessitating a system of what are known as "partial elections."

Both Chambers meet in the Palais de la Nation, an eighteenth century building on the north side of the park, which was built in 1779-83, it is said from a design by Guimard for the assemblies of the old Council of Brabant. The law courts sat here during the French occupation, and from 1817-1830 it was used

for the sittings of the States-General. It is now divided between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the two halls being very fine, and containing paintings by L. Gallait and J. deLalain. In 1883 the Deputies' hall was a good deal damaged by fire, but it has since been successfully reconstructed by H. Beyaert, who also designed the ministry of railways, posts, and telegraphs to the east of the Palais de la Nation. Government offices with ministerial residences attached flank the Parliament House nearer to the park.

To conclude with the following ex-

tract from a recent publication, "... the Belgian nation was not, as is sometimes foolishly said, an artificial creation of the powers. The powers were indeed guilty of such an artifice, but it was in 1814-15, when they created the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, and that was the very thing against which the Belgians rebelled. For the formation of their own national state nobody but themselves was responsible. It originated spontaneously in the will of the people, and is entitled to whatever respect that origin merits."

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AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

Among the innovations in higher education is the proposed huge class room building planned at Berkeley for the University of California. This building is to cost \$800,000 and will be sufficiently large to accommodate 3500 students at one time. The money for this purpose comes from the \$1,800,000 of the university building fund, which the people of California voted last autumn through the campaign of the university alumni.

School teachers in America are planning outings in summer camps where they plan to continue the work of the school informally in out-of-door walking trips and with studies in the mountains. Similar plans have been in vogue in Europe for several years. The teachers in Switzerland, especially, have a custom of taking their schoolboys mountain climbing and the work accomplished in connection with these journeys is considered quite as important as that of the class room.

To call baseball "one of the most fundamental things in American life, one of the most determined things in American character," will strike the readers of Henry S. Curtis' book, "Education Through Play," as somewhat fulsome praise of the national game. No one, however, can read this book, written by an enthusiastic devotee of the play life of students, without appreciating the very rapidly enlarging sphere of games in modern processes of education. It is a book for parents as well as for educators and it reflects many contemporary tendencies relative to American school life.

The findings of the committee of the department of agriculture in their study of American agricultural colleges last autumn are to be published. Among the conclusions some striking facts are brought out relative to the opportunity for city boys to study in the agricultural colleges. The percentage of these city boys in the freshman class in 1912-13 reached 70 at one college, and was esti-

mated to be 10 or more in 29 of the 47 colleges reporting. Three of the colleges only reported all of the agricultural students as reared upon the farm. This report brings before educators the necessity for farming experience and the establishment of some systematic plan by which city boys who know nothing about practical farming may secure an opportunity for practise upon selected private farms or upon farms connected with the colleges or agricultural stations. It seems that the agricultural schools are succeeding in directing as never before city-bred boys who wish to take up expert farming, and with this condition there has arisen a new need in the realm of practical training on the land itself.

Educational surveys appear to be rapidly following social surveys in the United States. The last four years educational surveys have been conducted in two states, 10 counties, and 18 cities, while further investigations, intended to bring out the actual conditions of school work, now are being planned in many sections.

The Joint Agency for Women Teachers in England reports 1478 appointments made to teaching posts through this agency in the last five years. This organization, like a similar one for men, charges the teachers a smaller fee than is usually demanded by the commercial agencies, and the management is in the hands of the English teachers' associations.

Cleveland, O., is about to undertake an extensive piece of school survey work. This study will cover all phases of the city's educational activities, together with a survey of principal industries associated with vocational training, the latter looking toward the formulation of a constructive program on industrial education. Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, director of education for the Russell Sage Foundation, will direct the survey, which will be under the auspices of the Cleveland Foundation. The results, which are

expected to be in hand by the close of the present year, will be eagerly anticipated, and the undertaking doubtless will establish a precedent for similar widespread investigations in other cities.

The latest study of the "honor system" at universities and colleges in the United States shows, according to the bulletin just issued by the bureau of education, that there are 123 universities and colleges using this system. Thirty-seven per cent of these are situated east of the Mississippi river and south of the Mason and Dixon line; 4 per cent are in New England; only 6½ per cent are for women, while 65½ per cent are coeducational.

According to this report William and Mary College in Virginia was the first to originate the honor system in 1779, introducing it through its graduates into the University of Virginia. The University of North Carolina claims with the University of Virginia the honor of establishing the system in the United States. The plan, however, is not without opponents, and certain institutions like Bowdoin, Brown, Clark College and Vassar are frankly opposed to it. It is, however, the experience of institutions in general that the far-reaching influence of placing the students on their honor, in relation to student affairs especially, has been proved by many beneficial results.

Miami University is planning for a considerable extension of its work through the income derived from the will of Laura L. Ogden Whaling of Cincinnati. A new dormitory for men, costing \$250,000, with an additional \$10,000 for the maintenance of the building, is a feature. The institution also will receive a contribution of \$10,000 for its alumni loan fund, while \$200,000 will be left for the beginning of an endowment fund. The dormitory is planned along somewhat unique lines, and is expected to be one of the most complete college buildings of this sort in the middle West.

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PUBLICLY OWNED ELEVATOR FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—It seems certain that, as a result of a joint conference of the members of the port commission, the Public Belt railroad commission and the Board of Trade held recently in the rooms of the port commission, New Orleans will secure the much-needed facility of a publicly owned and operated grain elevator. Whether the port commission or the Public Belt railroad will build the elevator was not determined at the conference, as the discussion developed that the project was so big that further consideration of the details would be necessary, as well as of the ways and means of raising the money that will be required.

President E. M. Loeb of the port commission, who presided over the conference, made it perfectly clear that in his opinion, if a grain elevator is essential to the commerce of the port of New Orleans, the port commission should build and control it, and he added that certainly he did not believe the dock commission would divide its authority with anybody.

While the members of the Public Belt railroad present were not prepared, after hearing the arguments made by the committee of the Board of Trade, to make any promises in the premises, it was very apparent, says the Times-Picayune, that the members of the port commission thought favorably of the necessity for a publicly owned grain elevator, and would be prepared to provide such a facility after all the facts had been carefully considered, and the financial problems connected with such an enterprise solved. After listening to the arguments, President Loeb of the port commission said: "I can assure Mr. Hardin and the members of the Board of Trade that as soon as the commission has studied the situation and is convinced that an elevator is needed, it will build such an additional facility to commerce as speedily as the means can be provided for doing so."

President Jaff D. Hardin of the Board of Trade opened the proceedings by reading the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade Feb. 10, 1915. These resolutions declared emphatically against permission being granted for the construction of any further railroad-owned elevators, and although in no way opposing

the present railroad elevators, called upon the Public Belt railroad to construct an elevator on the river front that should be open to all comers on equal terms. The resolutions conclude as follows:

"However, we realize the need of more elevator capacity open to all carriers now here, or which may come hereafter, and we urge upon the Belt railroad commission the immediate construction of a thoroughly up-to-date export grain elevator, to be owned and operated by the Public Belt commission for account of all carriers and individuals, and we urge upon the dock board the furnishing of a suitable site for this purpose adjacent to and to be available in connection with the new cotton warehouse."

President Hardin in explaining the Board of Trade's resolutions, and the request of himself and his committee for

the present conference, said he did not desire to antagonize the railroads having elevators, but he had come to recognize the fact that there were other common carriers tapping the rich grain country that desired to bring grain to New Orleans but were deterred from doing so by the high charges assessed against them by the competing roads owning the elevators for the use of their terminal facilities. He called attention to the fact that Baltimore, Philadelphia, Galveston and the Armour Company at Chicago have but recently constructed modern and up-to-date elevators of large capacity and fireproof construction, and that if New Orleans desires to hold the grain trade she has won she must at once provide additional and up-to-date elevator facilities. All of the present elevators are not of the most modern construction and none are fireproof.

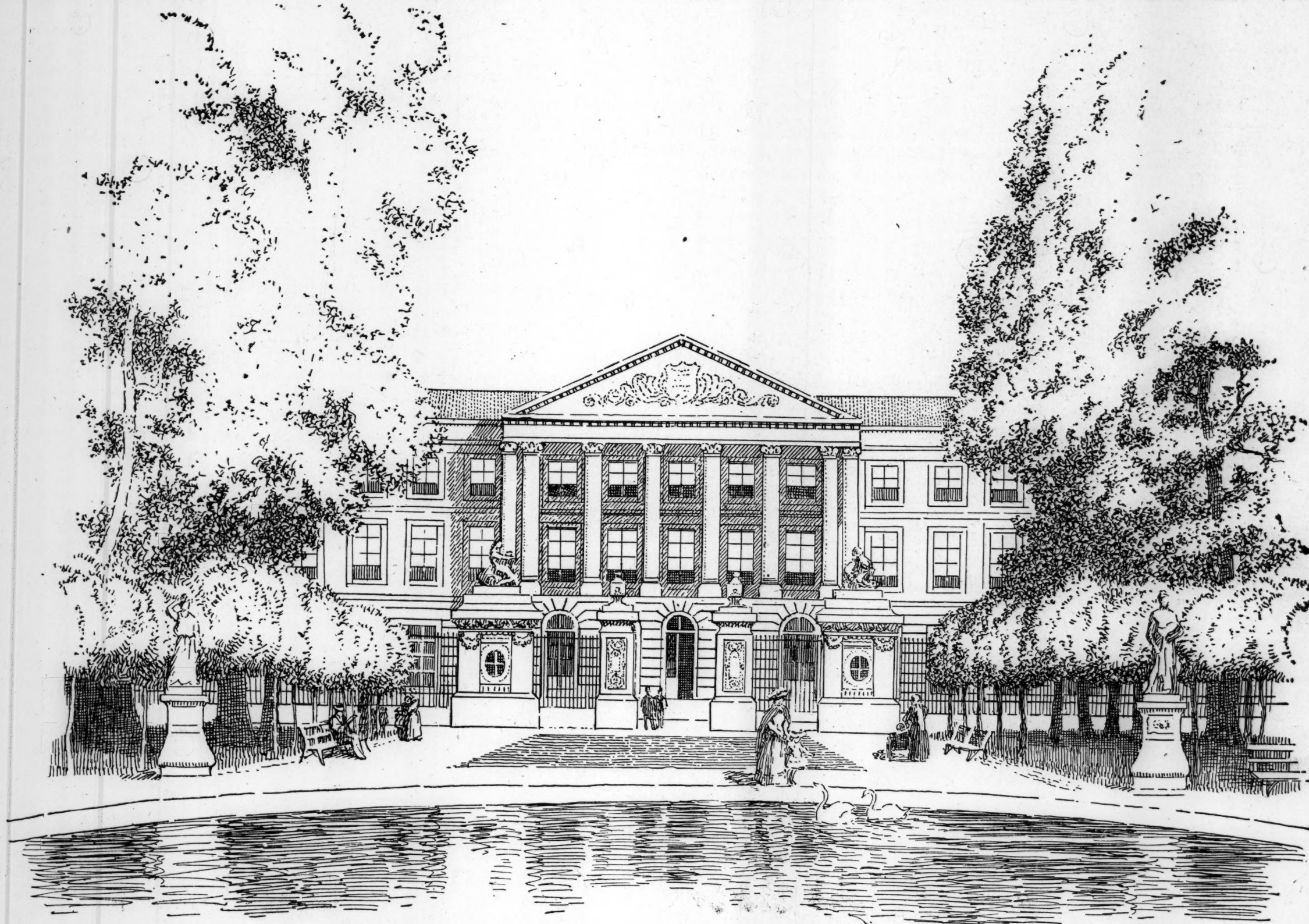
ONTARIO BLUE BOOK TELLS GAIN IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY

TORONTO, Ont.—The report of Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, for the past year shows that financial stringency and partial depression have not deterred school boards, and almost without exception they have gone ahead with appropriations for their share in keeping the schools of the province efficient.

The blue book the minister of education has just issued is a 600-page review of school work that overlooks nothing. Particularly encouraging, says the Globe, are the statistics showing the increase in the average of teachers' salaries. For years the department of education has been hard at work endeavoring to induce school boards, particularly those in the rural sections, to increase teachers' salaries. The result of this work is shown in the last available statistics compiled by the department. During the past five years covered by the report the aggregate expenditure on teachers' salaries has increased by \$2,004,684, or 43 per cent, while evidence that rate payers and trustees are realizing their responsibilities in voluntarily raising additional funds for better school accommodation and equipment is given by the fact that the total outlay on primary education

has risen in the same period from \$7,943,826 to \$12,323,901. The increase in salaries during the five years was particularly noticeable in the rural schools, where it was needed most. In that time the average female teacher in the rural schools was raised from \$382 to \$524, while the male teacher was advanced from \$462 to \$591. Female teachers in urban schools were advanced from \$516 to \$647 and male teachers from \$905 to \$1225.

One effect of the raising of salaries has been an advance in the professional standing of the teachers conducting primary schools. During the year the number of teachers with first class certificates was increased by 121 and those with second class certificates by 400. The attendance at the primary schools increased from 467,022 to 480,243. The enrolment in urban schools increased by 15,248, while that in rural schools decreased by 2027. Commenting upon this, Dr. Pyne says: "I have reason to think that the decline in the latter case is due less to displacement of population than to the laxity still shown in some districts in enforcing attendance of all children of school age."



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Chamber of Representatives, Brussels, eighteenth century building in which Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet

Music News and Notes Here and There

"SIEGFRIED" SUNG IN THE OPEN AIR BEFORE 20,000

Performance of Wagner Opera in Harvard Stadium Given With Excellent Cast—Much of Music Unheard Out Doors

HARVARD STADIUM—Wagner's "Siegfried," by singers and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera company of New York, Alfred Hertz, conductor; evening of June 4. The production was given under the general supervision of S. Kronberg, and under the business management of Alexander Steinhilber. The cast:

Siegfried Johannes Sombach
Mime Albert Reiss
Wotan Clarence Whitehill
Bruennhilde Mme. Galski
Erda Mme. Schumann-Heink
Alberic Otto Goritz
Voice of the bird Mme. Gluck
Voice of the dragon Basil Ruysdneil

The renown of Harvard University, the fame of a group of New York singers, the present public interest in the open-air theater movement, and the attraction of Wagner's music, all put together, brought out an audience of more than 20,000 persons, one of the largest, doubtless, ever assembled in the United States to hear an opera. The occasion was one of as genuine artistic purpose as could be imagined. In respect to both subject matter and interpretation, was offered under the hospitality of an institution which is held next in honor to the state itself, and the response was complete. It would probably be hard to find more than a few among the musically enthusiastic of Boston and the cities in its neighborhood who were not present at the Stadium representation of "Siegfried."

The occurrence can hardly be regarded as anything but remarkable in a community whose own opera company, supported liberally for five years, has just applied in the bankruptcy court for a trustee to liquidate its affairs. Indeed, the occurrence can only indicate that a liking for opera as an art persists here, even if a dislike for it as a business has asserted itself. The applause that echoed from rim to rim of the Stadium on Friday night, many who heard it must have thought, was a decree by the musical citizenship that opera shall be restored to the regular program of Boston life.

In no event could the applause of the throng on the cement benches be regarded as a decree that the open-air auditorium shall supersede the theater. It could not be taken to signify that the key turned last fall on the door of the Boston opera house shall be thrown into the Fenway creek. For the 20,000 listeners, or at least a good majority of them, knew well that they were not getting their Wagner properly in the football arena of Soldiers' Field. They found that the music of the "ring" dramas, sonorous as it is when performed within four ordinary walls and under a roof, becomes thin, weak and only faintly recognizable when the walls are pushed back the distance of a race course and the roof is taken off.

The necessary shortcomings of the night, arising from the out-of-doors method of presentation, do not alter the importance of a revival of the "Ring" music in Boston, and in no way reflect on the work of the conductor, the orchestral players and the singers. The visitors sustained to the full the reputation of the great opera house in New York from which, with an exception of one or two, they all came. They did everything in their power to give the idea of Stadium opera a fair test. The two leading women even went beyond their reasonable powers in their endeavor to make their voices reach the remotest listeners.

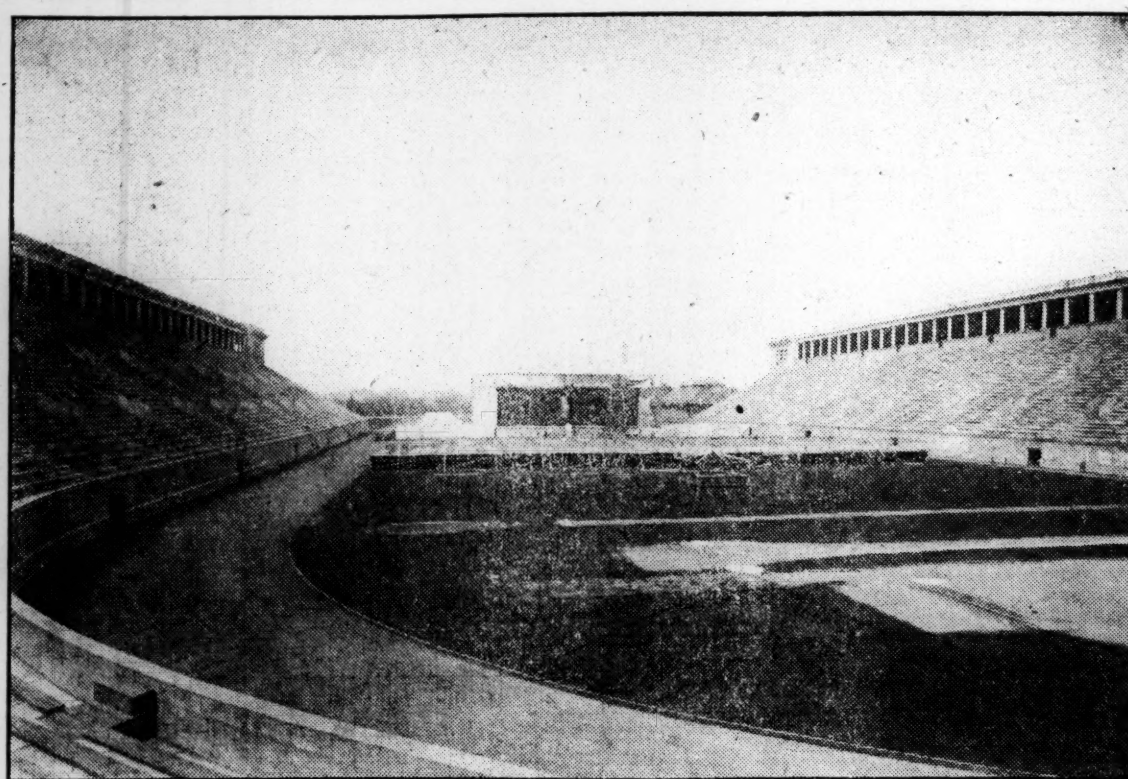
The inadequacies of the performance were no surprise to many. They could, every one of them, have been predicted, it may be safely assumed, by acoustic engineers, of whom the most distinguished in this country are teaching right at Harvard. But those in charge of the enterprise had their thoughts on calling out as large an audience as possible to hear the brilliant artists they had assembled. They had an elastic house which they could fill, whether their audience numbered 5000 or 30,000. It was only a question of moving the stage a shorter or longer distance down the field from the Stadium loop. If there was a point in the field at which, for the best acoustic effect, the stage should have stopped, that did not matter.

The people wanted to hear "Siegfried," and they should not be kept from it because of some professor's sound-wave calculations. Moreover, if there was loss to the public in a stretched-out auditorium, there was gain to offset it. For until the stage got pushed back to the very heel of the horseshoe, the ticket speculators had absolutely no chance to get in their work.

Wagner's music was out of balance in the Stadium performance, chiefly because the value of the upper violin and woodwind notes was lost. As a rule, the lower string notes and all the brass choir notes were distinct. The notes of the men's voices had their proper value in all ranges. The notes of the women's voices were more or less unsatisfactory above the middle register.

Fortunately "Siegfried" is largely an opera for men's voices. Fortunately, too, the brass section of the orchestra carries a considerable share of the work. One of the most striking passages in the whole performance was the recital of Wotan with accompaniment of the full brass section. Mr. Whitehill here had acoustic conditions more in his favor than he would have had them in an enclosed theater.

"Siegfried" as a play had its full



Harvard Stadium, showing stage where "Siegfried" was produced

significance. The artists for the most part interpreted the action of their roles on a broad scale and presented vivid portraits. In particular Mr. Sombach kept the title character in heroic outline and avoided minute detail that the people in the distant semicircle of seats would have lost. In the same way Mr. Goritz, as was to be expected of him, portrayed Alberic with breadth and vigor. Mme. Galski gave a strong delineation of Bruennhilde, though not a highly poetic one. Her voice did not obey her as it should have done. It was especially recalcitrant about keeping the pitch. Mme. Schumann-Heink just missed attaining her best in her characterization of the witch. Her voice, too, was unresponsive and her action consequently was repressed.

The night before at rehearsal she sang the music of Erda with all her native beauty and power of tone and with full command of the action. Mr. Whitehill could conceivably have given Wotan sharper silhouette. But all he missed in effectiveness of action he made up for in richness and resonance of voice. Mr. Reiss made a good deal of fuss over his portrayal of Siegfried's tutor. But he kept the stage from getting dull more than once by his fidgeting of head and arm and by his humorous pointing of his speeches. He was excellent in declamation, as indeed was everybody in the cast.

The peculiar success of the occasion is to be referred to the magnificent work of Mr. Sombach. He did the two things that counted in the place where he found himself, by both acting the part of the fearless hero to the life and by singing Wagner's tenor line with splendor of tone and with brilliant yet blithe execution. He was attractive to see and cheerful to hear, at work at the forge, at bay before the dragon and in the presence of the Sleeping Beauty of the Niblungs.

Mme. Gluck saved the day for the feminine side of the cast vocally, singing the off-scene music of the bird with pure, delicate, haunting tone. Mr. Hertz won the applause of the thousands for work which was pantomimically good, to say the least. The audience knew that his baton gave the performance its briskness and steadiness, even if it did not succeed in bringing out the expected Wagnerian values of instrumental color. Scenically the production was undistinguished, but within the stereotyped methods of the opera stage everything was carefully managed. The lighting, both of the stage and of the field was to the whole admirable. When the "house" was darkened, no lamps were showing in irrelevant places to distract the eye, except at the ends of the horseshoe for a time during the first act and at one of the side passageways all through the performance. The arrangements for the ticket-taking and for the seating were successful, and according to the announcement the performance began at 7:30 o'clock. It ended just before midnight.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM AT SIMMONS GIVEN

Simmons commencement exercises begin with a baccalaureate service Sunday, June 13, in the Church of the Disciples, Jersey street, with a sermon by the Rev. George Hodges of the Episcopal theological school of Cambridge at 4 p. m.

Monday, June 14, at 8 p. m. the senior dance will be held in the refectory, 321 Brookline avenue.

The class day spread will be given Tuesday, June 15, on the dormitory campus at 5 p. m., followed by a concert of the Glee and Mandolin Club on the campus at 8 p. m. and the Glee Club dance in the refectory at 10 p. m.

Commencement exercises will be held Wednesday, June 16, in the Harvard church, Brookline, at 11 a. m., when Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard will deliver the address. The luncheon and meeting of the Alumni Association will follow immediately after the close of the exercises. President Lefavour will receive the alumni and their friends in the refectory at 8 p. m.

Thursday, June 17, the senior luncheon will be held in the refectory at 1 p. m.

MUSIC TEACHERS OF OHIO DISCUSS STANDARDIZATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

TOLEDO, O.—Standardization of music teaching was one of the leading topics of report and discussion at the annual convention of the Ohio Music Teachers Association, held here May 27, 28 and 29. Works by Ohio composers were prominent in the musical program.

The committee having the arrangements in charge desired to give the visitors the best in the city, and this was made possible by the cooperation of the Toledo Museum of Art and the Woman's Building Association, the buildings of both these institutions being thrown open for the sessions.

Thursday evening there was an informal reception in the Museum of Art followed by a program devoted to the Ohio composers, several of whom presented their own works. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo were represented, the composers including Louis Victor Saar, James H. Rogers, Wilson G. Smith and Oley Speaks.

On Friday a luncheon was given in the Woman's Building, with a program of music and five-minute talks by business men and musicians. Mrs. Otto Sand presiding. The cordiality which pervaded this social feature followed the guests from the dining room to the large auditorium, where they repaired at 4 o'clock to hear a recital by Mrs. Sibyl Sammis MacDermid, soprano, of Chicago, with Mr. MacDermid at the piano. The MacDermids were received with enthusiastic applause.

Friday evening Marcus Thalberg of Cincinnati gave a piano recital. At the business meeting plans were adopted whereby a monthly report of musical activities in the state will be sent each member of the association. Also at future conventions there will be but two papers a day, one for forenoon and one for the afternoon, that there may be time for more general discussion.

The closing session on Saturday morning was devoted to a discussion of the work done by the committee on standardization and legislation. The committee reported that a first reading of the bill providing for examination of teachers and the granting of certificates had taken place in the Legislature now in session at Columbus, with indications that the measure would become a law.

The committee on standardization passed resolutions declining to endorse any publications or methods, or to recommend any schools or institutions, it being the sense of the committee that at present its function was to fix a standard of education rather than to advise any means of attaining this standard. These resolutions were presented, it is said, because of efforts which are constantly being made to have the association endorse certain schools and publishers of music textbooks.

Officers elected for the ensuing year included Lynn R. Dana of Warren as president, and Herbert Hutchinson of Alliance as chairman of the legislative and standardization committee.

It was voted unanimously to have the convention next year at Springfield. A representative of the Springfield Business Men's club was present and extended the invitation. The musicians and business men of Springfield intend to make the convention a music festival, and to secure one of the symphony orchestras, presumably the Cincinnati Orchestra, the festival to mark the opening of a municipal hall which is now being built.

GERMAN MUSICAL NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—Frau Gutheil-Schoder of Vienna has been singing in "Elektra" at the Koenigliches Opernhaus, while Leo Slezak is appearing in "Manrico" at the Deutsches Opernhaus.

Dr. Leopold Hirschberg has been ordered by the German governor-general of Belgium to lecture on German war songs in the German school in Brussels.

MUSIC NOTES

Andre Maquarre will direct the pop concerts given by players of the Boston Symphony orchestra at Symphony hall next week. Four of the evenings will be devoted to college or school celebrations as follows: Monday, Amherst night; Tuesday, Institute of Technology night; Thursday, Boston College night; Friday, Roxbury Latin school night. Some balcony seats are to be available to the general public on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Regular public concerts will be given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The Saturday program includes pieces by Sousa, Suppe, Maquarre, Herbert, Delibes (ballet music from "Sylvia"), Handel (largo with organ), Verdi, Weber, Wagner (selection from "Walkure"), Rossini, Waldteufel and Lincke.

"Martha" in Concert

Flotow's opera, "Martha," will be given in concert form in Jordan hall on the evening of June 10 by a chorus and soloists, Frederick W. Wodell conducting. The principals will be Mmes. Holesco, Lemont and Treolar and Messrs. Stone, Ferguson, Treolar and McIlvain.

Albert Spalding

Albert Spalding, the violinist, announces that he will give two concerts in Boston next season, one in November and the other in January. He is presently to go to South America to make a concert tour of Argentina, Paraguay and Chile.

Pupils' Recital

A recital of pianoforte music will be given by the pupils of Allen H. Daugherty in Jordan hall on the evening of Wednesday, June 9, at 8. Those who will appear are the Misses Agnes McCabe, Marion White, Frances Boyd, Janet A. Field, Emily Brunton, Edith Brunton, Olive V. Binns, Marion Tirrell and Mr. Daugherty.

Sinfonia Banquet

Arthur Foote, George W. Chadwick, Ralph L. Flanders, Wallace Goodrich, Louis C. Elson and Ossian E. Mills will be guests of honor at the annual banquet of Alpha chapter, Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia Fraternity of America, at the Hotel Bellevue Tuesday evening, following the election of officers Monday. Frederick L. Trowbridge of the New England Conservatory will be toastmaster, and impersonations will be given by Percy J. Burrell, president of the Conservatory Alumni Association, and George A. Webster, retiring president of the chapter.

INDIANA LEADERS LEAVE PROGRESSIVES

INDIANAPOLIS—At the conclusion of a meeting of the Progressive state central committee here Friday, Edward C. Toner, chairman, and Paul J. Haynes, secretary, handed in their resignations and announced that henceforth they would affiliate with the Republican party. L. Ray Lenich, chairman of the eighth district committee, also resigned. The committee was in session all afternoon and the advisability of dissolving the Progressive party in the state by a vote of the committee was discussed. Chairman Toner proposed a resolution that the party disband, urging that the Progressive movement could be carried forward in the Republican party. The resolution was rejected, however.

U. S. HOUSE GIFT TO MISS CLARK READY

WASHINGTON—The diamond necklace and silver jewel case to be presented by the House of Representatives as a wedding gift to Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Clark, has been completed and will be forwarded to Miss Clark at her home in Bowling Green, Mo., within a few days. The necklace consists of 202 diamonds, the aggregate weight of which is 17 karats. Eighty-five stones were used in making the necklace, while the pendant contains 117 diamonds.

ALFRED HERTZ COMMENTS ON OPERA AFFAIRS

Conductor of "Siegfried" Believes Opera Will Be Given Again in Boston—Tells of Prize Production of "Fairyland"

Alfred Hertz, the director of the music of the Harvard Stadium performance of "Siegfried," took a moment in the period of his visit to Boston to express to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views on a few topics of immediate artistic interest. These included the Wagnerian work itself, which he conducted in the open air theater; the prospects for lyric drama in Boston, now that the Boston Opera company has gone into bankruptcy; and the probable outcome of the production in Los Angeles, Cal., in July, of the new piece by Horatio Parker, "Fairyland," the rehearsals of which Mr. Hertz has been directing.

As to the Stadium undertaking: "Performing a Wagnerian opera under open air conditions," Mr. Hertz began, "is an experiment, the lessons of which we cannot foresee. It is a new thing for us all, and we shall do our best to find out what it is worth and how far we can advantageously carry it. As a problem in the actual theater, 'Siegfried' gives us as much as we care to undertake. To an audience it may seem easy enough, it may seem as simple as 'Rigoletto'; and even to the orchestra and the singers, in this present production, it seems a fairly simple, routine task. But that is because we have rehearsed it so much and because we have mastered every detail in it. If we were to use a few artists who were not thoroughly familiar with the piece, even two or three violinists, we should have difficulty at once, for we should be obliged to teach them what we have laboriously learned. A very little untrained assistance would take all the smoothness out of our performance."

Score Involved

"Orchestrally, 'Siegfried' represents Wagner at his very highest power. It represents him in his most involved style of instrumentation and it represents him at the same time in his most expressive and dramatic manner. The score of 'Siegfried' is far harder to interpret than that of 'Parsifal,' considered on strictly symphonic grounds. The writing is more complicated and the coloring more detailed. 'Parsifal' has difficulties of its own, but they are of a far different kind. They have to do with keeping the performers in the orchestra and those on the stage and off the stage from getting out of adjustment. They are mechanical rather than interpretive difficulties."

Referring to the place of "Siegfried" in the cycle of "Ring" music-dramas, taken as a whole, "It is like the scherzo movement in a symphony," he commented; "it comes as a pause after the somberness of 'Walkure' and before the tragedy of 'Goetterdaemmerung.' But it is no less strong musically than the other three operas of the cycle. The last act of 'Siegfried' is one of the most tremendous things ever composed."

Boston Revival

On the opera situation in Boston Mr. Hertz spoke with deep feeling. "I cannot believe," said he, "that the bankruptcy of the company that gave performances here means that opera has come to an end in Boston. I cannot believe that the people here, after knowing what it means to give opera themselves will ever want to depend on an opera company of another city. A visiting company, they must have discovered, does not give the same service as a resident company. Singers who leave their own opera house and go on tour, staying a week here and a week there, never take their work with complete seriousness. I am confident, from what I know of the place, from what everybody knows that opera will be revived here. I am too firmly convinced of the idealistic spirit of the community to believe that it will be content with what another community will send it."

"Fairyland" Opera

Touching "Fairyland," the American prize opera soon to be produced as a part of the Pacific coast festivities of 1915, "I shall not be surprised," remarked Mr. Hertz, "if Mr. Parker's music proves a lasting success. I consider 'Fairyland' a great step forward in American opera composition. The work is masterful in its instrumentation, and it is modern and individual. At the same time it is melodic. It contains a charming dance, which must become popular. I am enthusiastic over the piece myself, and so is everybody assisting in the production of it. The music is difficult for the orchestra, but I have skillful players and shall get along well. The work is interesting, too, on the vocal side, having brilliant soprano and tenor roles. I expect remarkable results from Miss Marcella Craft, the leading soprano, who is both an admirable singer and something which very often good singers are not, a discerning artist."

SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY ARRIVES

MONTREAL—The Canadian Pacific railway received Friday a cablegram from Liverpool announcing the arrival there of the White Star liner Adriatic, which sailed May 27 from New York, with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the railway, aboard.

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LONDON MUSICAL NOTES

(By our musical correspondent)

LONDON, May 18—There will be no queue of operagoers outside Drury Lane or Covent Garden this season, but through the enterprise of Vladimir Rosing they will have ample opportunity to admire the architecture of Kingsway. At the London Opera House on May 29 Mr. Rosing begins a season of Russian and French opera with the first performance in England of Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame." The performance of several novelties is promised: "Mozart et Salieri" (Rimsky-Korsakoff), "Mlle. Fil" (César Cui), "La Vie pour le Czar" (Glinka), and "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). These operas will be sung in Russian. The French operas will include "Lakmé" (Delibes), "Carmen" (Bizet) and "La Légende du Point d'Argentan" (Félix Fourdrain). There is a long list of artists, and the venture will give employment to upwards of 400 people. The latest methods in stage lighting and scenic effects are to be used, and the old-fashioned system of footlights will be discarded.

With more than half the world busily employed in turning its plowshares into swords and its pruning hooks into spears, there is plenty of excuse for the musician and the concert promoter who forget, momentarily, that art is universal. The heightened sense of nationality which pervades London concert halls at the present time has, at any rate, one redeeming feature; it is introducing the British public to those comparative strangers, the British composer and the British player. It is to be hoped that when more normal times are come again the British composer and player will have won a position based on something artistically more solid than the sentiment of nationality.

Sir Edward Elgar is a composer with a large reputation; Frederick Delius, Cyril Scott and Dr. Ethel Smyth, not to mention others, all have continental reputations, while interpretative artists like Harold Bauer, Miss Katherine Goodson and Miss Beatrice Harrison are known wherever there are concert halls. But England has always been rather a hard foster mother to her musical children.

During the past week, however, there have been no fewer than six important orchestral concerts with "All British programs." Works by Frederic Cliffe, Roger Quilter, Joseph Holbrooke, Frank Bridge, G. H. Clutsam, Percy Grainger, Norman O'Neill, W. Wallace and others, who represent the serious art of their native land, have been played to large audiences.

The season of opera in English which opened on Feb. 6, ended with a "gala" performance of the first acts of "Mme. Butterfly" and "La Bohème," the second act of "The Tales of Hoffmann," and the fourth act of "Rigoletto." Messrs. Phillips and Courtneidge are to be congratulated on their success. It is understood that they will resume their activities later on. A season of 104 performances in 15 weeks is a splendid start.

Thomas Beecham and Landon Ronald have combined forces and announce a series of 25 promenade concerts to take place at the Albert hall. These concerts start on May 29, and continue every week day until June 26. The new Symphony Orchestra has been engaged, with many well-known singers and players. The programs will be made up of Russian, French, Belgian and British music.

Sir Frederic Cowen is a distinguished musician, but he possesses a quality which is sometimes lacking even in the most distinguished of musicians—the quality of humor. He has just published a dictionary of musical terms and expressions, entitled "Music as She Is

Wrote," being "a Glossary of Musical Terms (very much) Up to Date." Sir Frederic's volume is certainly a more entertaining volume than the usual textbook. Here are a few definitions:

Artist—Any one of any nationality (except British) who plays, sings or composes. Bagpipe—The only known instrument not yet used in the modern orchestra. Cavatina—A violin piece by a composer of the name of Raff.

Classical—Anything that has no tune. Modern modern music is classical. Composer—Any one of any nationality (except British) who composes. (See Artist.)

Con Grazia—The manner in which a prima donna smiles and curtsies when she is presented with a bouquet she has herself paid for.

Dot—A point placed after a note to indicate that its value is increased by one half. It is unfortunately only a musical sign, and cannot be used for £5 notes.

Flat—A very unpleasant way some artists have of singing. Form—An obsolete term. Interval—The most enjoyable part of any musical entertainment.

POOLS OF EXPORT MEN AGAIN URGED AS NECESSITY

NEW YORK—The federal trade commission concluded its hearings in this city Friday after a number of business men had appeared before it and given their views regarding the proposal to permit American manufacturers to combine for the purpose of competing in overseas markets, principally in South America, with the exporters of other nations.

With a few exceptions the witnesses, all of whom were connected in one way or another with the export business, agreed that exporting combinations were necessary if competition abroad was to be successful.

Such combinations, it was intimated, might fix prices abroad and divide among their members the expenses attendant upon the marketing of goods.

The general opinion seemed to be that such combinations would not in any manner affect domestic prices. Many of the witnesses said they believed such cooperation was impossible unless the Sherman antitrust law should be amended.

The commission had planned to continue its hearing tomorrow, but virtually all the business men invited to appear finished their testimony today. The commissioners decided to return to Washington. Dates for future hearings have not been set.

CORNERSTONE OF NEW GYM TO BE LAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREENCASTLE, Ind.—The cornerstone of DePauw University's new gymnasium will be laid at the seventy-sixth annual commencement of the university June 8. President George Richmond Grose will have charge of the ceremonies.

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Theaters and Players, What They Offer

PRES. WILSON TO OPEN LEXINGTON PAGEANT BY WIRE

Executive to Press Button in Washington Giving a Signal for Prelude to Begin—Designed to Be National Event

President Woodrow Wilson has accepted the invitation officially to open the pageant of Lexington on President's night, June 21, at eight o'clock at the White House in Washington. He will press a button which will flash a signal to the pageant grounds on the Twin-Elm estate in Lexington, in turn giving the signal to Chalmers Clifton, conductor, to begin the prelude to be played by an orchestra of 100 men. Further performances come on the evenings of June 22 and 23.

Thus will be formally opened one of the finest out-of-door dramatic spectacles yet given in America, a performance designed to commemorate 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain as a benefit for the American Red Cross.

This is to be a real pageant, not a group of hastily-prepared tableaux, a historical and symbolical drama destined as a national event, and as such has been in preparation for five years by the people of Lexington under the direction of Alonzo E. Locke, formerly president of the Lexington Historical Society. It is planned as a permanent feature of American life to be repeated once every 10 years.

To this end Livingston Platt, a successful designer of stage settings, has been long at work supervising the planting and remodeling of the fine natural site chosen so that not a single artificial bit of scenery need be used for the vast background for the action.

A professional staff is now actively engaged in rehearsals of the cast of 1000 for the pageant of Lexington. In general charge of the stage direction is Lionel Belmore, director of the Vitaphone Company, motion picture producers. Miss Virginia Tanner, a well known dancer, is training the ballets in the symbolical dancing and posing episodes that are a part of the performance.

Pageant music has been composed for this performance by Chalmers Clifton, who has lately been chosen musical director of the Cecilia Society.

Robert Brunton, master of properties and scenery at the Boston Opera House, will have charge of all movable settings, such as the replicas of the historic houses used in backgrounds, and the tableau structures which figure at times in the action. No disillusioning exits and entrances or makeshift ways of carrying on the action, will be used in this performance. An entirely new device, a steam curtain, has been arranged for, and the essential mechanism is being completed at the Billerica car shops of the Boston & Maine railroad. By means of this curtain the scenes will be visualized and dissolved into darkness with an illusion impossible on an indoor stage.

The pictures will be visualized on a stage 2000 feet long and 700 feet wide, with a footlight trench 200 feet in length and batteries of electric flood lights concealed from the audience. All these effects are in charge of Theodore Brown. Accompanying the action will be music by a concealed orchestra assisted by a chorus of 250 at the climaxes.

The Red Cross is to receive the total income from all the seats in the first 20 rows sold by its representatives. These seats are Lexington's gift to the American Red Cross work.

The first night of the performance is called President's night in honor of President Wilson, and for this performance nearly all the seats are sold. The second night, June 22, is Governor's night, when the state executives throughout New England and their staffs are expected to attend. Special exercises will be a feature of this day, it is expected, conducted by representatives of the American peace centenary committee. The third night, June 23, is military night, with officers of the national guard in attendance.

The action of the pageant is as follows:

PART 1
Prelude—Creation of Nature.
Episode 1—The Indians.
Episode 2—The First Settlers.
Interlude 1—The Birth of Lexington.
PART 2
Vision—The Dawn of American Liberty.
Episode 3—The Plot at the Green Dragon Inn (Old Boston).
Episode 4—Arrival of Paul Revere at Hancock-Clarke House (Lexington).
Episode 5—The Roll Call on Lexington Green.
Episode 6—The Battle of Lexington.
PART 3
Introduction—Peace.
Episode 7—The Minute Men.
Episode 8—A Dance on the Green.
Episode 9—The Next Generation.
Episode 10—The Stars and Stripes. Freedom Now and Forever.
Finale—Lexington Sends Her Message of Peace to the World.

FRANKLIN ZOO GETS GIFTS
A black cub bear, Teddy Rosebrook by name, arrived at the Franklin park zoo yesterday, the gift of Mrs. J. L. Byrne, 34 Gardner street, Allston, and was captured near the Byrne summer home at Tulp Mountain, N. H. Another gift is Lulu, a bearded monkey, from Mrs. Bertha Smith of Warren, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS
CASTLE SQUARE THEATER—"A Celebrated Case," 2:10 and 8:10.
MAJESTIC THEATER—"Toll of the Circus," 2:15 and 8:15.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE SHOW GROUNDS—Living Brothers' circus, 2 and 8.
SYMPHONY HALL—Pop concert, 8.

PAGEANT DRAMA AT LONG BEACH AIDS COMMUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Students of Long Beach high school to the number of 1275 recently produced in this city a pageant drama interpreting the history of Long Beach from remote times to the present day. One noteworthy result of the pageant, it has been found, is the way in which it has created and fostered a community spirit for civic enterprise.

Not only did the high school students take parts in the drama, but an alumnus of the high school wrote the book, incidental music was composed by a student and members of the faculty prepared and directed the pantomimic dances. More than 1000 costumes were necessary, all of which were made by students of the high school.

Five episodes were presented in the pageant. First came a wedding ceremony among the Indians before the arrival of the white men. This was followed by the entrance of Cabrillo and his troops, who take possession of the land in the name of Spain. Scenes which followed depicted the development of the missions and the conflict between the padres and the Spanish owners of the great ranchos, the coming of the Americans and their introduction of the prosaic sheep herder to take the place of the vaquero, and the first entry of American commercialism in the plotting and subdivision of the city which subsequently became Long Beach.

The pageant closed with a symbolic dance of an allegorical nature, in which the Spirit of the City Beautiful watches the dancing of the rose maidens, sand sprites and water nymphs.

The pageant was staged in Bixby park, beneath the giant oak trees that grow only a few feet from the top of the cliffs, with the roar of the Pacific sounding from below, where the breakers run up on the broad stretch of sand which gives Long Beach its name. The performances all took place in the evening. The stage was illuminated with a battery of flood lights. These were augmented by spot lights, a number of which were hidden behind the trunks of trees.

As the actors entered from one side or the other, these spot lights were turned upon them with the rest of the stage in utter darkness. The changes from one scene to another were made in complete darkness, the simple properties being arranged by a crew of stage hands consisting of the high school students. A number of effective tableaux were presented by having the stage in darkness until the characters were grouped and then flashing the spot lights upon them.

Perry Newberry, who directed the production, was impressed with the way in which the high school students entered into the pageant. "No city which has not produced a drama of this sort can possibly realize the wonderful enthusiasm engendered or the amount of educational value it possesses," he says.

"I do not believe a single one of the 1400 students who helped to make this pageant a success has failed to have a revelation of the meaning of artistic beauty. Sturdy young fellows, who until this time had no thought for anything except football, worked night and day on the pageant with literally the same fervor and loyalty which they put into an athletic match.

"At first they did not understand what the pageant meant at all, but as they began to catch the idea they grew more and more interested in it. I wish every boy and girl in the United States could go through the experience of producing a pageant of this sort. It would help to take the chromo out of the home."

TWO COMPANIES WILL BUILD OWN FILM EXCHANGES

Boston's growth as the motion picture exchange center for New England is now signally marked by the announcement that next fall both the New England Universal film exchange and the General Film Company will move their offices into buildings constructed for them.

The Universal company has had plans prepared for a three-story cement structure on pleasant street, near Piedmont. The first floor will be given over to offices, the second to the advertising department and the third to film distributing work, with 20 fireproof vaults for storage of films. On the first floor, too, will be an exhibition room, with screen and projection booth. Here New England exhibitors twice weekly will view the new Universal releases from which they make out the programs for their theaters.

Such an exhibition room, with a pitch floor and seating 200, will be a feature of the two-story building to be erected by the General company at Ferdinand and Isabella streets on a parcel of land which changed hands only this week. Both exchanges, the Universal now located at 1100 Boylston street and the General on Commercial street, expect to move into their new quarters about Sept. 1.

WELCOME PLANNED FOR CHINESE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Board of Trade is completing plans for the reception of the visiting honorary commissioners from the Chinese republic when they arrive in this city on the 14th.

GERMAN THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN—Herr R. Quensel's "Das Alter" has recently been produced at the Koenigliches Schauspielhaus, while a special performance of "Die Fledermaus" has been given on behalf of the German stage society.

Hauptmann's "Schluck und Jau" has again figured on the program of the Deutsches theater, while Herr Reinhardt has also arranged for a Goethe evening, when "Die Mischuldigen" and "Das Jarmarktsfest von Plundersweilern" are to be performed.

At the Deutsches Kuenstlertheater "Der reiche Aehn!" and "Die Kreuzschreiber" have been produced by Exl's Tiroler Buchne.

In Halle a special farewell production of "Tristan und Isolde" was given in honor of Geheirat Max Richards after an activity of 18 years, the public paying enthusiastic homage to the departing Theodor Brandt, who up to the present has occupied the post of chief manager of the Weimar Court theater, has been appointed director of the Stuttgarter Schauspielhaus.

The Leipziger New theater has arranged for a Richard Strauss cycle, the first performance being the opera "Feuersnot" which was given in the presence of the composer. Richard Strauss and Director Lohse as well as the principal actors were repeatedly called to the stage.

Before the closing of the season, the Koenigsberger Schauspielhaus produced the drama "Ostpreussen" by Paul Erdlinger. The author is an old Prussian living at Stuttgart and no doubt intended to render the dramatic occurrences which took place in East Prussia in August, 1914, but apparently he did not succeed in getting beyond his good intentions.

From Dresden comes the news that the members of the Albert theater gave an opening performance the comedy "Im wunderschönen Monat Mai," which was a great success, the rendering being first class. The play was well attended.

MEDFORD STARTS MOVEMENT FOR A NEW CITY HALL

Old Annex to Be Demolished and Offices Temporarily Located in High School Building

The sale of the city hall annex in Medford, long a landmark and originally an old tavern, has resulted in a movement for a new city hall for Medford. Demolition of the old building will start June 10 and the departments quartered there will remove elsewhere.

In all probability the mayor's office, city solicitor, highway and engineering department, assessing department and the seal of weights and measures, will remove to the high school building, where offices will be open until September. Then more permanent quarters will be secured.

Plans are in progress for the city to purchase the wooden structure between the present main city hall building and the Opera House block, remove the buildings and erect a four-story city hall structure on the lot, extending it from High street through to the Mystic river banks opposite the Mystic Valley parkway.

With this step taken, the city then proposes to remove the present city hall structure and use the land now occupied by it for the widening of Medford square on the southwestern side, giving some 12,000 additional square feet of land to the square.

In addition to the removal of the annex or Second house, Tufts block and the former Citizen building, which will be torn down to make way for a modern three-story business block in Medford square, a new theater costing \$100,000 is being erected.

Plans have been prepared for widening Riverside avenue, leading from Medford square along the northerly banks of the Mystic river to the Wellington section and the Fellsway boulevard, to an 80-foot street.

Other plans have been prepared for widening Medford square, one part of which is now in the hands of the highway committee of the board of aldermen. This proposes to have the city purchase 1000 square feet of land at the junction of High and Forest streets and lay out as a part of the square, with a rounding corner to facilitate traffic.

Travel through Medford square is rapidly increasing in volume. Practically all of the automobile travel from Stoneham, Winchester and Woburn, Melrose and Malden for Boston passes through Medford square.

With the completion of the Mystic valley parkway extension to Somerville additional traffic will be diverted to Medford square. Three lines of trolleys center there, besides a large volume of teaming to all points north of Boston.

City Engineer Fred R. Charnock has been asked to prepare sketches and estimates of the cost of the proposed changes, and these will probably be submitted to the city government at an early date.

GARLAND SCHOOL EXERCISES
A large gathering of friends of the school and class of 1915 attended the closing exercises of the Garland school of home making in the assembly hall of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday afternoon. There were short addresses by Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, director of the school, and Thomas W. Surette, and a program of folk songs by Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller of Dorset, Eng. A reception at the school on Chestnut street followed.

SHAKESPEARE OF ELIZABETHAN DAY FOR LOS ANGELES

"Midsummer Night's Dream" to Be Produced by Reginald Poel With Stage Set in a Glen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—This city is to have the opportunity of witnessing a performance of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," presented according to the rules of the Elizabethan Stage Society of London, Eng. Rarely is any American production of Shakespeare given in accordance with the regulations of this famous organization. Reginald Poel, whose uncle, William Poel, is a noted producer in England, has come to America to exemplify how Shakespearean productions are handled in the poet's own country at the present time. He is producing the play with the assistance of the civic repertory company of Los Angeles.

Mr. Poel will stage "Midsummer Night's Dream" in a natural amphitheater which lies in the bed of the arroyo Seco, near this city. A beautiful grove of oaks surrounds a natural hollow banked on either hand by the walls of the arroyo which rise to considerable height. As little as possible will be done to alter the natural stage. There will be, however, several levels and the action will take place on one or another of these as was the case in the Elizabethan theater.

"A feature of this performance which may interest Americans," said Mr. Poel, "is that there will be no breaks in the continuity of the performance, one scene following another immediately. By so doing, we shall be able to present the entire play without cutting and rearranging it at all—liberties taken by most producers to which we are very much opposed. Another point in which this production will differ notably from most presentations of Shakespeare seen on the American stage lies in the rapidity with which the actors will deliver their lines.

"I believe that in many cases the endeavor of the actors to bring out the sonorous beauty of the verses results in an impeded progress, by which the audience is made impatient. Shakespeare himself was primarily concerned with telling his story; and the actor who pays too much attention to the deliberate articulation of the melodious syllables of the verses misses the poet's own ideas."

In the production of "Midsummer Night's Dream" the parts of the fairies will be played by children, while all the other parts will be taken by grown people. In this way the producers hope to avoid the incongruity of the fairies represented on the stage being the same size as the ordinary mortals of Athens. Miss Ruth St. Denis, the dancer, has volunteered to drill the children in the pantomimic dances which will form a part of the performance.

In costuming, the production will endeavor to break away from the conventional realistic portrayal of medieval English or Athenian townsmen. The costumes will be designed with a sole eye to the presentation of a harmonious stage picture, and to this end the coloring of the clothes of each performer has been carefully considered in its relation to the general color scheme.

A dress rehearsal will be held one week before the first public performance. This is done to allow the dramatic critics time to record their impressions of the work before the professional performances take place, so that the public will have an opportunity to judge the value of the work. There will probably be three performances of "Midsummer Night's Dream" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings about the middle of June.

BOSTON STAGES IN COMING WEEK

Boston theatrically holds to the even tenor of its summer way with two stock companies capably offering good attractions and a change of bill each week. At the Castle Square next week the Craig players will present "Within the Law," the play in which Jane Cowl made a great success and which has only recently become available for stock companies.

At the Majestic theater the Loneran players with the assistance of Richard Carle as visiting star will present "The Dictator," the Richard Harding Davis play in which William Collier made a success.

Fritz Scheff will head the vaudeville bill at B. F. Keith's theater, singing selections from light opera in which she has appeared.

CONCESSION GETS ONE BID
Bids were opened yesterday by the park and recreation department commissioners for the concession to erect a \$10,000 refreshment booth in Franklin park near the elephant house and for the annual rental of the same by the concessionaire. Samuel N. Schlesinger was the only one who filed a bid and his figure was \$651.60 a year for five years and the erecting of a building to cost at least \$5000, to be given to the city at the end of the contract. One bid not being competitive, the matter will be readjusted.

LONDON THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, May 20—When in due time a successor to "The Right to Kill" is wanted at His Majesty's theater, Sir Herbert Tree will produce "Marie Odile," a new play by Mr. Edward Knoblauch, which has been successfully presented in New York by Mr. David Belasco. The action of the play is laid in a convent in Alsace during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The play will in all probability be renamed before production here.

Mr. Martin Harvey, who opened his season at the New theater on Monday in "The Breed of the Treshams," is to produce Mr. Stephen Phillips' new war tragedy "Armageddon" on June 1. The play is written in prose and in blank verse, and is in a prologue, an epilogue, and four tableaux. Mr. Martin Harvey, Edward Sass, Fisher White, and Miss Mary Rorke, and Miss N. de Silva will appear in it.

The Comedy theater is to reopen about the second week in June, and Arthur Chudleigh is starting rehearsals of a new comedy in three acts by Walter Hackett, who, however, as yet, has not found a title for his play. The cast, which is not at present complete, will include Miss Marion Lorne, Kenneth Douglas, Sam Sothern and Frederick Kerr.

At the Prince of Wales' Frank Curzon will shortly present H. F. Maltby's three-act play, "The Laughter of Fools," and amongst others who help to complete an excellent cast are Alfred Bishop and Miss Frances Ivor.

Lady Tree and Mr. Holman Clark will be found in Mr. H. B. Irving's company when he produces Messrs. Eden Phillpotts' and E. Macdonald Hastings' new play "The Angel in the House," at the Savoy on June 2. The play is not taken from any of Mr. Edna Phillpotts' stories, nor is it founded on Coventry Patmore's poem of the same title, but it is entirely original, and Mr. Irving, who appears in the leading role of a middle-aged man, is at first anything but justified in claiming the title which he at last most happily bears.

At Wyndham's, "Raffles" is to be succeeded by a play in which Mr. Gerald du Maurier will appear in a secondary part. As to the actor who will assume the leading part much rumor is rife, and nothing positively known, beyond the statement that we are promised a surprise. The Duke of York's theater will close on Saturday, 29th inst., but Mr. W. Westcott, Mr. Frohman's manager, will shortly make arrangements for its reopening.

Mr. Rutland Barrington has a new play by Mr. Lechmere Worrall, called "Other People's Babies," in which he will appear in the provinces before bringing it to a West End theater in the autumn.

PROVISIONAL HALL OF FAME LIST ANNOUNCED

Seventeen Noted Americans Are Nominated for Five Tablets in New York University

NEW YORK—Seventeen names of famous Americans, out of more than 200 nominated by the general public, have been selected as candidates for the five tablets inscribed every five years in the Hall of Fame of New York University. They were chosen by the 100 electors appointed quinquennially to render final decision in the matter and who choose the ultimate five in September.

The names were announced Friday by Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken, chairman of the Hall of Fame committee, each pronounced "More Justly Famous" by the several divisions or electors delegated to choose candidates from the different professions. They are as follows:

Francis Parkman, author; Mark Hopkins, educator; Alice Freeman Palmer, teacher; Horace Bushnell, preacher and theologian; Joseph Henry, Benjamin Thompson and Louis Agassiz, natural scientists; George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Greene and Thomas J. Jackson, soldiers; Rufus Choate and Thomas McIntyre Cooley, jurists; Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, statesmen; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress.

STEEL CASE TO BE APPEALED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—Formal announcement of the government's intention to appeal to the supreme court at Trenton, N. J., dismissing the suit for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, has been made by Attorney General Gregory.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Gregory: "While the case against the United States Steel Corporation was instituted by the previous administration, I am in complete accord with the view of the law on which it is based. Of course it will be taken to the supreme court." The case is considered one of the most important proceedings ever brought under the antitrust law. It is regarded as involving many of the questions at issue in the International Harvester Company case, which has decided in favor of the government in the lower court and is now before the supreme court on appeal.

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery

specially prepared for Monday and Tuesday, will afford an unusual opportunity for purchasing Summer Hosiery at much less than the regular selling prices for similar styles and qualities. The Sale will comprise:

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton soles and tops per pair 60c.
Black Silk Hose per pair 85c.
Extra-size Black Silk Hose, ... per pair 90c.
Black or White Silk Hose per pair \$1.10
White Silk Hose, with clocks hand-embroidered in white or black per pair \$1.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Mercerized Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black only per pair 28c
Silk Half-hose, in black or colors; with cotton soles and tops per pair 38c

CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS

in a variety of designs per pair 20c

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

THEATER NOTES

The American Drama Society has announced the cast of the dance-play to be given at Larz Anderson's estate, "Weird," in Brookline on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 15 at 4. The production is called "The Strife of the Earth Child." It was written in the manuscript section of the society by Charlotte Porter and the music was composed in the manuscript section of the music society by Bertha Remick. The producer is Mrs. Laura Palmer Ingalls and the director of the music Miss Edith B. Dalton. The cast is announced as follows:

Earth Child Miss Godfrey
Merman Mr. Williams
First Sea Child Gertrude Hitz Godfrey
Second Sea Child Miss Bateman
Other Sea Children Miss Pullen
Mrs. T. P. Smith, Jr., Miss Pullen,
Miss Linder, Miss Chase, Miss Coombs,
Miss Barrie, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Ridgway
First Tree Child Miss True
Second Tree Child Mrs. Kaulbeck
Other Tree Children Miss True
Mrs. Snyder, Miss Askwith, Miss Montgomery, Miss Rohrer, Miss Constance, Robert, Miss Hawes, Miss Concanon, Miss Dodge.

The four acts will introduce the following features:
Act I. Lure dance of Sea Children and Merman. They win the Earth Child and go down to the sea.
Act II. Sorrowing of the Tree Child. She calls the Tree Children to help her. In a Garland-weaving dance they plot to win back the Earth Child.
Act III. Struggle dance of the Tree Children with Sea Children and the winning back of the Earth Child.
Act IV. Dirge dance of the Sea Children. Joy dance of the Tree children.
Admission will be by invitation, each member of the society being privileged to send a card to one guest. Additional cards are to be had on payment of a fee of 50 cents. Those who attend are invited to wear Greek dress.

George Cohan Heads Friars

At the annual election of officers at the Friars Club in New York, the regular ticket was unanimously chosen. The officers are: George M. Cohan, abbot; Ralph Trier, dean; John J. Gleason, corresponding secretary; Renold Wolf, recording secretary; Richard J. Hatzel, treasurer; Irving Berlin, Fred Block, Leo Frank, Jerome Siegel, and Channing Pollock, governors to serve two years, and D. Frank Dodge a governor, to succeed Ralph Trier, and to serve one year.

The reports of the officers showed the club to be in good condition, and the announcement was made that the new building would be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1 next.

Films for Publicity

Motion pictures are to help serve the publicity interests of the Castle Square theater. It is announced that at the close of each matinee next week a man with a motion picture camera will catch the audience as it comes out, and these pictures will be shown the following week with other films before the regular performance of the Craig players.

Lambs' Gambol Profits

All the proceeds of the annual Lambs' Gambol in New York this year are to be turned over to the Actors' Fund of America. At the first performance, counting in the sums realized from the auction sale of seats the amount in the house was \$17,500. It is expected that the other two performances will bring in \$13,000 more. The entertainment is described as the biggest vaudeville show that was ever got together.

Special attention is called to the floral display at Norumbega park in the publicity matter sent forth from that resort.

SCOTTISH RITE HEAD VISITS LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—George Fleming Moore, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America, of the mother council of the world, was here a few days recently, coming from Meridian, where he participated in the dedication services of the new Scottish Rite cathedral.

Mr. Moore said, according to the Times-Picayune, that in the southern jurisdiction alone there were 65,000 thirty-second degree members, and the order is growing constantly. The movement to build fine cathedrals all over the South is progressing, and the structure just dedicated in Meridian is an evidence of development, he said. In Washington the great cathedral, which is to cost \$1,800,000, is nearing completion, and when finished will be the finest building of its kind in the world.

AMUSEMENTS

The Most Beautiful
Outdoor Spectacle
Ever Presented

The Pageant of Lexington

3 NIGHTS
JUNE 21, 22, 23
S. P. M.
COMMEMORATING A CENTENARY OF PEACE

United States & England
IN AID OF THE
American Red Cross

SEATS NOW ON SALE
HERRICK'S
LEE HIGGINSON CO.
FILLENS
RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS
SELEYS, LEXINGTON
\$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00

Parking Space for 700 Motors. And the ride home will be by moonlight.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG TO NORUMBEGA
All the proceeds of the annual Lambs' Gambol in New York this year are to be turned over to the Actors' Fund of America. At the first performance, counting in the sums realized from the auction sale of seats the amount in the house was \$17,500. It is expected that the other two performances will bring in \$13,000 more. The entertainment is described as the biggest vaudeville show that was ever got together.

For Belgian Relief Fund
Concert Performance, Opera "MARTHA," Jordan Hall, Thursday Evening, June 10, 7 P. M. WODELL, Conductor. Eminent soloists, who, with conductor, give their services. Selected chorus, 125 voices; orchestra. Tickets, \$1.00, 75c and 50c; at hall and O. Ditson's Music Store, John K. Temple, C. H. Barber, J. L. Bruce, Committee.

Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

PHI BETA KAPPA'S
NOTED ADDRESSES

"Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations," Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, \$5.00 net.

Acting for the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, Editors Clark S. Northup, William C. Lane and John C. Schwab have brought together 26 orations or discourses, ranging in date of delivery from 1837 to 1910, and spoken, as is the custom of this somewhat ancient, academic fraternity, by scholars to scholars and to an educated public in connection with academic celebrations, usually at "commencement" season, which, for the benefit of readers without the United States, be it said, means at the close of the scholastic year when study ceases rather than begins.

No less a person than the present chief executive of the nation, Woodrow Wilson, is represented with an utterance quite typical of his thesis as an innovating educator when presiding at Princeton University. The historic names of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Wendell Phillips also appear, the former represented by his renowned address on "The American Scholar" given at Harvard in 1837, which has been described as the Declaration of Independence of Europe in matters literary and critical by a New England that previously had been but an echo of Britain and—to a limited extent—of Germany; and Phillips disclosed as the irrepressible radical and iconoclast, with his "Scholar in the Republic" in which to her face Harvard (along with other sister universities in 1881) was scathingly rebuked for Toryism, conservatism and characteristic academic timidity in dealing with live social issues of the day and the morrow.

Of the divines of an earlier national period who were much in demand as Phi Beta Kappa orators Horace Bushnell is the sole representative, his famous discourse at Yale in 1837, on "The True Wealth or Wealth of Nations" being given with all its pertinency to conditions of the world today. Of the group of efficient administrators and educators who also have been conspicuous as finished speakers, Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, Andrew D. White of Cornell, Charles Kendall Adams of Wisconsin, and Elisha B. Andrews of Brown and later of Nebraska University are included; while of scholars and men of letters still teaching and still shaping the cultural ideals of the nation, suffice it to mention John Jay Chapman, Bliss Perry, Felix Emmanuel Schelling, Paul Shorey, Barrett Wendell and Josiah Royce.

In choosing orations for this volume the editors very wisely have minimized the historical and political themes which orators "of occasion" undoubtedly have used during the period. There is an ephemerality about such orations, needful as they are when delivered, far more enduring are the sort of themes which are listed in this collection, such as those already named, and in addition others like "The American Doctrine of Liberty" (George William Curtis), "The Relations of Higher Education to National Prosperity," "Evolution vs. Revolution," "The Amateur Spirit," "Humanities Gone and To Come," "The Hope of Democracy," "What Is Vital in Christianity?" "The Unity of the Human Spirit," and "The Age of Erudition." The worth of the democratic ideal, the value of liberty as over against tyranny, the place of the educated expert in a republic, the respective merits of progress won by violence and progress won by moral suasion and calm reason, the difference between knowledge and wisdom, and the reconciliation of racial diversities with race unity—these are topics about which each generation must come to its own conclusion taught by experience and guided by men of insight. Consequently it is worth while to make accessible the formal utterances on such matters by the finest personalities of the American circle of educated patriots and gentlemen; and that is what this volume does.

If the weight of evidence in this collection of typical orations, so far as personal declaration of faith goes, is on the side of the humanities rather than with the utilities, if there is a preference for cultural rather than vocational education, and if the scales tip against the naturalistic interpretation of life and destiny it is not surprising. Phi Beta Kappa traditions are conservative, cultural and theistic. The chapters usually have selected as their orators persons with a background of history, and of personal achievement in the realm of ideals, men not having overmuch patience with the commercial or mundane theory of social growth. So that, while this collection, whether appraised for its form or for its matter, is one that is typical of the higher national life, it does not fairly represent what might be called the practical point of view of the average citizen or of the average collegian, at least those of this century.

One fact these collected orations do make clear, especially those spoken during this century, namely, that the academic orator, even on academic occasions, is not as rhetorical for rhetoric's sake or as pedantic as his predecessors were. So much for the matter of form. Nor is this all. He could not be indicted, as were academic men of 1881 by Wendell Phillips for heartless indifference to living issues. "The Social Plait," "Things Human," "The Hope of Democracy," "Democracy and Social Idealism"—these are not titles which betray indifference to civic responsibilities.

If a foreigner impressed with the rather exceptional influence that college and university presidents, professors and graduates have had and still have in shaping the political and civic ideals of the United States, were at all curious to know how it has come to pass, he would find it partially explained after reading this book of orations. The ideals of these orators have been accepted more or

less fully and heartily by the best and ablest men graduating and entering public life. It has been a habit to invite seers like Emerson and Bushnell and political reformers like Phillips and Curtis, and educational pioneers like White, Eliot and Wilson to inspire youth whose service as molders of opinion was likely to be high because of their liberal education. Conversely, alumni so touched with idealism while in college, have always welcomed the advice of men with an historical perspective and with wisdom derived from literature and nature, when the nation has fronted crises similar to the one now facing it. A case in point is the weight now given to the comments on the European war by college presidents, professors of international law, and special students of European history and politics.

The volume, quite properly, has for its frontispiece a reproduction of a crayon portrait of Emerson as he appeared shortly after he gave the address on "The American Scholar." The editors announce that if the public demand for this volume is large enough to indicate a generally diffused interest in eloquence and wisdom combined, a second series of orations, and perhaps a volume of Phi Beta Kappa poems, will be sent forth later. It is not a question of supply of admirable material at the disposal of the 86 chapters of the fraternity; but rather one of interest by the natural constituency for such volumes.

PROBLEMS OF CITY
LIFE IN OUR TIMES

"City Life and Its Amelioration," by George Sharp, Boston, Richard G. Badger, 127 pages; \$1 net.

Mr. Sharp's book, a contribution to the "Present Day Problem Series," criticizes the ways of living that have developed in the United States with the rise of the modern industrial city. It presents the case as a problem indeed, putting the reader into a state of discontent with the social mechanism of the times, and challenging his ability to mend things. It is a negative document, discussing in an altogether unfavorable way the ideals of the twentieth century urban resident and commenting severely on the city man's behavior in his comings and goings in the avenues he has laid out and the edifices he has built. A gray picture, it is without high light, except the glimmer of an occasional reference to the life of the small city of the nineteenth century, or to the rural community of the past or the present.

The writer offers a great amount of material and he sets it forth as one who has observed keenly and searchingly. He puts such authority into his statements as to discourage any optimism whatever from questioning their accuracy. He gives the most conclusive evidence to show that the age is superficial and frivolous, that children have not half a chance to develop their characters in town, that public manners are careless, to say the least; that politics hold out to the ordinary citizen small opportunity for self expression; and that industrialism is on the point of silencing, for everyday people at all events, every note of neighborliness and fellowship.

Mr. Sharp's study is convincing enough as a record of facts. We have, there is no denying, the six-passenger automobile dashing through streets that were planned for horse and buggy. Going on pneumatic tires today, we forget that we went on shoe leather yesterday. But why be dark and severe when contemplating such facts? Even Charles Eliot Norton, to whom the United States was a sad case both socially and artistically, used to admit that some improvement might come with the lapse of five centuries or so.

Now the title of the book promises something more than the facts of the case. It holds out the hope of a plan of amelioration. But only in scattered paragraphs does the book specifically meet this hope. By inference, of course, the solution of the city problem is here found. Let men and women whose lot is cast in New York, Boston, Chicago or San Francisco become keenly enough conscious of their unhappiness, and they will desire the city no more. They will saddle themselves out of it. The sum of the author's plea, then, is: "Come, sit here with me, and let us deplore this melancholy thing we call town out of existence."

Perhaps the author would have employed a more cheerful method of presentation, if he could have had more scope. The facts he had in hand to illustrate the disadvantages of city life seem to have been so many that they took up all the paper and printer's ink allowed him. He could have got a better proportioned job, possibly, with another 25 pages of elbow room. An example of his points is one he makes on the speaking voice of the city child, "a combination of Irish brogue and Boverly tough," which he says "has become so common as to threaten the very sound of our language." The members of every woman's club and education society in the land will admit that. But how ameliorate it?

MOTORING IN MAINE

Directions for getting about the state of Maine in a motor car are contained in the "Maine Automobile Road Book," which is published at \$1 by the Maine Automobile Association Touring Bureau at Portland, Me. A circular tour is laid out through parts of Maine and New Hampshire designed to go through points interesting scenically and carefully minute directions are given for following the roads. Also included are a resumé of the Maine automobile laws, and such information as may be of benefit to the prospective tourist.

AMERICAN NOTES

Paul Carus of Chicago is the latest biographer of Goethe.

Herman Bernstein has translated Leonid Andreyev's play, "The Sorrows of Belgium," in which Maeterlinck and King Albert are imagined actors.

Clifford A. Lanier, brother of the late Sidney Lanier that was, the southern poet, is publishing a volume of verse, mainly sonnets.

The American Library Annual (1914-1915) with its usual compilation of data valuable alike to librarians, authors and publishers, is on the market at \$5 per.

Leon Kellner's "American Literature," translated from the German by Julia Franklin, makes accessible a more than ordinary book.

Reciprocal musical copyright relations between the United States and Italy have been formally entered upon recently.

The middle West in the Midland, published at Iowa City, Ia., has a "general literary magazine specifically devoted to its interests."

"France in Danger; or French Nationality Menaced by Pan-American Aggression," by Paul Vergnet and published in 1913, has been translated by Beatrice Barstow for American readers.

The war cartoons of Boardman Robinson, "grim, sardonic and impressive," have been collected and sent forth to the public that collects such pictorial editorial comment.

Ivy S. Lee, who is the publicity agent of the industrial interests in Colorado in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the dominant personality, has a book out on "Human Nature and the Railroads."

New editions of several of the books of Hubert Howe Bancroft, dealing with the history of the Pacific coast states, have been issued, including his autobiography, "Retrospection."

John Osborne Austin, author of the "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," has completed a careful study of the ancestry and posterity of more than 100 authors of the United States.

"Allusions, Words and Phrases That Should Be Known, and Where to Find Them," by Miss Florence M. Hopkins, is a book by a Detroit author which is serviceable as a work of reference.

Universities when they once assume responsibilities for publication of periodicals seldom give up. The more notable than the cessation of the Harvard Architectural Quarterly.

The National Association of Academic Teachers of Public Speaking has established an official organ, to be known as the Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking. The University of Chicago Press will print and publish it.

Edward Porritt, who writes on "The Pro-German Propaganda in the United States" in the April Quarterly Review, is a resident of Hartford, Conn., long a special correspondent on American affairs for the British press.

John J. Pleger of Chicago has prepared the first and only complete text-book in this country that covers "Bookbinding and Its Auxiliary Branches." Four volumes are published. The work is designed largely for the "trade."

Daniel Frohman announces that he will prepare a biography of his brother, Charles Frohman, covering his career as a theater manager in the United States and in Great Britain. Isaac F. Marcosson will assist in preparation of the material.

Hendrik Willem van Loon, author of the "Fall of the Dutch Republic" and "The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Kingdom," will return to his alma mater, Cornell University, next year as a lecturer in history. He returns to Europe this summer to study conditions at first hand, so much as he may.

By conferring the title of LL. D. on Prof. Geo. L. Kittredge of Harvard University and Prof. Paul Shorey of Chicago University, Johns Hopkins University has recognized the high standing of eminent authorities in English and in Greek literature.

The library of the city of Lyons, France, with the laudable intention of making a complete collection of material pertaining to the war, solicits contributions of American books and periodicals, cost of transport to be paid by the library. Address: Bibliothèque de la ville de Lyon, France.

John Burroughs' latest book, "The Breath of Life," while showing him still a dualist and under the spell of the Spencer and Huxley beliefs respecting natural science so aggressive a generation and more ago, also indicates that he is much interested in the super-mechanical, spiritual explanation of life.

H. A. Millis, whose book on "The Japanese in the United States" is announced, has served as secretary of the commission on relations with Japan of the federal council of churches (Protestant Evangelical), and the material he has collected while thus serving he has put in this book.

The publishing houses are devising more personal and intimate ways of get-

ting certain facts before their patrons. Thus, the Century Company has recently begun to publish "The Centurion," and now comes the Houghton Mifflin Company with "The Piper," a four-page weekly addressed to the trade.

The name of Francis N. Thorpe as an author hitherto has been associated with works on the history of the United States and its political evolution. Evidently he also has been venturing into rural life, for he now appears as writer of "The American Fruit Farm, Its Selection and Management for Profit and Pleasure." The experience of 25 years is said to be summed up in this book.

One interesting aspect of the world war, so far as it has touched bookmaking in the United States, has been the alertness and serviceableness of professors of international law in the colleges and universities in discussing the technical points of law and ethics involved. A case in point has been the record of Prof. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, whose finer and more permanent public service of the kind is to take the form of a three-volume work, "The Diplomacy of the War of 1914."

An authorized English version of the novels of Henry Bordeaux is appearing with a New York imprint. Elise de Merlier, in the June Book News Monthly, writes of this novelist, who today is so widely read and so often translated, and who in his stories represents a side of French life far more in harmony with Anglo-American conceptions of domestic virtue than much prior French fiction has. The same periodical has an article on "The Early Friends of Maeterlinck," by Montrose J. Moses, which assembles much valuable material of a personal sort.

A complete, ten-volume edition of the writings of Walter Bagehot made by his sister-in-law Mrs. Russell Barrington, is forthcoming. The only collection of his works in anything like uniform editing and format hitherto attainable has been one issued some years ago by a Hartford, Conn., insurance company, incited thereto by an official who was a great admirer of Bagehot, President Woodrow Wilson, more than any other person in the country, has set men in the United States to reading Bagehot. Students who sat under him at Wesleyan, Princeton and Johns Hopkins will testify to this.

CRUISING TIMBER
THROUGH ARIZONA

"The Log of a Timber Cruiser," by William Pinkney Lawson, illustrated, New York, Duffield & Co., 1915. \$1.50 net.

Ostensibly this is the record of the surveying and mapping and timber estimating operations of a gang of forest service field men working through the Gila national forest in Arizona. In reality it is a romance set in mountains and woods, but in place of the "heart interest" commonly called for in a romance tale there is the story of the conversion of an extremely selfish member of the party into a useful member of society. Almost on a par with the valuable work done by the party in gathering the needed data relating to the timber of the Gila forest and fully as difficult as some of it was the labor spent with Horace Wetherby which resulted in his losing the sense of his own supreme importance which cumbered him when he joined the outfit.

This log of a cruiser of timber is an attempt to show the actual work of conservation at close range. As a result of the estimating done by this party the forest supervisor would have data to guide him in future timber sales, for he would have an estimate of the amount of standing timber in this part of the state. When the whole range was cruised, or estimated, the data gathered by the cruisers would furnish the basis for a working policy regarding the management of the forest.

It is a simply told and therefore vigorous narrative of life in the Arizona mountains that Mr. Lawson gives us. He uses only enough technicalities to let us know what he is doing; he tells the story of his companions rather than of himself, for he figures in the adventures chiefly as narrator, except when he has some experience peculiarly his own to tell; he carries the spell of the wild lands into his pages, for he is frankly touched by the feeling of reverence that seizes those who live much in the silence of woods or mountains; he sticks closely enough to his diary to make his narrative consecutive and smooth-running.

Then, too, the process of regeneration by which the egotistical Horace becomes a more companionable and useful sort furnishes a theme running through the account of the trip that binds it together and serves to carry the reader's interest along.

Those who go much into the wild places say that the measure of a man is only to be got at by going camping with him. According as he is good to live with or not in the solitary places is his character to be judged. Mr. Lawson emphasizes this idea in telling of how Horace was stripped of his egotism, and though he draws no morals and preaches no sermons the lesson is plain. Mr. Lawson's camera was put to good use on the trip and the excellent half-toned engravings serve to embellish his vivid word pictures of the mountains. Included in the volume is a glossary of terms used colloquially in the Southwest and of technical terms used to describe the work of the timber cruisers.

LONDON NOTES

LONDON—The Memories of Queen Amélie of Portugal, by Lucien Carpechot, are in the press.

Two books on Bernard Shaw are to be published shortly. The one is an English edition of the French study of Mr. Shaw by Augustin Hamon, translated from the third edition by Eden and Cedar Paul, and entitled "The Twentieth Century Molière," the other is a sharp criticism by Harold Owen, part author of the play "Mr. Wu," entitled "Common Sense About Shaw."

Maurice S. Evans, who wrote a book four years ago entitled "Black and White in Southeast Africa," which was based on experiences extending over 36 years, has been studying the racial question in the United States, where, in the South, the problem is analogous to what it is in the Union of South Africa. The new volume, which will be published shortly, is entitled "Black and White in the Southern States: A Study of the Race Problem in the United States from a South African Point of View."

Few months go by without the appearing of fresh works on Napoleon, dealing with some period in his career. Norwood Young, who is concerned with "The Last Phase," though he covers the ground trodden by others, has, in his two volumes which deal exhaustively with the life of Napoleon at St. Helena, provided much new and valuable information concerning the Emperor's entourage and those appointed by the great powers to prevent his escape.

Under the impression that residence in the island would assist him in the writing of his book, Mr. Young has spent some time at St. Helena, and his verdict of it is quite other from the dreary place that imagination has been allowed to picture it. The climate is excellent and the scenery beautiful; it is, in fact, an ideal place for a holiday. Napoleon, however, was in no mood to enjoy its advantages. Neither for prisoner nor gaoler were the conditions anything but irksome, and if the Emperor was never allowed to forget his position, neither did he make the task any easier for those in authority by submitting tractably to the inevitable. Perhaps no office was less enviable than that of Captain Nicholls, the governor's orderly, whose duty it was to see the Emperor every day, and who complained that he had constantly to wander about the house and grounds for 10 hours at a time in order to catch a glimpse of the imperial prisoner, who was determined to make this as difficult as possible. On the other hand, as Mr. Young points out, the exile might well have been treated with more generosity. Sir Hudson Lowe has been much abused for the narrowness and harshness of his regime. As a matter of fact, he was the conscientious servant of the great powers, who, with the memory of Elba always before them, were terrified of Napoleon's sudden reappearance in Europe, with the same catastrophic results to their plans as had followed during "The hundred days." For a time a commission from the European countries was stationed in the island to assist in guarding over the Emperor, an immigration which certainly did not make matters any easier for the sorely tried governor.

It must, however, always be a matter for regret that Napoleon during these years was subjected to so many petty restrictions and denials. Not only were they wholly unnecessary, but they remain, as must any deliberate reprisal, whether against a nation or an individual, rendered defenseless by adverse circumstances, an indictment against the countries which sanctioned it.

Under the title "English Poets and the National Ideal. Four Lectures," E. de Selincourt has published a small volume dealing with Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth and then with the poets of the last hundred years. In his own words his object has been to "trace the development of the ideal of nationality: (1) in Shakespeare where the leading idea is national independence; (2) in Milton, national liberty and the rights of the individual within the state; (3) in Wordsworth, the combination of the two ideas which he formulates as an ideal, applicable not only to our own nation, but one toward which human effort everywhere should strive, a thing to be desired for other nations as well as our own; (4) in the poets of the nineteenth century the development of Wordsworth's conception leading to a patriotism that is not lost but transfigured in cosmopolitan sympathy." In his study of the aspect of the poets toward a national ideal, Mr. de Selincourt has found much which is applicable to the present European crisis. The reason he gives for the high appreciation of Shakespeare in Germany, though it may be open to dispute, is particularly interesting.

A debt of gratitude is due to Sir Frederic Kenyon by all Browning lovers for his hitherto unpublished collection of their work, entitled "New Poems by Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Among the collection are two poems written by Browning before he was 15, showing remarkable powers of observation and appreciation of what was beautiful in art and nature. The editor writes:

"I do not know of any equally promising work by one who was no older than Browning at the time these poems were written, unless, indeed, it was that of his future wife, whose epic of the Battle of Marathon was a still more juvenile production. Many of the poems, though they are marred with Browning's worst faults, are full of splendid imagery and profound concep-

tions. They are, for the most part, unfinished, half-hewn masterpieces, on that grand and noble scale upon which Browning worked, the impetus and wealth of his thought sweeping him forward, unrestrained by symmetry and order. Here the reader is in Browning's workshop, here are the results of his labors, which he cast aside as unfitted in his own estimation for publication. In rescuing them the editor has not only brought much that is fine and beautiful to light, but he has helped the world to understand the craftsmanship of the poet, to see Browning, in fact, "in the making." It is difficult to understand why the poems of Mrs. Browning were never published until now. They are simple and full of charm and have remained too long in obscurity.

The Cambridge University Press have published what has long been a recognized want, "An Italian Dictionary," by Alfred Hoare. Although its price, £2 2s., will make it prohibitive for many, those who can afford it and are able to realize its value, will not delay in obtaining it. In view of the immense labor which Mr. Hoare has given to its compilation the sum demanded cannot be regarded as excessive, nevertheless it is to be hoped that at time a cheaper and smaller edition may be published, in order to place it within the reach of a wider public. It can be safely asserted that Mr. Hoare's dictionary stands alone, nothing hitherto issued has achieved, in any measure, the completeness and the erudition which give this volume its unique position among books of a similar kind. Obsolete local and technical terms, idiomatic expressions, are not only included, but are carefully explained in evolution and derivation, so that the student finds not merely a dictionary, but in many instances a history of words.

In reading the Brontë poems, lately collected and published, with an introduction by Arthur Benson, it will be found that, apart from the very real interest they arouse from their autobiographical nature, the verses of Charlotte, Ann and Branwell provide no valuable addition to literature. The genius which burned so brightly in Charlotte, the prose writer, was dull and strangely halting when she came to express herself in poetry. Even Ann's contributions have more charm, show a more gentle assurance, though they never arise above the average of mediocre versifying. Here and there in Branwell's poems there is a line which hints at genius, prophetic of what he might have achieved, but though he had a longer time in which to win fame than had Keats, there is hardly a verse among his collection which is more than a vague promise of what he might have done, surely nothing which would have been preserved, but for the fact that he was the brother of Emily and Charlotte Brontë.

"It may be frankly confessed," writes Mr. Benson, in his preface, "that the interest of the poems is entirely centered in the work of Emily. If it had not been for the genius which her work unmistakably displays, the poetry of the other three would have sunk into oblivion."

It will be quickly recognized that the poems of Emily Brontë are of a wholly different quality from that of her brother and sisters. Not only did she write one of the most vividly dramatic novels in the English language, but as a poet there were moments when she soared right into the realm of the immortals. Much that she wrote and certainly all the earlier poems were far from reaching this standard; only here and there are to be found a line, the turn of a phrase, which gives promise of what was to be. But, as her powers developed, strengthening and widening, there came triumph assurance, intense feeling expressed in exquisite symmetry, controlled and measured by the artist who had learnt how to steer and adjust her emotions. The collection has been so arranged that the reader is able to trace her gradual development, her growing power and originality, and the dropping of melodramatic phrases which had marred the earlier work. Perhaps none of the poems she wrote after 1843, when it may be said that as a poet, she found herself, are more characteristic of her genius than the following lines which place her in the foremost ranks of Victorian poets:

Leaves upon Time's branch were growing
Brightly, full and full of silver dew,
Buds beneath its shelter gathered nightly,
Daily round its flowers the wild bees flew.
Sorrow passed and plucked the golden blossom,
Gull stripped off the foliage in its pride
But within its parent's kindly bosom,
Flowed forever Life's restoring tide.

DESCRIPTION OF
COLORADO LANDS

"Free Homestead Lands of Colorado Described." A handbook for settlers by George S. Clason. Published by the Clason Map Company, Denver, Col. \$2.

Because there is such an extent of unsettled country within the confines of the state of Colorado, and because also there are many persons who the author thinks would be glad to take up some of this land if they could be sure of what they were getting, he has put out this description of the various townships. Each county in the state is taken up, and each township is noted, first as to the character of the surface, including the kind of soil, then the purposes for which the land is best adapted, together with its value per acre. Such statistics as the elevation above sea level, the annual rainfall and the distance from a railroad are noted for each township. All necessary information as to the cost and procedure of taking up land under the homestead laws is included, together with such instances of successful men as will attract others to the lands.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS—"Jean Jaurès: l'homme, le penseur, le socialiste, avec une préface d'Anatole France." Un portrait et une lettre autographe de Jaurès par Charles Rappoport. Vol. in-8 carré, édité par L'Humanité, in a recent issue, is the first work on the great Socialist leader to appear. Rappoport in his short preface, says that his work as Jaurès' biographer has consisted in letting Jaurès explain himself. He has had the great merit, however, of discerning the philosophy by which Jean Jaurès governed his life. He has made it run as a thread through the entire biography, as, indeed, veracity would oblige him to do, for it would seem that Jaurès' philosophy was the great fact about the man, at any rate to those who knew him.

The Revue des Deux Mondes publishes the second part of the unpublished documents and letters relating to Edmond About. The last page contains the admiring comment of Taine on About's optimism and gaiety at the time when the future author of "Le Roi des Montagnes" was still debating on whether he would enter the ministry of foreign affairs, or devote himself to literature. About's career, that of journalism, a form of literature peculiarly suited to his talent, did not prevent him from attaining a high place among French authors.

A recent issue of the Journal de L'Université des Annales publishes a report of the lecture delivered by Jean Richepin in "Les Preux de Ja Douce France." The subject was one which lends itself to Mr. Richepin's genius and patriotism, and he certainly had material enough with which to evoke an atmosphere of chivalry and high deeds which must have been particularly inspiring to a French audience at the present time. The heroes of French history who formed the subject of his lecture were "Le Paladin Roland, Le Comte de Bertrand Du Guesclin, and Bayard, le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." An anecdote on the manner of the release of Du Guesclin by the Black Prince is cited by M. Richepin as foreshadowing the entente cordiale, six centuries beforehand. The Black Prince was told that it was openly said that the reason of his continued detention of Du Guesclin was his fear of the prowess of his rival on the battlefield. Du Guesclin questioned by the Prince admitted that that was his conviction. The Black Prince, to prove it baseless, offered him his liberty on the payment of 100 florins in consideration of the avowed poverty of the knight. Du Guesclin rebelled at so paltry a sum being offered for so great a soldier, and said that his ransom must be 100,000 golden florins. The King would provide it, he said, and as soon as it was known in Brittany that golden florins were wanted to give Du Guesclin his liberty, there would not be a single Bretonne who would not spin her distaff full to earn a few coppers to add to the ransom. The story would not have been complete, adds Richepin, if Du Guesclin had been left with all the honors. A woman, the Princess of Wales, said to the Black Prince, "Sire mari, he as noble as the knight Du Guesclin. Give him his liberty for 100,000 golden florins." "I will," he replied, "but I will contribute 30,000 of them, so that he may collect the sum more easily."

APPRECIATION OF
THE POET TAGORE

"Rabindranath Tagore." By Ernest Rhys. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.

Admirers of the Indian poet, short story writer, playwright, sage and educator will find in this book by Mr. Rhys one poet's appreciation of another in terms of affection and admiration, and also they will find useful summaries and interpretations of the most conspicuous of the books of the Indian author. But on the personal, biographical side the "study" does not equal the book on Tagore by Basanta Koomar Roy, on which we commented May 15.

The author undoubtedly has profited by his friendship with the poet and by intercourse with Tagore when he was in London in 1913; and there are very interesting disclosures of the reactions on the oriental lover of quiet, meditation and of introspection, as he was forced to endure the noise, bustle and superficial human contacts of the Occident as he saw it in Europe and America.

Rather interesting also are some of the analogies between the Indian and the Celtic ways of looking at nature and the supersensual, which Mr. Rhys points out. But Mr. Rhys is not competent for the important role of a critic of comparative literature. Any person seriously attempting to account for as Tagore, whose mastery of English, at second hand, as, for instance, the description of the remarkable school near Bolpur, which alone justifies interest in Tagore by all persons pretending to be educators or having children whom they hesitate to commit to the conventional system of education, whether publicly or privately fact is hinted at, namely, that the discipline of the Bolpur school is modeled on that of the George Junior Republic.

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

State House in Concord, New Hampshire city which is to celebrate notable anniversary

CHARTER GIVEN TO CONCORD, N. H. 150 YEARS AGO

Three Days Celebration of Event
Starts Tomorrow in Capital
City of Granite State —
Elaborate Plans Are Made

CONCORD, N. H.—On Sunday June 6, this city will inaugurate a three-day program in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter. For many months special committees have been planning this celebration and the event is to be one of the most notable in the city's history. The program is to include religious observances, music, historical exercises, a civic and military parade, an automobile, trade and industrial parade, and a historical pageant. The merchants have prepared to add to the picturesque of the event by making extensive decorations on their places of business, thus turning Main street into a blaze of color in readiness for the opening of the celebration.

Services appropriate to the occasion will be held in the churches Sunday morning, and a union service is planned for Representatives hall in the evening, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Vannevar of Swampscott, Mass., for 17 years pastor of the White Memorial church.

On Monday, the National Guard of the state will mobilize in Concord and take part in the military and civic parade with Gen. J. N. Patterson of this city as chief marshal. In this parade will also march a regiment of 1800 school children. Anniversary exercises, following the parade, will be held in Representatives hall, and the speakers are expected to include Mayor Charles J. French, Governor Roland H. Spaulding, Judge Charles R. Corning, and Dr. W. H. P. Farnce, president of Brown University.

Late in the afternoon a pageant representing events in the early history of Concord will be given at White park by school children under the direction of Miss Luella Dickerman. The day's exercises will close with a band concert in front of the State House.

Tuesday morning has been reserved for the automobile, trade and industrial parade. One feature, and a new one for this city, will be the work horse division, in which, it is estimated, 200 horses will appear in line, entered by the highway department, contractors, manufacturers and business firms as well as by milkmen, job teamsters and others. Prizes will be given to those owners whose horses make the best showing.

Beside the trade and industrial floats in the parade there are to be others representing the Woman's Suffrage Club, colleges, granges and important organizations. At the legislative reunion which is to be held in Representatives hall early Tuesday afternoon it is expected that practically all the members of the 1915 and 1913 sessions will be present and also many former members of the Great and General Court of New Hampshire. Hosea W. Parker of Claremont is to preside.

In the middle of the afternoon exercises will be held dedicating the Memorial boulder recently placed on the grounds of the Walker school to mark the site of the first church. This program will be in charge of the Rumford chapter of the D. A. R., and will be followed by other exercises dedicating

drinking fountains on the North State street and South End playgrounds. These fountains are to commemorate the city's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Athletic sports likewise will be a feature of the Tuesday afternoon celebration, and a goodly number of prizes await the winners of the various events. These include cups, money, sweaters and shoes.

The whole occasion will give ample opportunity to impress the citizens anew with the importance of their municipality and will recall in its varied programs those events which have lent special interest to the municipal growth during a century and a half. Boys and girls will learn that the territory which is now Concord, N. H., was known in 1659 as Pennycook, and the first settlement was made there in 1727 by Ebenezer Eastman. A few years later the place was incorporated by Massachusetts as Rumford, while its incorporation by New Hampshire as Concord occurred, as the present celebration indicates, just 150 years ago.

It was not until 1790 that definite steps were taken to erect a public building which should serve as headquarters for both the state and the town government. Up to this time the New Hampshire Legislature was a "migratory body," but indications being that Concord would ultimately become the capital of the state it was deemed advisable at this time to set about building a state house here. In 1819 this "Town House" was supplanted by a more commodious capitol. This in turn has been succeeded by the present structure, which is but one of many fine buildings now possessed by this city.

TWO BIG WATER OUTINGS IN JUNE OF BOSTON FOLK

Appalachian Mountain Club to
Sail for Rockland; Ticket
Agents Go to Atlantic City

Reservations have been made for state-rooms on Boston steamers for two big excursions this month, it was learned here today. Nearly 80 members of the Appalachian Mountain Club have reserved accommodations on the Eastern Steamship Corporation's steamer Belfast, sailing for Rockland June 25, for their annual field meeting and mountain climb. About half of the number are women members of the club.

About 100 steamship and railroad agents of Boston plan to sail June 16 on the Metropolitan line's all-water passenger route for New York, ultimate destination being Atlantic City, for their annual outing of a few days. These reservations are two of the biggest ones on Boston steamers reported in some years.

The Appalachian Club will hold their meeting this year at Seal Harbor, and the party remain at the Seaside inn there for 10 days. Every day a hike will be planned, and some mountain in the vicinity scaled. Harrie H. Whitney of Arlington, and W. W. Bell, are the leaders in charge of the party. Arrangements are being completed for some person of prominence to speak at the meeting.

WOMAN MADE HEAD OF PRESS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
PALMYRA, Wis.—Miss Lura Dow, editor and owner of the Palmyra Enterprise, has been elected secretary of the Wisconsin Press Association. She is the first woman to hold the position.

WHAT IS DOING IN SCHOOLS

Since Feb. 1, 1913, up to the present time \$6329.96 has been collected by the Forster School Savings Bank in Somerville and deposited with a local bank without a mistake being made. All the work was done by ninth grade pupils without the help of their teachers. About 500 pupils have opened new accounts at the savings bank within this period and with few exceptions the money deposited has been allowed to remain at interest.

Lionel G. Gale is treasurer of the school bank and Mabel F. White is assistant treasurer. The tellers are Alice Mullen, Giles Carey, Leah Sholes, Carolyn Humphrey, Barnet Fasberman, Lillian Anderson, Inez Dyer, Homer Harding, Freda Farberman, Ruth Marble, Norman Hammond, Hazel Hilles, Helen Brainerd, Edgar Gerriar and Marion Marshall.

Letter From Chinese Boy

A letter from Lem Hoo L.—was received last week by Mr. Ewart, master of the Forster junior secondary school in Somerville, and was read to the whole school. Lem was a protegee of the ninth grade boys. He was born in China, May 22, 1898. He had no education there, but entered the Forster school on Nov. 18, 1913, as soon as he arrived in this country. Chinese children are a novelty at the Forster school. There all the children are Americans, so Lem was a curiosity and might have been a target for fun, but Mr. Ewart called the boys together and asked for volunteers to teach Lem. Each boy was to give an hour and a half a week to the work and was to bring a note from his parents granting permission. The boys who undertook to be teachers were to imagine how it would seem to them if they were in China; what the words were they would want to know most and the things they would most want to know about?

The boys were interested at once. There were all the volunteers that were necessary and Lem was heaped with attention. There was nothing he wanted that wasn't his. He was initiated into all the games and progressed famously. The care those boys exercised over their alien brother was beautiful to see.

Last summer Lem moved with his father to another city and since then he has been attending school there. On May 24 he wrote the following letter to Mr. Ewart after only 16 months in school and no previous education; and how much the Forster boys had to do with his excellence can be readily told:

"Dear Mr. Ewart, I thought I would drop you a line to let you know how I am getting along. I do not like the schools as well as Somerville and wish I was back there. I am doing well in school now. I am now in 6 A grade, so you see I am working hard. I should be very glad to hear from you any time at all. Please remember me to all the teachers. Well, I must close now. P. S. Mr. E.—is the master of my school in."

Respectfully, Lem Hoo L.

Mr. Ewart has had the letter framed and will hang it where all can see it.

Jack's New Year Story

Jack is a little boy in grade IV. at the Rice school. The other day he wrote a story about "Teddy's New Year Resolution." This is what he wrote and he illustrated it with pictures of Teddy and Bob. Little Teddy sat up in bed and said, "Today is New Year's Day and I must stop doing bad things." As he said this his mother came in and said, "Get up! it is time to go to school." Up jumped Teddy dressed himself, ate his breakfast and went to school. On the way he was thinking that he should make a New Year's Resolution and it was that Teddy should go to school every day and be on time. When he came near the gate he met Bob Allen his friend. Bob Allen asked Teddy to go

skating but Teddy said, "No." The bell rang. Teddy ran to his room and the teacher said that he could go home early for being on time. If he had gone with Bob do you think that he could have gone home early? Think this over. (Note the punctuation, the use of quotation marks and the possessive).

Virginia of the graduating class of the Rice school has written the following poem:

TRUE DUTY
Duty is a spirit true,
That dwells within your utmost thought.
When questions rise that sorely vex you,
True Duty says to you, "I ought."
Say back to her what she doth crave—
"I can, I will, I must, behave."

Glad to Return to School

Boys and girls who are expecting not to come back to school next September because they will be 14 years old and may go to work, will be interested in the kind of things boys and girls who have preceded them in shop, office and factory have to do. Pretty hard they find them, too, and are glad enough to return to school, but this time to the continuation school to learn how to do them.

A girl in a small button shop has to take the buttons as they are covered, and to count and bill them. The prices are given by the gross and she has to put down something like this: 6½ buttons at \$0.32 a gross, etc. There is plenty of opportunity for fractions. A boy in a chemist's shop needs to know the details of weights, the metric system as applied to volumes, cubic centimeters, the drachm and the units of apothecary measurements. The orders call for "50 many cubic centimeters, etc., and the boy must use a glass pipette to get this exact amount.

One employer told Miss Grady that he always judged a good clerk by the appearance of his waste basket. He thought the school would be doing a good deal if it could teach boys and girls to write a good letter at once, and not have to make five or six attempts at it. A girl in a little furniture store in the West End has to write letters to people, telling them about their installments and to railroads about goods that have been delivered. A boy in a telephone office has to write out "De-tails." His penmanship is not good and he is working to improve that at the continuation school.

The boys and girls are encouraged to look up all the words they do not understand when they come across them in business. These words are then made the subject of class discussion. One boy has charge of the outgoing mail. He must see that the letters are all signed and that the enclosures are correct. In doing this various new words come to his attention, such as facilitate, permanent, disposed, depression. From his contributions and those of others the class is making up a list of words used in business.

Boys Who Make Breakfasts

It is no uncommon thing for boys at the Wendell Phillips school to tell that they "made the breakfast" that morning, or did some other such work. In all this they are encouraged by Mr. Collins, the master, who believes that every boy should know how to cook and to do other things about the house and to handle a needle. He has found such accomplishments valuable at different times. They make a person the master of circumstances instead of being mastered by them. For the same reason he thinks girls should be taught a number of things they seldom learn, but unfortunately there are no girls at the Phillips school that he can carry out these ideas with.

WOMEN JURORS LIKED IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Seattle Lawyer Says He Prefers
to Try Case With Mixed Jury,
and Finds Keen Sense of
Civic Duty Brought Out

"Women jurors are a decided success in the state of Washington. Yes, the lawyers like them. I myself prefer to have women on the jury," says Thorwald Siegfried, a lawyer of Seattle, Wash., who has just been in Boston on a business visit.

Mr. Siegfried made this comment in response to questions as to the workings of full suffrage in his home state in respect to the drawing women for jury service. Curiosity as to this phase of the result of the granting of the franchise to women is prevalent in Massachusetts at present, owing to the approaching state election, when the question of granting full suffrage to women will come up on a referendum, and Mr. Siegfried tells of his experience with this feature of the equal franchise in a letter sent out by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

"Since the suffrage was granted to women in the state of Washington they have been regularly drawn on juries on the same terms as the men, except that the women may excuse themselves from duty by requesting it," said Mr. Siegfried.

"At first many attorneys regularly challenged the women jurors, in the endeavor to avoid trying cases before them, but the judges and attorneys alike have found by experience that women make, in some respects at least, more desirable jurors than men, being less fixed in their prejudices as to the facts proved to them, and having less prejudice by virtue of their hitherto more limited experience. The result of the greater favor with which women are regarded as jurors is to be found in the increasing frequency with which we find juries in our courts composed of more women than men."

"Another cause for the increasing number of women jurors is the greater willingness of the women to serve on the juries. Instead of numbers of taleswomen being excused by their own request I have known of some very excellent women going to great inconvenience in order to make possible their service as jurors. The incentive prompting them is the knowledge that a month's duty as petit juror, or service as grand juror for whatever term the grand jury may sit, is a valuable education in the workings of the government machine, in which most women voters of my acquaintance have shown an intense interest."

"The service of women as jurors applies to the petit and grand juries of the federal courts in Washington, as well as the state courts, and no word of dissatisfaction has ever come to my ears from either judges or attorneys, or even litigants, about the character of the verdicts rendered by women jurors in our state."

"In the county in which Seattle lies there are approximately 100 jurors drawn each month. They receive \$3 per day for the time of their service, usually during one calendar month. The educational value of the training which these jurors receive can hardly be over-estimated, considered with regard to the future welfare of the state and the administration of justice in it, which is especially true in the case of women whose political judgments are not yet warped by long contact with chronic injustice."

"One example of the beneficent effect of jury duty among women on state institutions is to be found in the insistence of women from the juries that the judges should visit the penitentiary and reformatories in which they were confining men and women. On doing so the judges found that the consolation which they had held out to the prisoners—that they were to be reformed and made into useful citizens—was without foundation in fact, and that on the contrary the prisons were veritable schools of crime in which further degradation usually follows imprisonment. From this has sprung a healthy movement on a reformatory instead of a punitive basis."

CAPE COD CANAL TIME IS EXTENDED

Six months' extension of time in which to complete the work has been granted the Cape Cod canal promoters by the harbor and land commission and the public service commission.

The two state commissions, in which is invested the approval of stock and bonds to pay for the work, have been holding back 10 per cent, approximately \$1,200,000, of the construction cost, as is required by law, as a guarantee that nothing will be left undone at the end of the contract time. The work is said to be nearly completed.

CHICAGO CARMEN AGREE

CHICAGO—As the result of a conference between President Busby of the surface line and representatives of the street carmen, an agreement has been reached by which the hours of work and other conditions under which the men labor were lightened. The matter of wages remains to be adjusted, and may be determined Monday. Each side indicated that it was prepared to make some concessions on this point, and that if an agreement could not be reached the matter should go to arbitration.

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS IN BUSINESS IN BOSTON
PHONE OXFORD 2-6000
WASHINGTON & ESSEX STS.
W. & A. BACON CO.

101st Anniversary Sale

Beginning Monday, June 7th
Greater than the Bacon Centennial
ORIENTAL RUGS
AT ANNIVERSARY PRICES

We have expended so much time and care in collecting the Anniversary Rugs and have been so successful that it is doubtful if values have ever been equalled during the entire one hundred and one years of the Bacon Store.

Everything from a Genuine Antique Yamut Bokhara at \$1.75 to a 16 x 10 Hamadan Rug for One Thousand Dollars.

Notice to Charge Customers

Oriental Rugs charged during the Anniversary Sale may, if desired, be entered on next October bills, payable in November. New accounts solicited.

3 bales of Yamut Bokhara Mats used for piano benches and piano stools. Divided into 3 lots as follows: Lot 1—Average size 3x5½ ft. and some 4½ ft. Value \$27. Anniversary sale price \$16.50 Lot 2—Ranging in size from 3 to 3½ ft. wide to 6 feet long. Regular price \$30. Anniversary sale price \$19.50 Lot 3—Ranging in size from 3½ wide to 6½ feet long. Value \$33. Anniversary sale price \$23.75 4 bales Mossouls divided into 3 lots also. Lot 1—Size 3x5 ft. Value \$21. Anniversary sale price \$11.45 Lot 2—Ranging in size 3x6 ft. Value \$25. Anniversary sale price \$15.75 Lot 3—Size 3½x7 feet. Value \$34.75. Anniversary sale price \$25.50	1 Sarouk—12x8.6, value \$425. Anniversary sale price \$197.50 1 Semi-Antique Bujah, size 12x7½, a most beautiful hall rug, value \$225. Anniversary sale price \$127.50 1 Kermanshah, size 11½ x 9, value \$325. Anniversary sale price \$197.50 1 Isfahan Rug, size 13x8½, value \$405, but on account of a small damage the anniversary sale price will be \$237.50 1 Persian Mahal, size 10.7x6.9, value \$175. Anniversary sale price \$107.50 1 Fereghan Rug, size 10.5x7.2, value \$160. Anniversary sale price \$99.00 1 Fereghan Rug, size 10x6.11, value \$150. Anniversary sale price \$97.50 1 Persian Mahal, size 9.11x7.5, value \$175. Anniversary sale price \$127.50 1 Genuine Old-Fashioned Meshed, size 11.3x8.3, value \$250. Anniversary sale price \$178.50 1 Genuine Meshed, size 10.7x7.2, value \$195. Anniversary sale price \$137.50 1 Genuine Old-Fashioned Meshed, size 12.2x10, value \$300. Anniversary sale price \$167.50 1 Persian Mahal, 13.3x9.11, a wonderful library rug, value \$249. Anniversary sale price \$169.00 1 Kermanshah, 12.4x10.3, value \$295. Anniversary sale price \$217.50 1 Persian Mahal, 13.10 x 10.6, value \$240. Anniversary sale price \$157.00 3 bales of Khivas, approximate size 8x6 feet. Value \$87.50. Anniversary sale price \$54 1 beautiful thick Shaggy Chinese Rug, size 11x8.6, value \$225. Anniversary sale price \$137.50 1 Chinese Rug in perfect condition, size 12x9. Value \$240. Anniversary sale price \$157.50 1 Perfect Muskadad, size 11.4 x 8.10, value \$147. Anniversary sale price \$89.50 1 Muskadad, 11.2x8.4, value \$117.50. Anniversary sale price \$59 1 Chinese Rug, 11.1x8.10, value \$125. Anniversary sale price \$85 1 Muskadad, 11.1x8.6, value \$125. Sale price \$67.50 1 Persian Serapi Rug, size 11.5x8.3, value \$179. Anniversary sale price \$107.75 1 Turkish Serapi, 9x12, value \$235. Sale price \$115.75 1 Persian Ghorevan, 11.10x9.4, value \$175. Anniversary sale price \$98.50
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LEGAL STAMPS GIVEN AND REDEEMED

WORLD COURT WORKERS NAME THEIR OFFICERS

Advocates of world peace met yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the New England branch of the American Peace Society, 6 Beacon street, to discuss the possibility of organizing a world court convention for New England. The meeting was called largely through the efforts of James L. Cowles, president of the World Postal League, who is especially interested in establishing a world postoffice to furnish better means of international communication and further the cause of world peace.

On the committee of work for the world court convention were appointed: James L. Tryon, director of the New England branch of the American Peace Society; James L. Cowles of the World Postal League; Roger Sherman Hoar of the New England branch of the World Postal League; Robert W. Atkinson, Henry S. Haskell, secretary of the Mas-

sachusetts Peace Society, and Fillmore Moore.

A meeting will probably be called next Wednesday with the officials of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street. The convention planned will be of the same order as the one recently held at Cleveland.

ECONOMY CLUB OF CAMBRIDGE TO ELECT

The Economy Club of Cambridge meets at Young's Hotel, next Monday evening to elect the officers recommended by the nominating committee.

The list includes: President, Lawrence G. Brooks; secretary, Reginald M. Hull; treasurer, Arthur S. Pevear; librarian, Theodore H. Raymond; executive committee, George L. Dow, Henry C. Shaw, ex-officials and membership committee, Albert F. Buffum, William M. Macnair, Harry F. R. Dolan, Lincoln F. Schaub, Lloyd A. Frost, Newton S. Bacon, John W. Wood, Jr., Henry E. Sears and Harry N. Stearns.

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
A Choice Selection at Reasonable Prices
416 Boylston Street, Boston

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Through the office of Henderson & Ross the sale is reported and final papers passed in the transfer of property 340-342-344 Harvard street and 6 Shaler street, Brookline. Property consists of four three-apartment brick houses belonging to James A. Boyd and George Berry. The total assessment is \$60,500, of which \$8500 is on the 10,727 square feet of land. The new purchaser is Catherine W. Drisko, who buys for investment. The location is near Coolidge Corner.

In connection with this transaction the same brokers have sold for Fred H. Drisco the following described parcels in part payment to the said Boyd and Berry: A single house, 25 Hutchings street, Roxbury, near Humboldt avenue. The total assessment is \$11,200, of which \$344 square feet is assessed for \$3700. Also a six-apartment house numbered 2 and 4 Rockland street, Roxbury, assessed for \$24,000, of which 12,491 square feet is assessed for \$5000. Also a two-family house No. 1472 Center street, West Roxbury, having a total assessment of \$4400, and the 5984 square feet of land is taxed for \$600. Also a three-apartment house No. 55 Dale street, Roxbury, near Humboldt avenue, with a total assessment of \$11,600, of which the 6254 square feet of land is assessed for \$3100.

BACK BAY PURCHASE

Henry A. Root, trustee, has purchased from Lillian C. Donohoe a brick apartment house numbered 207 Hemenway street near Bryant street, together with 1677 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$15,500. Land value is \$3200.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

The city of Boston has taken the property by purchase owned by Annie G. Chadbourne et al numbered 79 to 87 Cambridge street, corner of Lynde street, opposite Hancock street, consisting of a three-story brick building standing on 954 square feet of land, valued for taxes at \$14,900. The land carries \$12,400 of that amount.

An improved property belonging to William Whaley situated 757 Tremont street near West Springfield street, South End, has been purchased by Michael W. Dowd. It consists of a 3½-story brick dwelling and 1760 square feet of land. Total assessment \$10,000. Land value \$5300.

Thomas F. Messitt has sold for Peter McCarthy a single frame dwelling No. 39 Kendall street and the two-family frame tenement house 39A Kendall street, Brookline. The purchaser was Michael Meany. The property is valued for \$5500, of which \$1400 is on 2872 square feet of land.

The same broker sold for Margaret Farrell a three-family frame apartment house 9-11 Mulford street, Brookline. This property is assessed for \$5300, of which \$1300 is on 2873 square feet of land. Robert Sutherland was purchaser.

IMPORTANT DOWNTOWN LEASE

A lease has just been closed whereby M. Finkovitch, Inc., has taken a lease for a long term of the entire building numbered 138-144 Lincoln street. This property consists of a six-story building, covering entire lot of 2855 square feet, extending through to Utica street. The new lessees will occupy the entire premises. This lease was negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

One of the sales in Roxbury was made by Hyman Tacker, owner of the premises situated 96 Chestnut avenue corner of No. 92 Wyman street, consisting of a frame dwelling and 4189 square feet of land bought by James E. F. Donnes. The property is taxed on \$6500, including \$1700 carried on the land.

C. Minnie S. Field has taken title from Annette C. Anderson to the frame dwelling and lot of land located No. 20 Clifford street near Warren street. Total assessed value is \$4000 and \$1400 of this applies on 4125 square feet of land.

The one-story brick store numbered 165 Blue Hill avenue, corner of 82 Clifford street, Roxbury, has been purchased by the E. J. Owen Hardware Company which occupies the premises. The total taxed valuation is \$3500 of which \$1000 covers the 961 square feet of land.

The Elmer E. Jenkins estate et al. have sold to Elizabeth E. Murphy for improvement five vacant lots on the corner of Norfolk and Willowood streets measuring in all some 28,965 square feet carrying a total of \$5700 assessment.

James A. Boyd et al. also purchased from Stanley W. Richardson et al. two vacant lots of land on the corner of Saxton and Hartland streets, containing a total of 7581 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$2100.

SALES OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY

Through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., sale was made for George C. Ogden of his new house on Ridgfield road, Winchester. There are about 10,000 feet of land in the lot, assessed at 8 cents, but the house, which is a large 2½-story frame, has not yet been assessed. Evelyn M. Fitzgerald bought for residence.

These brokers have also sold for Royal C. and Mary C. Burckes their homestead at 249 School street, Winter Hill, Somerville. There is a 2½-story frame house and 3280 square feet of land, carrying a total assessed valuation of \$3900, James D. Perkins was the buyer.

They also report that deeds have gone to record in the sale for Alexander P. Grant, administrator of the two-family house No. 20 Henry avenue, corner of Lexington avenue, West Somerville. The lot contains 2800 square feet, taxed for \$800 and the house is taxed for \$3800. Joseph P. Mackey was the purchaser.

Through the office of the Edward T.

Harrington Company sale is reported of the estate No. 18 Hillside avenue, Everett, comprising a 9-room frame dwelling, with 4450 square feet of land. The grantor was George A. McLeod, the purchaser Lida E. Smith.

COUNTRY ESTATES AND FARMS

The Edward T. Harrington Company has sold for the estate of Dr. C. P. Putnam the premises No. 511 Commercial street, Weymouth, consisting of a nine-room modern frame dwelling, large barn and five acres of land, all tillage, with large orchard. Andrew Christianson was the buyer.

Through the same brokers Albert J. Palmer has sold to W. G. Smith a 190-acre farm in Brookfield, near Rice's Corner. There are 75 acres of tillage, 1000 fruit trees and a large amount of standing wood and timber. The new 10-room house, large barn, etc., complete the property. A full line of stock and farming tools were included in the sale.

Another sale is reported of a parcel of land on the west side of Myrtle street, North Billerica, with a frontage of 146 feet, containing 11,000 square feet. E. M. Harrington, executor of the estate of Mary Murnighan was the grantor, and Peter Bishop the purchaser.

The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transaction.

Henry W. Savage, Inc. reported that final papers have gone to record in the sale of a country estate on Union avenue, Framingham, consisting of nine acres of land, modern house of 11 rooms, stable and poultry house. Samuel Barkin conveyed to Wilbur J. Sanborn.

In connection with the above they have sold for Wilbur J. Sanborn to Samuel Barkin property on Brooks street, Framingham, consisting of 50 acres of land, 8-room house, large barn, etc.

William L. Sullivan has purchased through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., the Bennett farm in South Milford, Mass., consisting of about 8 acres of land, an 8-room house, barn and poultry houses.

LARGE WOBURN ESTATE SOLD

Through the office of C. E. Carlson the sale of a large estate has just been closed consisting of 170 acres of land with five dwelling houses in that part of Woburn called Mishawum, to Helen C. Thayer. The purchase price was reported as over \$50,000. The former owners were the Mishawum Land & Construction company. The purchaser states he intends to construct several bungalows this year and lay out the whole tract of land for general development.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth st., 1710, ward 25; P. A. Corbett, Jno. C. Foley; brick tenement. Columbia pk., 27, ward 20; H. Barron, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwelling. Intervale st., 120-122, ward 20; H. Barron, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwelling. Warren st., 63-65, ward 21; Jos. Cohen, J. Schwartz; brick bowling alley. Fenmore st., 18-20-22-24, ward 24; Joseph Corbett, Jno. C. Foley; brick tenement. Easton st., 37, ward 25; T. B. Munroe, S. G. Brightman; frame dwelling. Roanoke rd., 88, ward 26; P. Borretti; frame tenement. Lanark rd., 24, ward 25; Henry W. Patterson, G. Henri Desmond; frame tenement. Tyndale st., 40, ward 23; George Dame; frame tenement. Cornell st., 324, ward 23; Hugo J. Epp, F. H. Gowing; frame tenement. School st., 48, ward 7; R. H. Gardner, tr.; alter mercantile. Main st., 108, ward 5; E. F. Martin; alter store and dwelling. Portland st., 175-177, ward 6; C. S. Pettis Company; alter manufacturing. Granite st., 36-38, ward 13; Boston Wharf Company; alter storage.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Caroline T. Mark, tr., to Harris Wolfe, Wellington st.; d.; \$1.
Sarah Abramson to Henry Raymond, Myrtle st.; d.; \$1.
Richard Meagher to James T. Henry, Kendall st.; w.; \$1.
Rebecca W. Brown et al. to Charles A. Porter, Beacon st.; d.; \$1.
Annie G. Chadbourne et al. to City of Boston, Cambridge and Lynn sts.; n.; \$1.
William Whaley to Michael V. Dowd, Tremont st.; w.; \$1.
C. Edwin Jennings, Jr., to Mary J. McNulty et al., Second and Bolton sts.; d.; \$1.

BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS TO HAVE DEBATE

The High School of Commerce has accepted the challenge of Mechanic Arts high school for a debate to be held in M. A. H. S. assembly hall, Friday, June 11, at 3 p. m. The subject under debate will be: Resolved, The Monroe doctrine should be abolished. M. A. H. S. will take the affirmative, the speakers being J. J. Freedman '17, J. M. King '15, G. M. Sterns '15; alternate, C. C. Mitchell '15. The High School of Commerce, taking the negative, will have as speakers J. F. Dineen '15, J. C. Dolan '15, W. A. Prindle '15; alternate, T. R. Keene '15. A musical program has been arranged.

ANDERSON AND TRAVIS IN TIE

RYE, N. Y.—W. J. Travis and J. G. Anderson finished their first round in the finals for the Metropolitan golf championship with the score tied. Each completed the course in 82. The final round will be played off this afternoon. Anderson had an edge of one on Travis going out, his card reading 40 while Travis' read 41. Coming in Travis again scored 41 while Anderson went up to 42.

SHIPPING NEWS

Advices received here today report the Cunard freight steamer Den of Ogil sailed from Liverpool this morning for Boston. It is due here June 16, and will load cargo for the return trip to Liverpool.

Passing through the Cape Cod canal on a trip from New York, the Norwegian freighter Mimer, Captain Olsen, reached Boston this afternoon. It is the first vessel flying the flag of another nation to pass through the canal bound east. The only other vessel of another country to use the canal was the Norwegian freighter Tenbergen, which passed through last fall while bound from Boston to New York. The Mimer will load 800 tons of cargo and is scheduled to steam from here early tomorrow, going to Havana.

According to cable advices received in Boston today, the Allan line steamer Sardinian steamed from Glasgow for Boston May 31. The vessel is due here a week from Monday.

Receipts of fresh mackerel at Halifax were the largest since the market opened, according to news received here today. Upwards of 45,000 were received. The bulk of these were medium-sized, though a fair percentage were large. All were taken off Prospect and Sambro. The schooner James L. of Prospect had 30,000 of the fish, the largest single catch landed at Halifax this season. From Yarmouth, N. S. comes news that good catches of mackerel are being made all along the coast.

Statistics issued today show 49 vessels with 1,271,900 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, and 58 vessels with 1,787,150 pounds fish for the corresponding period of last year.

Business at the fish pier today was slack, with only one vessel in, and the pier closed at noon as usual Saturdays, with little business transacted. The arrival was the Rose Dorothea with 45,200 pounds of fresh fish, besides 1000 scrod and 700 halibut. Dealers quoted: Haddock \$4.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$6.25, market cod \$3.75, pollock \$3.50, large hake \$2.75 and medium hake \$1.75.

Herring seiners landed about 900 barrels herring at Gloucester today, gill netters 8000 fresh fish, and the schooner Teazer from Boston 35,000 pounds salt cod and 15,000 salt halibut.

Early next week the Wilfred T. Grenfell missionary schooner George B. Cluett, Captain Pickels, will reach Boston from New York where it now is taking on fuel and supplies for a voyage to St. Anthony, N. F. Additional supplies for the Labrador missions will be placed aboard here. Miss Alice Kendall and her brother Taton Kendall, both of Boston, will be taken as passengers on the vessel. The Cluett has been chartered by a Crockerland expedition and will leave Battle harbor July 1 for Greenland.

Coming from New London the United States coast guard cutter Gresham arrived here today in command of Captain Winram. The officers of the vessel recently attended the reunion of graduates of the coast guard academy held at Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

To load 100 carloads of beef for Dunkirk, France, the British steamer Bollington Grange, is due here momentarily, having steamed from Dunkirk May 23. The vessel is in the Furness-Withly service. Other large shipments of beef are expected to be made through Boston this summer.

American shipbuilding during May, according to a Washington statement received at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, aggregated 173 vessels, with a total of 19,494 tons, made up mostly of small wooden steam vessels. Nine ships with an aggregate tonnage of 27,743 were added to the merchant fleet from other sources.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, from Bangor, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Cutter Gresham, Winram, New London.
Strm Itr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.
Strm Itr Hercules, Johnson, Scituate, Mass.
Sch Portland Packet, Grant, West Sullivan, Me.
Sch James Young, supposed from Kennebec for New York.

Cleared

Str Mimer (Nor) Olsen, Havana.
Str Mimer (Nor), Olsen, New York.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str A W Perry (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Persian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Strs A. W. Perry (Br), Halifax, N. S.; Amelia (Br), Porto Plata; H. F. Dimock, New York; Massachusetts, do; Savannah; Ontario, Norfolk; Onondaga, Charleston, S. C.; and Jacksonville; Persian, Philadelphia.

Sailings

Strs Hyanthes (Br), New York, from Nantasket Roads; A W Perry, Halifax, N. S.; Ontario, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, New York; H F Dimock, New York; Camden, Bangor; Bay State, Portland, Me.; Str Massasoit, Machiasport.

delphia; Massachusetts, New York; H F Dimock, New York; Camden, Bangor; Bay State, Portland, Me.

Steam lighter Eureka, Newburyport, Mass.
Schrs M E Eldridge, New York for Lanesville; Admiral, Westport, N. S.; Little Ruth, do; Emma F Chase, Bangor; Mary F Cushman, Millbridge; Reporter, Ipswich, Mass.
Str Massasoit, Machiasport.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Kangaroo, Bordeaux via Delaware Breakwater; Santa Catalina, Antofagasta via Charleston; Rayo, Baton Rouge, with bg No 83; Sjoestad, Macoris via Delaware Breakwater; Capac, Valparaiso; Frankrig, Manzanillo; Nyanza, Rosario via St Lucia; Mottisfont, London; Baron Lovat, Greenock; Neptune, Baracao, in tow tug M E Luckenbach; Largo Law, London; Arundo, Rotterdam; Whitgift, Liverpool; Concho, Galveston; Yumuri, Boston; Port Philip, Baltimore.

Friday, strs Ellen, Rotterdam; Arundo, do; do; Tyler, Newport News and Norfolk; Madison, do and do; Delaware, Philadelphia; Matura, Perth Amboy; Yumuri, Boston; despatch boat Dolphin.

SOMERVILLE TO SEE PLAY ABOUT JOHN BROWN

"Old John Brown," a historical drama by Prof. Albert Hutton Gilmer, is to be presented in Somerville high school hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next week.

Mr. Gilmer is assistant professor of English in the school of liberal arts, Tufts College, and is the author of several plays.

Professor Gilmer has been engaged upon the composition of the John Brown play for several years, journeying into the South and into Canada to verify his material.

More than 40 speaking characters, every one of whom actually was participant or connected in some way directly with the raid on Harpers Ferry have been introduced by Professor Gilmer into his play. In addition to this there are nearly 100 bystanders, and soldiers who are to be taken from companies K and D of the fifth regiment, M. V. M. In a great many places the author has used the actual words said to have been spoken by John Brown, and has given to Governor Wise, Senator Mason and Colonel Lee the exact words recorded as those of men in speaking to Brown at the time of his capture at Harpers Ferry.

The production is to be given under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans, and the hall is nearly all taken for all three evenings. The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund to send the Civil War veterans of Somerville to Washington for the semi-centennial parade.

The first performance on Thursday evening will be watched by Frank B. Sanborn, an intimate friend of John Brown and a man enthusiastic in the anti-slavery movement of that time.

The cast of the play, which is in four acts and a closing scene, includes: John Brown, Paul S. Bliss; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Z. R. Knowles; Annie Brown, a daughter, Miss Julia Currier; Martha, a daughter-in-law, Miss Ruth Lufkin; Frank B. Sanborn, R. W. Hatch; Mrs. Hufmeister, Mrs. Emma Pritchard Hadley; Col. Robert E. Lee, Maj. George Canfield; Lieut. J. E. B. Stewart, A. E. Dearborn; Governor Wise of Virginia, C. E. Wentworth; Senator Mason of Virginia, Thomas F. Smith.

Representative J. O. Knox is to have a dual role of a fugitive slave in the first part of the play and a friend of Brown in disguise in the latter part. President Lincoln is to be impersonated by Mr. Hatch.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS DAY EXERCISES HELD

Class day exercises were held Friday afternoon by the pupils of the Brookline high school at the Cypress street playground. After a series of evolutions ivy planting exercises were held on the high school green, Richard Salinger being the ivy planter.

Indoor exercises were held in Shaler hall. Harmon Craif, president of the class, delivered the address of welcome, and the class poem was read by Richard Salinger.

Karl Swenning gave the class history, and Charles Daley delivered the oration. The prophecy was given by Miss Margaret Daniels and Samuel Bartlett. The words of the class song were written by Shields Warner and set to music by Miss Helen MacNamara.

The program opened with the class procession from the school building to the campus, under escort of the class day marshals and a band. After a gymnastic drill by the senior boys came decoration of the graduation class initials and numerals, with leaves and orange flowers, and the bearing of them to the foot of the high school steps.

Those chosen to carry the decorated initials and numerals were Misses Daniels and Champlin, B; Misses Matsuki and Gulick, H; Misses Lawson and Sheldon, S; Miss Meany, T; Misses Wedding and Eldon, 5.

The four classes formed the class numerals on the steps below. Returning to the campus the classes formed a great horseshoe at the further end of the track, after which the two competitive events of the afternoon were run off.

WELLESLEY TO HEAR PROF. TAFT
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft, it is announced today, will deliver the commencement oration at Wellesley on June 15.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The following special orders were issued today:

Captain Ernest E. Haskell, infantry relieved from duty at the army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, infantry, relieved from duty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
First Lieut. Henry S. Fruitnight, M. R. C., ordered to active duty to Ft. Terry, N. Y.

Navy Orders

Lieut. C. E. Smith, detached command first submarine division, Pacific flotilla, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached St. Louis, to command first submarine division, Pacific torpedo flotilla and Alert.

Lieut. (J. G.) S. O. Greig, detached naval academy, to Prairie.
Lieut. (J. G.) Gerard Bradford, detached works, Bethlehem Steel Company, to temporary duty navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. B. Glennon, detached works of the Midvale Steel Company to temporary duty works of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. B. Rutter, detached works Bethlehem Steel Company to works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Munhall, Pa.

Lieut. (J. G.) Oscar Smith, detached navy yard, Washington, to temporary duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. J. Comerford, detached works of Bethlehem Steel Company, to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J. G.) Haller Belt, detached works Midvale Steel Company to temporary duty Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. K. Turner, detached naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., to temporary duty works, Midvale Steel Company.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. R. Barry, detached Dolphin, to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. D. McGuire, detached receiving ship at New York, to K-6.

Ens. H. M. Kieffer, detached receiving ship at New York, to McDougal.

Ens. G. F. Jacobs, detached Minnesota; to N. H. Washington.

Ens. H. L. Abbott, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out L-1 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ens. T. G. Berrien, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out L-3 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ens. J. R. Webb, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out L-4 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ens. F. M. Harris, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out M-1 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ens. P. C. Ransom, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out L-2 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ens. R. M. Doyle, detached receiving ship at New York, to connection fitting out Ericsson and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign D. F. Paterson, detached South Carolina, to Dolphin.

Ensign E. R. Morrissey, detached receiving ship at New York, to Fulton.

Movement of Vessels
Penacook, and Downes, at Boston.
Neptune, and Jason, at Hampton Roads.
Nicholson, at Newport.
Dolphin, in North River, N. Y.
Texas, at New York yard.
Bailey, at Annapolis.
Paul Jones, at San Pedro.
Saturn, at Mare Island.
Yorktown, at Manzanillo.
Annapolis, Corinto for Balboa.
K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, San Pedro for Mare Island.
Nero, Guaymas for Mazatlan.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTE LODGES ARE TO PARADE

Members of 26 Greater Boston lodges of the Loyal Orange Institute will participate in the annual parade and public meeting in Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon under the auspices of Plymouth Rock lodge, No. 423 of Boston.

The Rev. Richard Wright, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Cambridge, will preside at the meeting, while Joseph Blakeley, a past master of the lodge, will be chief marshal of the parade.

The marchers will assemble at the Paine memorial building from which the parade will start at 2 p. m. The line of march is from Appleton and Tremont streets, through Berkeley street, Warren avenue, West Newton street, Huntington avenue, Boylston and Tremont streets to Tremont Temple.

The royal black knights will head the procession, being the highest rank in the order. They will escort the state grand master and officers of the state grand lodge.

They will be followed by the uniformed Orangemen and the sash and badge men. There will be four bands in the parade.

The exercises at Tremont Temple begin at 3 p. m. The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. J. V. Clancy of the Shawmut Congregational church, Boston. He will be followed by the Rev. William M. Tufts, D.D., pastor First Presbyterian church Boston; the Rev. A. H. Nezerian, People's Temple, Boston; the Rev. William J. Rutledge, pastor South Baptist church, South Boston; the Rev. James Todd, pastor Fourth Presbyterian church, South Boston; and the Rev. Mr. Brown, Baptist minister of St. Johns, N. B.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Sant' Anna, for Naples-Marseilles, June 5
Duc de Aosta, for Naples-Marseilles, June 5
Espagne, for Bordeaux, June 5
Philadelphia, for Liverpool, June 5
Roma, for Azores, June 5
Oscar II, for Copenhagen, June 10
Caucasia, for Liverpool-Glasgow, June 11
St. Louis, for Liverpool, June 12
Bergensfjord, for Bergen, June 12
Dwight, for Russia, June 13
Alouca, for Naples-Genoa, June 15
New Amsterdam, for Falmouth, June 15
Rotterdam, for New York, June 15
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa, June 15
Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa, June 17
Turic, for Liverpool, June 18
St. Paul, for Liverpool, June 19
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux, June 19
Orlean, for Liverpool, June 22
San Guilelmo, for Naples, June 22
Nordland, for Rotterdam, June 22
Europa, for London, June 22
Arabic, for Liverpool, June 23
Kursk, for Russia, June 24
Helsingfors, for Copenhagen, June 24
Patria, for Naples, June 24
America, for Naples-Genoa, June 24
Cascadia, for Liverpool-Glasgow, June 25
Tuscanin, for Liverpool-Glasgow, June 25
New York, for Liverpool, June 26
Sicilian, for London, June 26
Rijndam, for Rotterdam, June 26
Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen, June 26
Rotterdam, for New York, June 26

Sailings from Boston

Sardinian, for Glasgow, June 15
Canopic, for Liverpool, June 18
Sailings for Philadelphia
Dominion, for Liverpool, June 8
Amoud, for Mediterranean ports, June 8
Sailings from Montreal
Corsican, for Glasgow, June 5
Gramplan, for Liverpool, June 10
Meganic, for Liverpool, June 12
Corinthian, for New York, June 13
Scandinavian, for Glasgow, June 19
Hesperian, for Liverpool, June 24
Nordland, for Rotterdam, June 26
Sicilian, for London, June 27

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
St. Paul, for New York, June 5
Ordona, for New York, June 5
Arabic, for New York, June 9
Hesperian, for Montreal, June 12
Corinthian, for New York, June 13
Nordland, for Montreal, June 12
Tuscanin, for New York, June 12
Lapland, for New York, June 19
Philadelphia, for New York, June 19
Dominion, for Philadelphia, June 19
Amoud, for New York, June 23
Gramplan, for Montreal, June 23
Mauritanian, for New York, June 26
Meganic, for Montreal, June 26
St. Louis, for New York, June 26
Sailings from London
Sicilian, for Montreal, June 10
Sailings from Glasgow
Scandinavian, for Montreal, June 5
Tuscanin, for New York, June 5
Corsican, for Montreal, June 19
Pretorian, for Montreal, June 23
Sailings from Rotterdam
Noordam, for New York, June 5

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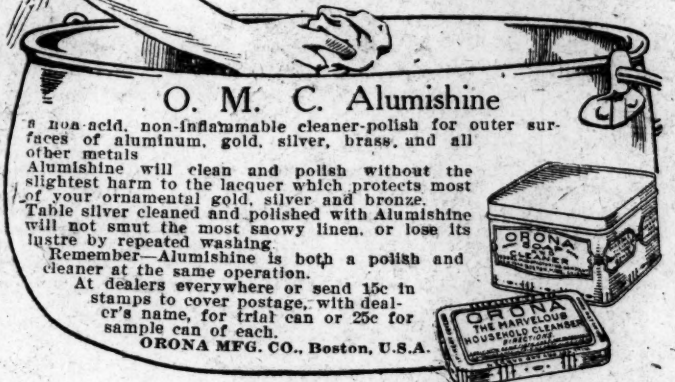
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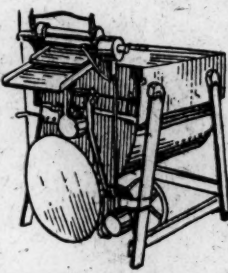
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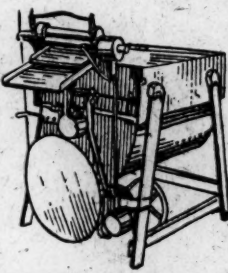
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"The Lace House of Washington"

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY
Suits, 136 to 138 to 140 to 142 to 144 to 146 to 148 to 150 to 152 to 154 to 156 to 158 to 160 to 162 to 164 to 166 to 168 to 170 to 172 to 174 to 176 to 178 to 180 to 182 to 184 to 186 to 188 to 190 to 192 to 194 to 196 to 198 to 200 to 202 to 204 to 206 to 208 to 210 to 212 to 214 to 216 to 218 to 220 to 222 to 224 to 226 to 228 to 230 to 232 to 234 to 236 to 238 to 240 to 242 to 244 to 246 to 248 to 250 to 252 to 254 to 256 to 258 to 260 to 262 to 264 to 266 to 268 to 270 to 272 to 274 to 276 to 278 to 280 to 282 to 284 to 286 to 288 to 290 to 292 to 294 to 296 to 298 to 300 to 302 to 304 to 306 to 308 to 310 to 312 to 314 to 316 to 318 to 320 to 322 to 324 to 326 to 328 to 330 to 332 to 334 to 336 to 338 to 340 to 342 to 344 to 346 to 348 to 350 to 352 to 354 to 356 to 358 to 360 to 362 to 364 to 366 to 368 to 370 to 372 to 374 to 376 to 378 to 380 to 382 to 384 to 386 to 388 to 390 to 392 to 394 to 396 to 398 to 400 to 402 to 404 to 406 to 408 to 410 to 412 to 414 to 416 to 418 to 420 to 422 to 424 to 426 to 428 to 430 to 432 to 434 to 436 to 438 to 440 to 442 to 444 to 446 to 448 to 450 to 452 to 454 to 456 to 458 to 460 to 462 to 464 to 466 to 468 to 470 to 472 to 474 to 476 to 478 to 480 to 482 to 484 to 486 to 488 to 490 to 492 to 494 to 496 to 498 to 500 to 502 to 504 to 506 to 508 to 510 to 512 to 514 to 516 to 518 to 520 to 522 to 524 to 526 to 528 to 530 to 532 to 534 to 536 to 538 to 540 to 542 to 544 to 546 to 548 to 550 to 552 to 554 to 556 to 558 to 560 to 562 to 564 to 566 to 568 to 570 to 572 to 574 to 576 to 578 to 580 to 582 to 584 to 586 to 588 to 590 to 592 to 594 to 596 to 598 to 600 to 602 to 604 to 606 to 608 to 610 to 612 to 614 to 616 to 618 to 620 to 622 to 624 to 626 to 628 to 630 to 632 to 634 to 636 to 638 to 640 to 642 to 644 to 646 to 648 to 650 to 652 to 654 to 656 to 658 to 660 to 662 to 664 to 666 to 668 to 670 to 672 to 674 to 676 to 678 to 680 to 682 to 684 to 686 to 688 to 690 to 692 to 694 to 696 to 698 to 700 to 702 to 704 to 706 to 708 to 710 to 712 to 714 to 716 to 718 to 720 to 722 to 724 to 726 to 728 to 730 to 732 to 734 to 736 to 738 to 740 to 742 to 744 to 746 to 748 to 750 to 752 to 754 to 756 to 758 to 760 to 762 to 764 to 766 to 768 to 770 to 772 to 774 to 776 to 778 to 780 to 782 to 784 to 786 to 788 to 790 to 792 to 794 to 796 to 798 to 800 to 802 to 804 to 806 to 808 to 810 to 812 to 814 to 816 to 818 to 820 to 822 to 824 to 826 to 828 to 830 to 832 to 834 to 836 to 838 to 840 to 842 to 844 to 846 to 848 to 850 to 852 to 854 to 856 to 858 to 860 to 862 to 864 to 866 to 868 to 870 to 872 to 874 to 876 to 878 to 880 to 882 to 884 to 886 to 888 to 890 to 892 to 894 to 896 to 898 to 900 to 902 to 904 to 906 to 908 to 910 to 912 to 914 to 916 to 918 to 920 to 922 to 924 to 926 to 928 to 930 to 932 to 934 to 936 to 938 to 940 to 942 to 944 to 946 to 948 to 950 to 952 to 954 to 956 to 958 to 960 to 962 to 964 to 966 to 968 to 970 to 972 to 974 to 976 to 978 to 980 to 982 to 984 to 986 to 988 to 990 to 992 to 994 to 996 to 998 to 1000 to 1002 to 1004 to 1006 to 1008 to 1010 to 1012 to 1014 to 1016 to 1018 to 1020 to 1022 to 1024 to 1026 to 1028 to 1030 to 1032 to 1034 to 1036 to 1038 to 1040 to 1042 to 1044 to 1046 to 1048 to 1050 to 1052 to 1054 to 1056 to 1058 to 1060 to 1062 to 1064 to 1066 to 1068 to 1070 to 1072 to 1074 to 1076 to 1078 to 1080 to 1082 to 1084 to 1086 to 1088 to 1090 to 1092 to 1094 to 1096 to 1098 to 1100 to 1102 to 1104 to 1106 to 1108 to 1110 to 1112 to 1114 to 1116 to 1118 to 1120 to 1122 to 1124 to 1126 to 1128 to 1130 to

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET QUIETS DOWN; PRICES MIXED

Steel Common Featureless—A Few Issues Sell Higher, But Small Losses Predominate—Boston Dull

Changes in New York stock market prices in the early dealings of today's short session were irregular and only a few of them were important. There were small mixed gains and losses as a rule. American Smelting and American Sugar were actually strong, but the steel sold lower in many instances. List common was featureless. Canadian Pacific sold a point lower than yesterday's closing.

The Boston market was uninteresting at first, with fractional declines prevailing. American Zinc made a show of strength and then fell back. Butte & Superior and New Haven sold down half a point.

At the end of the first half hour both the New York and Boston markets were slowly easing off.

Toward the close a firmer tone developed. In some cases losses were recovered and net gains recorded. This was true of Amalgamated Copper, Rock Island, Studebaker and Utah Copper. A feature of the New York market was a big rise in Willys Overland. It opened up a point at 121 and jumped to 130. Studebaker opened off 1/2 at 88 1/2 and after receding 3/4 sold up to 70. U. S. Steel did not get far away from last night's closing price. American Sugar more than lost its early gain.

The feature of the Boston market was New Arcadian. It opened unchanged at 10 1/2 and advanced more than 2 points. Butte & Superior was off 1/2 at the opening at 77 and after improving 3/4 sold off below the opening. American Zinc opened up 1/2 at 56 and declined more than a point rallying later.

Total New York sales, 305,300 shares; \$939,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Philadelphia despatch says Baldwin Locomotive Company is reported to have closed contract with Remington Arms & Ammunition Company by which the Baldwin Company will realize \$3,000,000 profit on order for 1,500,000 rifles for Russia.

National City Bank of New York will shortly open branch banks in Havana, Cuba, Sao Paulo, Brazil and Montevideo, Uruguay, making five branch banks in South America and the West Indies established by this institution.

American shipbuilding during May aggregated 173 vessels with a total of 19,494 tons, made up mostly of small wooden, steam vessels. Nine ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,743, were added to the merchant fleet from other sources.

With a decrease of \$66,134.22 in operating revenue, an increase of \$25,082.20 in operating expenses and a shrinkage of \$90,995.17 in gross income, for the month of April, 1915, as compared with the 1914 figures, the Rhode Island Company's net corporate income for April, this year, fell \$70,000.80 short of meeting requirements. A year ago the corporation made a profit of \$26,424.87.

On day United States Steel dissolution suit was filed—Oct. 26, 1911—the common stock owned at 55, an overnight loss of 3 1/2 points. From that it broke to 50, a maximum loss for the day of 8 1/2 points. It recovered at the close to 52 1/2, making a net loss for the day of 6 1/2 points. The total turnover in Steel common alone on that day was 800,300 shares, or more than half the day's total of 1,300,000 shares. The rest of the market was weak, but not demoralized. Since then Steel has sold as high as 80 1/2 and as low as 38.

DOCK BOARD PROPOSAL CARRIES

PASCOGOLA, Miss.—At the special election held in this city recently for a \$17,000 bond issue for public wharves or docks, the vote was as follows: Pascoagola, 124 for bond issue, 2 against bond issue; South Pascoagola, 8 for bond issue, 2 against bond issue, says a despatch to the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Sunday, moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday, moderate easterly winds.

Pressure continues low in the western districts, the trough extending from western Ontario south to Mexico. It is high in the Northeast and near normal elsewhere. Weather is generally fair throughout in western sections, where scattered showers have occurred during the past 24 to 36 hours. It is somewhat warmer in the Northeast and on the Pacific slope, low temperature, 36 degrees, at Durango, Colo.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 50-10 a. m. 60-12 noon 68

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 58-New Orleans 50

Amherst 58-New York 50

Buffalo 58-Philadelphia 62

Chicago 58-Pittsburgh 60

Cincinnati 58-San Francisco 52

Dayton 58-St. Louis 50

Des Moines 58-San Antonio 52

Indianapolis 58-Salt Lake City 50

Light AUTO LAMPS AT 7:47 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	36 1/2	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
Al-Chal Mt Co	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Am Beet Sugar	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Can pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am H & L	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Am Ice See Co	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am Loco	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Am Smelting	73 1/2	74	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Smeltgdpf	106	106	105	106
Am Steel Fy	32	32	32	32
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	108	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Anaconda	35	36 1/2	35	36 1/2
Atchafalpa	101	101	101	101
Bald Loco	50 1/2	51	50	50
Balt & Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	147	149	147	148 1/2
Beth Steel pf	114	114	114	114
B F Goodrich	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
B F Goodrich pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Brooklyn R T	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Butte & Superior	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Cal Petroleum	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf	36	36	35	36
Can Pacific	154	154	152 1/2	153
Cent Leather	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ches & Ohio	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
C M & St Paul	91	91 1/2	91	91
Chi R I & Pac	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi & G West	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & N West	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Chino Copper	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Col Fuel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Corn Tunnel	14	14	12 1/2	13
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Prod pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Cruible Steel	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cruible Steel pf	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Cub-Am Sug pf	101	101	101	101
Erie	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie 1st pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Fed M & S Co	17	17	17	17
F M & S Co pf	43	43	43	43
Gen Electric	164 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164
Gen Motor	148	148	148	148
Gen Motor pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gt Nor pf	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gt Nor pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Inspiration	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Inter-Met	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Inter-Met pf	73	73	72 1/2	73
Inter Paper	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
J I Case pf Ext	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Kan City So	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lack Steel	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Lehigh Valley	143 1/2	143 1/2	143	143 1/2
Maxwell Motor	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mex Petrol	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mokan & Tex	12	12	12	12
Mo Kan & Tex pf	30	30	30	30
Mo Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
M S P & S M	117	117	116	116
Nat Biscuit	113	113	113	113
Nat Lead	65	65	64	65
N R R of M 2d pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Novada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
N Y Air Brake	89	89	89	89
N Y C & St L	31	31	31	31
N Y N H & H	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
No Am	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
No Pac	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26
Penn	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Pitts Coa	23	23	22 1/2	23 1/2
Press Steel Car	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	146	146	145 1/2	146
Rep I & S	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rep I & S pf	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	86
Rumely	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ry Steel S	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pacific	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
So Railway	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
St L & S F	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Studebaker	68 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2
Tenn Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Third Av	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Union Pac	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Union B & P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U Ry Inv	17	17	17	17
U Ry Inv pf	33	33	33	33
U S Express	55	55	55	55
U S Rubber	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Cop	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Van-Chal Chem	31	31	31	31
Van-Chal Chem pf	97	97	97	97
Wabash	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wabash pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wells Fargo Ex	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Western Union	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Westinghouse	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
WillysOverland	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
WillysOverdpf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co	154.00	154.00
Amer Wire & Paper Co	139.00	139.00
Arlington Mills	70.00	70.00
Bigelow Carpet Co pf	105.00	105.00
Douglas Shoe Co	100.00	100.00
Draper Co	100.00	100.00
Farr Alpacas Co	135.00	135.00
Mountain States Telephone	100.00	100.00
National Sugar Refining	90.00	90.00
Oris Elevator	71.00	71.00
Plymouth Cordage Co	212.00	212.00
Regal Shoe Co pf	208.00	208.00
So New England Tel	125.00	125.00
United States Envelope Co	135.00	135.00
Waltham Watch Co	18.00	18.00
do of	85.00	85.00

WOOL PRICES IN ENGLAND TURN UPWARD

Previous Decline Has Now Been Almost Recovered—Coarse and Fine Wools Livelier—Greasy Merinos High

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, Eng., May 21.—During the third week of the London sales competition for both fine and coarse wools took a livelier turn, and most of the previous decline in prices has now been recovered. Greasy combing merinos are mostly 5 per cent above the opening rates, while the best scoured merinos fully maintain the high level on which they have moved from the start. Short and faulty merinos only suitable for carbonizing, still sell irregularly, but any change has been in the direction of greater firmness. Medium and low crossbreds in the grease advanced fully 1d. per pound during the period referred to, and in some cases prices are 2d. higher than they were during the first week of the sales. Fine greasy crossbreds and all slipped and scoured crossbreds were dear to begin with, and they do not show any quotable change, although still a strong demand. The advance in crossbreds has been helped to some extent by the congestion at the docks, which has resulted in a reduction of the daily offerings. At present it looks as if at least 20,000 bales of the New Zealand wools available will not be catalogued.

The remarkable rally of prices half way through the sales is not easy to explain. A month ago it was the general opinion that the amount of capital locked up in previous purchases was so large that the buying power of the trade for these sales must be seriously impaired. The decline of prices during the first week lent support to this view, but no sooner had prices reached what seemed to be a reasonable level than the supposed financial difficulties vanished, and everybody started buying eagerly. Doubtless many of the smaller buyers were not in a position to operate as freely as usual, but it is evident that they have not made the best use of the resources at their command. Instead of distributing their competition evenly over the four weeks, they remained out of the market altogether for a fortnight, during which their competitors with longer purse were enabled to buy some very cheap wool. When eventually they did think it time to take a hand in the buying, prices immediately rose against them, and having bought at the top, they will have to compete in selling with those who bought at the bottom.

On the Bradford market the advance in the price of wool has been followed by a general hardening in the prices of tops. Merino tops for early delivery are very scarce, and sellers are now asking as high as 2s. 11d. and 3s. for 04s. During the past week there has been a big business in merinos for forward delivery, with bookings up to October and November. For these months 64s are now quoted at 2s. 10d., though the bulk of the business was done at probably a penny less. To us in England it seems as if merino prices are about high enough to make it worth while to export tops and yarns from Boston to Bradford. Certainly anything that was sent would find a ready market, if it could be offered to compete on a level with the Bradford products, and in the case of yarns users are not sticking at a penny. I know that twofold 60s have been sold at 5s. 6d. per pound, and according to the latest mail the price in Boston is only \$1.25 to \$1.30. Normally shipping and insurance charges are reckoned at 5 per cent, but at present they will be rather more. Crossbred tops have gone up 1d. to 1 1/2d. per pound from the lowest point, and there is a fair demand, which is strongest for the finer sorts, but is spreading downward. Further orders have been received for French military cloths, and there is said to be inquiry for khaki again, though it cannot be ascertained that the British government is yet in the market with serious intentions. An official letter recently sent to an association of Scottish clothing manufacturers points to the conclusion that the supplies of cloth already in hand will serve for some time to come.

FORD MOTOR STOCK HOLDINGS

DETROIT, Mich.—Of \$2,000,000 stock of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford is understood to own 58 1/2 per cent. James Couzens 10 per cent, David Gray estate 10 1/2 per cent, Jno. F. Dodge, Horace H. Rackham and John W. Anderson 5 per cent each, and R. V. Couzens 1 per cent.

No item of good-will appears on the Ford balance sheet. Patents are carried at \$105,092 and patents at \$50,707; cash balance as of Sept. 30 last was \$27,441.468.

In 1914 extra dividend of 100 per cent in cash was paid, in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, making 160 per cent for the year.

The company announces that it has increased its authorized capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and has declared a stock dividend of \$48,000,000 payable July 1. The stock dividend increases the holdings of Henry Ford, president of the company, by \$27,840,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Almeek	392	392	390	390
Almeek	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 3/4	35 3/4
Almeek	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Am Ag Chem	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amalgamated	72 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2
Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
Am Pneu pf	16	16	16	16
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Tel	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen pf	85	85	84	84 1/2
Am Zinc	56	56	54 1/2	55
Anaconda	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Ariz Con	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Atl Gulf pf	23	23	23	23
Boston Elevated	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	77
Boston & Maine	32	32	32	32
Butte & Sup	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Chino	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Copper Range	56	56	55 1/2	56
Daily West	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
East Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Franklin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
General Elec	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Greene	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Creaney-Canaan	33	33	33	33
Inco	21	22	21	22
Iron Creek Coal	46	46	46	46
Le Royale	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Le Roy	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lake Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lake	7	7	7	7
Lake	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Lake Elec	5	5	5	5
Lake Elec pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Lake Hawk	78	78	77	78
Lake	16	16	16	16
Lake	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lake	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lake	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Lake	86	86	86	86
Lake	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lake	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Lake	88 1/2	88	88	88
Lake	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lake	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lake	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Lake	28	28	28	28
Lake	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Lake	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lake	4	4	4	4
Lake	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
Lake	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lake	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Lake	138 1/2	137 1/2	137	138
Lake	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Lake	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Lake	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lake	60 1/2	59 1/2	60	60
Lake	111	111	111	111
Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lake	15	15	15	15
Lake	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Lake	3	3 1/2	3	3
Lake	62	62	62	62
Lake	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lake	102	102	102	102
Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4
Lake	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Lake	62	62	61	61 1/2
Lake	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

LONDON FINANCIAL MARKETS MOVING ALONG STEADILY

Uncertainty of Trend of Continental Events Serves to Check Speculation—Exchange Market Continues Idle and Colorless—Stocks Quiet

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, May 21.—The position in the London market is entirely unchanged from last week. The discount market today are just the same as last Friday, and so far as can be seen it is not likely that the complexion of the market will alter greatly until some decided change takes place in the military operations on the continent. The present situation in the New York money market tends to puzzle some sections on this side of the Atlantic, but it seems evident that the same conditions which are existing in New York may be set down to the identical reason governing the situation here, namely, lack of speculation owing to the uncertainty of the trend of continental events, which thus renders idle a considerable volume of credit. In a statement for the week ending May 15, it is shown that the amount of the "over-the-counter" sales of treasury bills is £16,874,000 for the seven days, which compares with the total for the previous week of £25,805,000. It should, however, be recalled that there was a sum of £15,000,000 of treasuries paid off during the preceding week and the money thus set free naturally stimulated the demand for the "over-the-counter" bills. The value of the treasuries so far issued under the new (unlimited) method is now £93,808,000, so that the results of the scheme are becoming increasingly satisfactory. In addition to the business in treasuries there has been a fair turnover of credit due to a miscellaneous collection of calls and minor bill issues, all of which has had no effect on the prevailing plethora of credit.

There has again been a larger movement of bullion at the bank than was to be the case in normal times, but on balance the condition of the central institution remains to all intents and purposes almost unaltered. On foreign account there is a net efflux of the metal of £1,638,000, while there is a further emission of sovereigns, presumably to the provinces, of £283,508, making a total loss of gold of £1,921,508. Against this, however, there is a contraction of a round million in the note issue, for which movement it is difficult to assign a cause, as for some time there has been a steady tendency in the opposite

direction. The net position is, however, that the reserve has fallen £921,018 and the ratio at 20.50 per cent is 0.55 per cent lower on the week. "Public deposits" are £2,500,000 up at £130,382,328, while "other deposits" are a million down at £24,024,846. Government securities are unchanged, but "other securities" have increased £2,460,828 to £145,533,540.

The price of bar silver after rising to 231-16d, per oz. is on balance, a 1-16d. below last week's level at 239-16d.

The usual statement of the London bankers' clearing house for the week ending May 20 shows a heavier decline than has been witnessed for some time past, the decrease amounting to as much as 33 per cent. The actual clearings for the week totaled £238,617,000, as compared with £360,045,000 for the corresponding period of 1914.

The exchange market is still idle and colorless. Any alterations which have occurred in the quotations have with one or two exceptions been in London's favor. London is one of the exceptions, for on balance there is a slight depreciation in the value of the sterling from 4.80 a week ago to 4.79 1/2 yesterday. Italy is also an exception, but then the rate even still is abnormally high, after being up to 28.50 in the early part of the week, the quotation fell away yesterday to 28.12 1/2. Paris has again steadily risen and now stands at 25.72, while Amsterdam is stationary at the same point of a week ago. The Brazilian figure has receded to 12 1/2d, and the value of the rouble is lower again at 123. Amsterdam cheques on Berlin were quoted 51.77 1/2 at 52.27 1/2.

It will be readily seen from the daily cable reports to The Christian Science Monitor of the tone of the London stock exchange that business in the "House" has been far from active and with little happening that is worthy of mention. The investment business is still maintained, as is evidenced by the interest which has been taken in the several new colonial issues, resulting in an all-round hardening of the prices of these securities, in fact, apart from this, it is not possible to point out any feature of importance.

TRADE REVIEW POINTS TO MANY GOOD FACTORS

Final distribution, checked in the East by unseasonable weather, has been received in the West by sunshine and warmth; speeding up is the rule in industrial lines and war orders, taken on close to a cash basis, the capacity of many plants, spread activity to other lines, make for competitive bidding for skilled labor, hence unemployment is steadily decreasing, says Bradstreet's weekly review of trade.

At the same time crop news is favorable, and the indicated yield of wheat points to another record crop.

All in all, business for future delivery is growing steadily, though perhaps slowly, and at most places it is ahead of last year, when trends in general were downward.

PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR

"Foster's dollar barometer" gives each month the change in the purchasing power (expressed in cents) of the United States dollar or 25-8-10 grains of gold 9-10 fine, compiled from the world's commodity prices.

The arbitrary basis taken is the average of prices during the years 1900 to 1906 as being the average when the dollar had 100 cents in purchasing power.

The average between the years 1896 to 1898 is estimated to have been 126 cents. Average during 1913, \$0.82-2-10. Average during 1914, \$0.83. First three months of 1915, \$0.71-8-10. May 1, 1915, \$0.69-4-10.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 5)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Chicago—L. D. Lefley of The Fair; Essex, Goldsboro, N. C.—L. Well of H. Well & Co.; Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour, New York—Fred Koch of Standard Suit & Coat House, Eves; New York—J. Lapina, Y. C. S.; New York—S. Cutler, U. S.; Porto Rico—Juan Bana; U. S.; Porto Rico—B. de Lenzano; U. S.; Sacramento—T. T. Reedy of Winestock; St. Louis—Stanley Woss of Roblee Woss Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—L. S. Gompel of Gompel; Parker, Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarikoff; Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarbnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker, St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. P. Hamilton of Roberts Johnson & Rand; Tour, (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SHORTAGE OF LABOR HOLDS COTTON TRADE

Preparation and Spinning Sections of English Industry Threatened With Lockout—Ask "War Bonus" of 10 P. C.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—The cotton trade which was greatly depressed during the earlier months of the war, had recovered itself to an extent which surprised all but the most sanguine, only to be hampered by a great shortage of labor. With all its energies needed to cope with that problem, it is now threatened with a general lockout of the preparation and spinning sections, which would quickly affect the weavers. At least, it is threatened with a lockout in theory, though every one knows that with so many mills engaged on war material, the government would not permit any such thing actually to take place. As the employers declare that a strike at a single mill will be met with a general lockout, and as the operatives will not abate their demands, the sequel is certain to be arbitration with the probable result that something will have to be conceded on both sides.

The trouble has arisen over the demand of the Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamation for a 10 per cent "war bonus." I explained in a previous communication how this demand had been rejected by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation. Following the rejection, the operatives began to bargain with individual firms, a number of which in Oldham, conceded their claims. In the case of the Forge Mill Company, Ltd. and Messrs. James Stott, Ltd., both of Oldham, no agreement, however, was reached by local negotiations and the question was referred to the central associations, the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation on the one hand, and the Card and Blowing Room Amalgamation on the other. It should here be pointed out, that when the federation refused the operatives a general advance, the latter's organization approached only those individual firms who were working counts of 36 and below. This coarser work is mainly government work and the operatives claim that it is quite profitable enough to enable the firms engaged upon it to increase wages.

When the Masters Federation considered the case of the two Oldham mills, they came to the conclusion that they could not recognize any claim for increased wages, simply on the ground that a firm was working 36 counts or below. To extend such recognition would, they held, be a violation of the agreement signed by employers and operatives' representatives in 1910, whereby both sides agreed not to seek any change in the rate of wages for five years. This agreement expires in August next. The employers agreed, however, to consider "very favorably" any claims for an advance of wages which were made on the ground that a firm was working on "direct war office contracts" and was making "more than normal profits as a result of such contracts." Finally, the employers warned the Cardroom Amalgamation that if they persisted in attacking the employers' position, they would be "unitedly resisted." The Masters Federation subsequently urged all their members not to treat separately with the operatives and to carry out loyally any recommendation of the emergency committee for dealing with the situation.

Immediately following these decisions an inquiry was conducted, on behalf of the Masters Federation, at the Forge Mill and the mill of Messrs. Stott, with the result that the payment of a 10 per cent bonus to the cardroom operatives at the latter mill was recommended, but not to those at the former. Whereupon, the operatives at the Forge Mill handed in their notices and these would have expired on the twelfth had they not been post-dated as a result of negotiations. In the meantime the workers put forward claims at two Rochdale mills and when they were not granted, tendered notices, with the result that the firms gave way. Notices are now running out at certain mills in Guy.

Thus a guerrilla warfare is going on. The operatives may score some successes with firms outside the Masters' Federation, but if the federated firms are loyal, a strike is certain to occur somewhere very soon, and then we shall have notice of a lock-out and government intervention and arbitration.

Manchester traders were surprised last week at the issue of a new government order prohibiting the export of bleached cottons to countries other than British colonies and protectorates or dependencies without a special license. For long, there has been an embargo on many classes of goods, any which might be used for military purposes, but it was thought that the restriction on the export of bleached cotton piece goods must be an error. It was asked, for example, why a distinction had been made between grey and white goods? Had the new order been enforced, much trade to South America and China and other markets would have been seriously hampered. The delay in obtaining a license for every consignment might have resulted in penalties to shippers whose exports are strictly timed to certain dates. The Manchester chamber of commerce, however, promptly took up the matter, and the sequel was a

MARKET OPINIONS

Ballard & McConnell, Pittsburgh: If the market for international exchange remains long in its present position, and, if we desire to continue commercial operations with Europe on the scale of the past eight months, then we are bound to do one or both of two things, viz.: We must take back from England, France, Holland and other smaller investment nations a considerable portion of their holdings of American securities, or we must take the chance of a considerable investment in foreign war loans. If we elect to do one or both of these things, we will do it largely on terms dictated from this side. This means that the terms will represent a larger percentage of yield on the securities thus absorbed, and a comparison of this rate of yield with that at present obtainable on strictly American investments will tend to bring market values of all stocks and bonds to a parity. There is but one way in which such readjustments are accomplished, and that is by a scaling down of prices. The movement may be slow, but it is inexorable. This is a possibility that must be kept in mind by the managers of estates and the custodians of capital belonging to the general public, who necessarily seek long-term investments.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Whether the market will go much, if any, higher pending a more definite adjustment of our relations with Germany and Mexico appears doubtful, and we rather look for another period of dulness and waiting with narrow fluctuations around the present level.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The steel trade is steadily bettering, and with the benefit of the decision and better outlook for future dividends, Steel common has a fair speculative field. The copper metal outlook is full of favorable elements and copper stocks should again become active on large earnings and increased dividend prospects.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Whether at war or not, this country will continue to be the market place of the world, and the demand for its product will continue at a maximum. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that by midsummer or early fall we shall see very great industrial activity in all lines. We should expect that in the discounting of this, the so-called war issues and metal stocks will be the first beneficiaries, but we are sanguine that later on the standard industrial issues and the railroads would also likely participate.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: We believe the rise will continue further as the process continues of discounting better times, and we repeat our previous advice that purchases of good stocks are certain to show big profits in the not distant future.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: In our own land, blessed as it has been up to the present time with peace and plenty, we expect to see a speculation develop which will exceed all previous records, based, primarily, upon these two factors: first, our superabundant and ever increasing store of gold; second, this country has become the granary, storehouse and manufactory for the wants and needs of the whole of Europe.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Thus the United States, the world's great creditor nation, commands the situation, peace or war—that much is determined already. And that is why stocks, yielding 6 per cent or thereabouts—of proved earnings abilities—look good.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The change in the Mexican policy of the administration is a welcome one. If sufficient pressure, either physical or didactic, is brought to bear to insure the repairing and regular operation of the Mexican railroads, if nothing more, it will bring about a material improvement not only in the industries of that unhappy country, but indirectly in the States as well. Furthermore, the opportunity which apparently is at hand to send material comforts to the suffering population may compel the substitution of friendship for old resentments—an outcome rich in material as well as in less tangible advantages to those on both sides of the Rio Grande.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew: If any one questions the legitimacy of the copper metal market, it may strengthen their belief to know that the Calumet & Hecla has turned down a legitimate bid of 24¢ per pound for 1,000,000 pounds of copper per month for the entire 1916 year. Some very strong copper interests express the opinion to us that electrolytic copper will sell at 21 cents per pound in the near future. We believe actual stocks of copper in this country are well under 50,000,000 pounds.

NINE-YEAR LETTER DELIVERED ELKTON, Md.—A letter addressed to Jack Freeman of Cecilton, Md., and mailed at Georgetown, Md., on April 19, 1906, has just reached its destination. Georgetown is four miles from Cecilton, the postoffice to which the letter was addressed, says the Philadelphia North American.

KANSAS CITY BONDS APPROVED NEW YORK—By popular vote of Wednesday, Kansas City, Mo., overwhelmingly approved 19 bond proposals carrying total of \$4,500,000 for public improvements.

wire from Lord Emmott, the chairman of the war trade department, to say that the order was withdrawn.

STABILITY OF THE MARKETS UNIMPAIRED

Events Ordinarily Regarded as Unfavorable Have Little Effect Upon Prices—Big Trade Balance a Feature

In addition to the European war and the American-German crisis the troubles of Mexico again forced themselves upon the United States this week, and in face of it all the securities markets have held remarkably steady. About the only indication that traders took notice of the possibility of strife with Germany or intervention in Mexico was a shrinkage in the volume of transactions. The reaction following the reception of Germany's answer to the note of the United States government regarding submarine warfare was scarcely more than what might be expected in the market at any time without any particular news to account for it. It has been pointed out that about the only thing that can cause much of a setback is some unexpected unfavorable development such as the Lusitania affair. However, it also has been observed that in a war such as that now in progress serious and unexpected happenings are likely to occur at any time.

It does not seem long since there was a good deal of conjecture, not unmixed with worry, as to how the United States was going to settle its \$400,000,000 debt to Europe. It was about this figure when the war broke out. This obligation has been met and now people are wondering how Europe is going to liquidate a trade balance of \$1,000,000,000 in favor of the United States, a total likely to be piled up by the end of the current fiscal year ending with this month.

With the end of the war not yet in sight, and exports from the United States of tremendous volume and likely to grow larger, it is easy to understand why the securities markets have held so well notwithstanding the world upheaval. Good prices are received for everything sold to Europe, and many lines of trade have been greatly accelerated by war orders. This is having an indirect effect upon various other lines and business has been broadening out in all directions. The securities markets therefore have been tending to discount the coming prosperity for this country.

Another favorable influence was the decision favoring the United States Steel Corporation in the dissolution suit brought against it by the government. The markets were very buoyant yesterday on the strength of this decision. Securities of companies similarly situated, such as American Can, Corn Products, American Sugar and International Harvester were very much in demand. It was generally held by big interests that the decision would be a great help to business.

With exchange at its present rates foreign exchange men state that it will be absolutely necessary for England to release more gold from time to time to prevent a further decline in the rate of exchange on London. Gold arrivals at New York from Canada since Jan. 1 have now run beyond \$50,000,000, and the year's total gold imports from every outside country have reached an amount close to \$80,000,000. Notwithstanding this influx of the yellow metal, foreign exchange holds weak.

There were some interesting features in the weekly reports of the great European banks. A further decrease of \$15,400,000 in the Bank of England's gold reserve—apparently due for the most part to release of gold from Ottawa for New York—brings the ratio of reserve to liabilities down to 20 1/2 per cent, compared with 21 1/2 a week ago. This, it will be observed, is in spite of the \$40,000,000 gold received by the bank from Paris during the second week of May. Before that remittance, the ratio had declined to 18 1/2.

As for the Imperial Bank of Germany, the gold reserve of that institution has increased only \$273,000 in the week—much the smallest weekly gain since the war began, and accompanied by \$437,000 net expansion. In the month of February the Reichsbank's gold reserve was enlarged by \$104,000,000; in March by \$66,000,000; in April by \$32,000,000, and in May by only \$10,900,000. All this would seem rather plainly to indicate a condition in which the long-continued drain on the private stock of gold in Germany is beginning to have a serious effect.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 1 1/2 per cent. Time money is distinctly easier. The demand continues light, while lending institutions are disposed to accept lower rates and are increasing their offerings. Rates are 2 1/2 per cent for 60 days, 2 3/4 per cent for 90 days, 2 3/4 per cent for four months, 3 per cent for five and six months, and 3 1/2 per cent for over the year. An easier tone is noted in the commercial paper market. Offerings of attractive names are meeting with a ready response from buyers. Transactions are prevented from assuming large proportions only by the restricted supply of paper on offer. Rates continue to be quoted 3 1/2 per cent, though choice short maturities would undoubtedly be placed below 3 1/2 per cent were there any in the market.

RAIL ORDERS PHILADELPHIA—The steel rail order which the Pennsylvania Steel Company has received from the Norfolk & Western Railway is for 2500 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC'S PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

For Second Time in History of System Preferred Stock Has Passed Out of Dividend Paying Class, But Increased Income Is Looked For From Now On

For the second time in its history, Massachusetts Electric preferred has passed out of the dividend class, but few expect the present conditions to continue indefinitely. Business conditions are bound to improve and added income is thus looked for.

The preferred and common stocks of Massachusetts Electric sold lately at the lowest recorded prices. It is not exactly correct to say that the preferred made a new low price as when it sold at 37 in 1907 there was 12 per cent accumulation of dividends on the shares and that made the net price 25, which is nine points lower than last week's low record.

The fluctuations in Massachusetts Electric stocks in the past have been wide. There has been a range of 64 points between the highest and lowest of the preferred and 41 points in the common. The fluctuations of the two stocks have been as follows:

Preferred High Low High Low 1900..... 83 1/2 70 28 1/2 17 1901..... 81 1/2 72 1/2 29 1/2 18 1902..... 96 77 1/2 45 24 1903..... 96 75 37 1/2 17 1904..... 80 1/2 52 1/2 24 11 1/2 1905..... 70 1/2 55 23 1/2 13 1906..... 64 40 13 1/2 8 1/2 1907..... 71 1/2 37 20 1/2 14 1908..... 64 40 13 1/2 8 1/2 1909..... 84 28 1/2 19 11 1910..... 88 1/2 75 20 1/2 14 1/2 1911..... 96 82 1/2 24 1/2 16 1912..... 97 72 1/2 23 1/2 14 1913..... 79 63 19 1/2 10 1/2 1914..... 68 1/2 54 14 9 1915..... 66 1/2 55 34 8 1/2

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK STATEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A statement of assets and liabilities of banks operating in South Africa, issued by the treasury, shows that in 1914 the banks held coin to the amount of £7,800,000. The amount held in 1913 was £7,400,000. Notes in circulation in 1914 amounted to £2,400,000 as compared with £2,300,000 in 1913. Fixed deposits stood at £21,850,000 in 1914, an increase of rather less than £300,000 as compared with the previous year, and current account balances at £23,500,000, an advance of almost exactly a million sterling.

HAY AND GRAIN

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say of the hay market:

There have been very light arrivals of hay this week, and with supplies on spot further reduced, the sentiment in the market is fairly strong on all grades, and particularly on the better qualities.

Reports from the growing crop are favorable as a rule, though some complaints are heard of a lack of moisture. Most of the hay back in the country is still in the mow, and the requirements of spring work and delays of pressing should prevent any rush of receipts this season.

Sales in large bales have been: Nice No. 1 timothy, \$24.25; fair No. 1, \$23.25; nice No. 2, \$22.25; fair No. 2, \$21.25; nice No. 3, \$19; fair No. 3, \$18.50; long rye straw, \$16.50; oat straw, \$8.00.

J. E. Soper Company, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the grain and feed markets:

The grain markets have had the biggest shaking out during the past week that they have had for many a week. The trade, however, was in good shape to take it as stocks are lighter than usual, and the amount of stuff bought to come along later, we think, is also lighter than is usually the case at this time of the year.

The consensus of opinion of people in a good position to judge is that we are due for still lower markets. The condition of the growing oats is about as good as it could be and, as they are only about eight weeks away, it had a very bearish effect on values, although oats have shown more strength than either wheat or corn.

On account of the unsettled condition of the wheat market and the outlook for lower prices, the production of flour is liable to be light for some weeks yet and consequently the output of millfeeds will be correspondingly light, which has made prices a little firmer and we doubt if we are in for any real low prices for millfeeds, at least until fall. The outlook for a good volume of business is bright on account of the light stocks and the consequent necessity of a steady buying on the part of retailers.

PHILADELPHIA CO. FINANCING NEW YORK—Philadelphia Company has sold to bankers \$2,000,000 one-year 5 per cent notes due May 15, 1916, proceeds of which will be used for corporate purposes. Notes have all been sold by bankers.

PAUL REVERE TRUST COMPANY MAIN OFFICE 50 Devonshire St., Corner State St. BRANCH OFFICE 601-7 Boylston Street, Copley Square

2 per cent to 17 1/2 per cent, which marked down the cost as follows and made the yield at 4 per cent per annum as shown:

	Net cost	high	low	at high	at low
1905.....	88 1/2	51	3 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1906.....	68 1/2	25	6 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
1907.....	48	20	5 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1908.....	48	20	5 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1909.....	71	37 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1910.....	78 1/2	46	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1911.....	79 1/2	73 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Even at the recent low prices on account of the increased amount of preferred stock paid in satisfaction of accumulated dividends, the selling value of Massachusetts Electric stock was \$300,000 higher than in the panic of 1907. At the outset the company's shares sold in the market for \$13,410,110. This increased to \$23,815,036 at the highest prices of 1902. In the depression of 1904 this value shrunk to \$12,452,002 and on the 1906 boom increased to \$18,705,463.

The panic of 1907 carried the selling value down to \$8,606,755, or only \$2,000,000 more than what the common alone sold for in 1902.

From the panic period there was a gradual increase until the liquidation of the preferred accumulation in 1912, just prior to which the selling value of both stocks was \$23,371,022, which was still \$500,000 below the selling value of 1902, the greater part of which was in the market price of the common stock. The selling value of last week's price was \$8,165,530, which was \$300,000 above the selling value at the lowest prices of the 1907 panic.

CALUMET & HECLA COMPANY ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

The Calumet & Hecla Company issues its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31. It shows indicated profits of \$13.60 per share, out of which dividends of \$10.00 were paid, surplus increasing from \$6,553,964 to \$6,902,866.

Report shows production of 53,691,562 pounds of copper, produced at cost of 11.35 cents per pound. Previous year's production was 45,016,890 pounds, and cost 14.25 cents.

Average yield was 20.7 pounds of copper per ton compared with 22.11 in 1913. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows:

ASSETS		1914	1913
Cash, copper, etc.....	\$3,784,002	\$3,840,161	\$3,840,161
Bills receivable.....	1,335,723	1,335,723	1,335,723
Sinking fund.....	403,340	446,466	446,466
Due from sub. cos.....	772,084	537,919	537,919
Calumet Trans. Co.....	348,511	248,511	248,511
Supplies.....	1,520,901	1,772,324	1,772,324
Total.....	\$7,432,236	\$7,280,230	\$7,280,230
LIABILITIES		1914	1913
Drafts in transit.....	80,132	510,408	510,408
Bills & a/cts payable.....	440,237	297,828	297,828
Surplus.....	6,602,866	6,553,964	6,553,964
Total.....	\$7,432,236	\$7,280,230	\$7,280,230

Notes outstanding amount to \$4,134,000. On Dec. 31, 1914, there had been purchased by the company and placed in its sinking fund \$450,000 of these notes.

Operating results compare:

	1914	1913
Tons rk tr'd.....	2,502,462	2,035,625
Mine cost.....	1,335,723	1,335,723
Lbs rk.....	3,801,562	4,016,890
Lbs op per ton.....	20.70	22.11
Cost per lb cons.....	1.02	1.56
Total cost per lb.....	11.35	14.25
Price rec.....	14.01	15.77

Dividends received from other mining companies exceeded interest paid on Calumet & Hecla notes by \$78,962, not credited in costs.

Dividends paid by company to Dec. 31, 1914, aggregate \$124,250,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES Increase

	Fourth week May.....	\$1,133,721	\$90,707
	Month May.....	3,436,119	271,845
	From July 1.....	10,646,085	1,508,153

TEXAS & PACIFIC Fourth week May..... \$432,300 \$26,357 Month May..... 1,318,476 \$69,604 From July 1..... 10,646,085 \$1,50

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

COLLEGE NINES MEET ON MANY DIAMONDS TODAY

Harvard Plays Second Game With Princeton at Soldiers Field, While Yale Is Meeting Pennsylvania for Third Time

Harvard-Yale-Princeton Series	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Yale	0	1	.000

Many of the big eastern college nines are taking part in important games this afternoon and with those teams which now appear to have the most serious claims to the championship title beginning to meet each other, the baseball should be of a superior kind.

The big game of the day is between Harvard and Princeton at Soldiers Field. It is the second game of their three-game series and should the Crimson win today, it will give them the series no matter how the third game comes out. The first game was played at Princeton and resulted in a 4 to 2 victory for Harvard. It took 10 innings for Harvard to win and today's game should be another hard-fought affair.

Cochran Haughton has been making good progress with the Crimson nine during the past week and now appears to have the strongest lineup possible. Captain Hardwick is doing well at third base and Brickley and Frye have added batting strength to the outfield. Mahan, who won the other Princeton game, will start in the box today and Link will probably start for Princeton.

Yale meets the University of Pennsylvania at New Haven in the third and final game of their series and the Elis are looking for victory. In the two previous games Yale won by a good margin. Of late the Blue has not been doing very well, so that Pennsylvania, if it plays at top form, may reverse the result of the previous games.

Colby and Maine will meet in the second of their Maine State championship games. The first game resulted in a 5 to 3 victory for Colby. A victory for Maine will keep it in the running for the championship title. Other New England games which will be watched with interest are the Dartmouth-Amherst contest at Hanover, N. H.; Tufts vs. Trinity at Medford; Wesleyan vs. Springfield Training School at Middletown, Conn.; and Williams vs. Middlebury at Williamstown.

Lehigh and Lafayette will meet at South Bethlehem in a game that means much to these two college rivals. In New England intercollegiate circles the Phillips Andover-Phillips Exeter game which takes place at Exeter, N. H., this afternoon, is the big contest of the day. Exeter has been a decided favorite to win this game and during the first part of the season played remarkable school baseball. Of late the team has not been doing as well, although it is still a very strong aggregation and on form looks to be the favorite to win today.

Andover started in with little championship material, but through the able coaching of Principal A. E. Stearns, the former Amherst College player, the Andover boys have developed rapidly and during the past two weeks have been making a fine record. Should they show at Exeter today some of the baseball they played against the Harvard freshmen and the Pilgrims of Boston, they will give Exeter a great battle for the championship honors.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	18	.538
Philadelphia	21	19	.525
Boston	19	21	.475
St. Louis	18	21	.462
Pittsburgh	18	21	.462
Cincinnati	16	21	.432
New York	15	20	.429

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS 6, CINCINNATI 1
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-6 10 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 7 3
Batteries: Griner and Snyder; Douglas, Toney and Wingo. Umpires: Byron and Orth. Time, 1h. 55m.

BROOKLYN 8, PITTSBURGH 2
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 4 4 0 0-8 11 2
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2 4 1
Batteries: Pfeiffer and McCarthy; Cooper, Harmon and Conzelmann. Umpires: Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 44m.

CHINESE DEFEAT MAINE 8-3
ORONO, Me.—Chinese University of Hawaii defeated University of Maine, 8 to 3, Friday, in a game which was one-sided, as the result of Welch's unsteady play and Maine's errors. Aryan's playing at shortstop for the visitors was considered a remarkable exhibition. Double plays by both teams and a one-handed catch by Lawry were features of the game.

BROWN FACES CHINESE NINE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University baseball nine meets Chinese University of Honolulu here this afternoon. Chinese University has been making a strong showing in its trip through the United States and Brown looks forward to a hard contest.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
New Orleans 5, Memphis 0.
Mobile 6, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta 6, Little Rock 4.
Savannah 5, Birmingham 4.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLFERS LEAD CONNECTICUT

Bay State Team Wins Three of Five Foursomes Played This Morning at Belmont Springs

With Massachusetts holding a lead of three matches to two as a result of the foursome matches which were played this morning, the Bay State golf team meets the Connecticut team this afternoon on the links of the Belmont Springs Country Club in 10 individual matches and Massachusetts will have to win half of them in order to win the meeting.

It was expected that Massachusetts would make a runaway affair of the match as Connecticut was unable to present all of its best players while Massachusetts had a strong combination. Connecticut players, however, showed some very good golf and kept their team in the running for the afternoon play.

The best medal cards were turned in by H. H. Wilder and P. W. Whittemore, who defeated Capt. Robert Abbott and J. L. Hubbard of Connecticut by 6 and 5. The Massachusetts pair went out in 39 and had three 3s. They did not finish out the last nine holes, quitting as soon as they had won.

Quimet and Tewksbury played as the first pair for Massachusetts, and they won from B. P. Merriam and R. S. White, 2d, by 5 and 4. They did not have to exert themselves, and their medal scores were high for them.

The closest match was that between S. D. Bowers and C. G. Walcott of Connecticut and R. W. Brown and W. C. Chick of Massachusetts, the first named winning by 1 up. The summary of the four-somes follows:

Francis Outmet and Paul Tewksbury, defeated B. P. Merriam and R. S. White, 2d, 5 and 4.
H. H. Wilder and P. W. Whittemore, defeated Capt. Robert Abbott and J. L. Hubbard, Connecticut, 6 and 5.
S. D. Bowers and C. G. Walcott, Connecticut, defeated R. W. Brown and W. C. Chick, Massachusetts, 1 up.
R. W. Estabrook and Percy Rockwell, Connecticut, defeated S. K. Sterne and G. H. Lyall, Massachusetts, 4 and 2.
R. W. Estabrook and M. A. Gregory, Massachusetts, defeated C. H. Zimmerman and Henry Farnham, Connecticut, 3 and 2.

PICKUPS
It is going to take the very best kind of baseball to beat out the White Sox for the American league pennant this year.

Cobb is evidently not satisfied with leading the American base runners in stolen bases this year, so he has begun stealing home.

The board of directors of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association have signed Coach Roy Thomas of the baseball team to a three-year contract.

Princeton and Harvard meet in the second of their championship series this afternoon on Soldier's field and a victory for the Crimson will give them the series.

The western and eastern clubs broke even in the American league yesterday, Chicago and Detroit being the western winners and Philadelphia and Washington the eastern.

Few outfielders have shown more speed in the outfield than Quinlan of the White Sox. Fournier and Quinlan and J. Collins make the fastest outfield Chicago has had in some years.

Weaver at short and Collins at second make the best pair of infielders that have appeared in Boston in some time. They cut off a number of apparently safe hits yesterday.

Shore should learn to watch first base better than he does. The Chicago runners got such a big lead going down to second that no catcher would have a chance to throw them out.

Manager Rowland of the Chicago Americans showed that he is a true sportsman when he allowed Rodgers to run for Speaker in the first inning and let Speaker continue in the game.

It isn't often a catcher is good enough better to be placed second in the batting order as is the case with Schalk of the White Sox. He is certainly a great catcher and showed by his batting yesterday that he is entitled to be well up in the batting order.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571
Kansas City	24	18	.571
Newark	22	17	.564
St. Louis	20	17	.541
Chicago	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	21	20	.515
Baltimore	15	24	.385
Buffalo	14	29	.326

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Brooklyn 9, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 6, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 3.
Kansas City 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Buffalo at Newark.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Worcester 12, Portland 3.
Lynn 5, Manchester 1.
Lawrence 9, Lowell 0.
Fitchburg 6, Lewiston 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Beaumont 3, Houston 3.
Waco 9, Dallas 0.
Ft. Worth 4, Shreveport 3.
Galveston 5, San Antonio 0.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Wilkesbarre 6, Syracuse 3.
Utica 3, Scranton 2.
Troy 6, Elmira 1.
Albany 7, Binghamton 6.

PHILADELPHIA MEETS NEW YORK FOR GRISCOM CUP

Quakers Easily Defeat Boston in Semi-Final Round Match on the Merion Cricket Club Links by 17 Matches to 4

Year	Links	Winner
1902	Baltimore	Boston
1903	Brookline	Boston
1904	Philadelphia Cricket	New York
1905	Morris County	New York
1906	Nassau	Philadelphia
1907	Atlantic City	Boston
1908	Quaker	Philadelphia
1909	Baltimore	New York
1910	Huntington Valley	Boston
1911	Braceburn	Boston
1912	Philadelphia Cricket	Philadelphia
1913	Braceburn	Boston
1914	Greenwich	Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—Women golf teams representing Philadelphia and New York met on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, today in the final round of the annual competition for the C. A. Griscom cup, which was won by Philadelphia last year. Judging from the style of game played by Philadelphia in the semi-final round Friday against Boston, the local players should win the trophy again, although New York is sure to put up a great battle.

Philadelphia won the easiest kind of a victory against Boston Friday, taking the singles matches 12 matches to 3, and the foursomes 5 matches to 6, giving them the total of 17 matches to 4. The local team is strong and well-balanced from end to end. The only foursome victory for Boston was that of Miss F. C. Osgood and Miss D. A. McCarthy over Mrs. C. P. Fox and Miss E. Chandler.

Several surprises resulted in the singles, the most notable being the defeat of Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Merion by Miss C. Osgood of Boston, a former eastern title holder. Miss Osgood not only played Mrs. Barlow to a standstill on the long game, but putted in telling fashion and beat Mrs. Barlow by 5 up and 4 to play. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the new eastern champion, playing No. 1 on the local team for the first time in her career, had a hard match with Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston, but eventually won out by 2 up and 1 to play. The summary:

SINGLES
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, 2 and 1.
Miss F. C. Osgood, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 5 and 4.
Miss Anita Phillips, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, 6 and 5.
Mrs. Philadelphia, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. W. Daley, Boston, 3 and 2.
Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, defeated Miss D. A. McCarthy, Boston, 2 and 1.
Miss Catherine Davis, Philadelphia, defeated Miss P. W. Crosby, Philadelphia, 1 and 3.
Mrs. E. H. Fitter, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Anne Mason, Boston, 3 and 1.
Mrs. B. A. Wells, Philadelphia, defeated Miss F. McNeely, Philadelphia, 1 up, 21 holes.
Mrs. G. S. Munson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Boston, 5 and 2.
Miss F. C. Griscom, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. G. H. Converse, Boston, 5 and 4.
Miss E. Chandler, Philadelphia, defeated Miss A. G. Carty, Boston, 3 and 1.
Miss Ida Smith, Boston, defeated Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia, 1 up, 20 holes.
Mrs. M. D. Pierce, Boston, defeated Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Philadelphia, 2 and 2.
Miss E. H. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. Fitz, Boston, 7 and 6.
Mrs. Milton, Philadelphia, defeated Miss D. Ball, Boston, 5 and 4.

PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Vanderbeck.....1 Miss M. Curtis.....0
Mrs. Barlow.....1 Miss Osgood.....0
Miss Phillips.....1 Miss H. S. Curtis.....0
Mrs. Fox.....1 Mrs. Daley.....0
Miss Caverly.....1 Miss McCarthy.....0
Miss Davis.....1 Miss Crosby.....0
Mrs. Fitter.....1 Miss Mason.....0
Miss McNeely.....0 Miss Wells.....1
Mrs. Munson.....1 Miss Hiehorn.....0
Miss Griscom.....1 Mrs. Converse.....0
Miss Chandler.....1 Miss Carey.....0
Miss Hood.....1 Miss Pierce.....0
Miss Stetson.....1 Miss Fitz.....0
Mrs. Stetson.....1 Miss Ball.....0
Mrs. Herald.....1 Miss Ball.....0

PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Fitter, Philadelphia, defeated the Misses Curtis, Boston, 1 up, 19 holes.
Miss Osgood and Miss McCarthy, Boston, defeated Mrs. Fox and Miss Chandler, Philadelphia, 5 and 3.
Miss Hood and Miss McNeely, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Converse and Miss Hiehorn, Boston, 5 and 4.
Miss Davis and Mrs. Hiehorn, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Smith and Miss Carter, Boston, 7 and 5.
Mrs. Stetson and Miss Caverly, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Wells and Miss Nason, Boston, 2 and 1.
Miss Griscom and Mrs. Munson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Daley and Miss Crosby, Boston, 5 and 3.

PHILADELPHIA
Barlow-Fitter.....1 H. Curtis-McCarthy.....0
Fox-Chandler.....0 Osgood-McCarthy.....0
Griscom-Munson.....1 Daley-Crosby.....0
Stetson-Caverly.....1 Wells-Nason.....0
Hood-McNeely.....1 Converse-Hiehorn.....0
Hiehorn-McCarthy.....1 Smith-Carey.....0

Total.....5 Total.....1

BATES DEFEATS BOWDOIN
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College lost her first Ivy day game since 1910 Friday, when she was defeated by Bates 7 to 3. Monte Moore, the Bates pitcher, by driving a home run over the right field fence in the second inning, won the game for his team.

DARTMOUTH NAMES CAPTAIN
HANOVER, N. H.—E. C. Riley '16 of Lawrence, Mass., was Friday unanimously elected captain of the Dartmouth College track team for 1916. He has been a member of the team for two years, figuring especially in the quarter-mile event.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Savannah 5, Augusta 4.
Albany 5, Jacksonville 1.
Jacksonville 5, Albany 2.
Columbus 3, Macon 1.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE
Asheville 10, Greensboro 3.
Raleigh 2, Winston-Salem 0.
Durham 3, Charlotte 1.
Charlotte 5, Durham 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Rocky Mount 1, Petersburg 0.
Newport News 7, Norfolk 2.
Suffolk 4, Portsmouth 0.

ENGLISH HIGH IS WINNER OF TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Victors Have Big Lead on Other Schools—Commerce in Second Place, Boston Latin in Third

Boston English high school won the seventh annual outdoor track and field meet of the Boston high schools at Wood Island park Friday afternoon. English high repeated its victory of Thursday in the field events, and the victory Friday was a clean cut one. The High School of Commerce came in for second place honors, 30½ points behind the winner, and Boston Latin school finished third. English high had a total of 97½ points, Commerce 58½, and Latin school 39. The other schools in the meet finished in the following order: West Roxbury 24½, Dorchester 18, East Boston 17, Brighton 15½, Mechanic Arts 10, Hyde Park 4, South Boston 3, Charlestown 3.

More broken records featured the work of the schoolboy athletes the second day. Two senior and one intermediate records were bettered, and one senior record was equaled. Brigham of E. H. S. defeated the record of 54s, for the 440-yard dash which has stood since 1911, doing the distance in 53 3-5s. The 220-yard dash record was broken by W. Winchester of Commerce, whose time was 22 1-5s, 2-5 of a second below the record. F. D. Monagle of English high school equaled the record of 103 3-5s, in the 100-yard dash.

All the relay records held but those races proved interesting. In the senior half-mile relay English high had the victory from the start. Monagle led off from the starting line against C. Hamlin of Latin school and far outclassed his competitor.

WESTERN TRACK FINALS TODAY ON ILLINOIS FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
URBANA, Ill.—With weather conditions perfect for fast time, the final events in the annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association take place here this afternoon on the University of Illinois field and several new records are expected to be made.

Trials were held in the 440-yard dash and 880-yard run Friday afternoon. In the first heat of the 440, Dismond of Chicago finished first in 50 1-5s. Williams of Wisconsin was second, Wyatt of Minnesota third and East of Purdue fourth. Breathed of Chicago won the second heat in 50 3-5s, with Crowell, Chicago, second; Ritter, Minnesota, third; Niedorf of Missouri, fourth.

The first heat of the 880 was won by Anderson of Minnesota in 2m. 12-5s. Myers of DePaul was second; Rodkey of Kansas, third; Forsberg of Wisconsin, fourth; Osborn of Northwestern, fifth, and Stegeman of Chicago, sixth. Carroll of Ohio State won the second heat in 2m. 28s. Harvey of Wisconsin was second; Stout of Chicago, third; Rapp of Illinois, fourth; Campbell of Chicago, fifth, and Tapping of Illinois, sixth.

	Won	Lost	1915	1914
Chicago	28	15	.651	.432
Detroit	27	17	.614	.481
Boston	19	16	.543	.463
New York	19	18	.514	.425
Washington	17	19	.472	.419
Cleveland	17	22	.436	.323
St. Louis	17	24	.415	.323
Philadelphia	14	27	.341	.225

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 3, New York 0.
Washington 6, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

CHICAGO SHUTS OUT RED SOX
The Chicago Americans opened their first invasion of the East Friday by shutting out the Boston Red Sox by a score of 2 to 0. All of the runs were scored in the first inning. Scott pitched for Chicago and was in championship form holding Boston to four hits. He was given remarkable support in the field, Weaver, E. Collins, J. Collins and Quinlan playing brilliant ball and cutting off several apparently safe hits. Shore pitched for Boston and while fairly effective, he did not field his position very well and allowed base runners too much of a start in stealing second. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 2
Batteries: Scott and Schalk; Shore, Mays and Mulvaney. Umpires: Evans and Mulvaney. Time, 1h. 41m.

DETROIT 3, NEW YORK 0
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 5 3
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 1
Batteries: Dubuc and McKee; Caldwell, Piel and Nunnemaker. Umpires: O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 1h. 55m.

WASHINGTON 6, CLEVELAND 1
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 4 1-6 7 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 4 5
Batteries: Shaw and Henry; Steen and O'Neill. Umpires, Chilli and Connolly. Time, 2h. 5m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 5 TO 3
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-3 9 3
St. Louis.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 5 3
Batteries: Bush and McAvoy; Wellman and Agnew. Umpires, Nallin and Diannan. Time, 2h.

COLONIAL LEAGUE
New Bedford 4, Pawtucket 1.
Fall River 2, Brockton 1.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tyler, p.	8	19	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	.375	10	1	0
Ragan, p.	4	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	.333	32	2	1
Connolly, p.	30	87	17	29	1	3	6	1	1	.333	1	2	1
Hess, p.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	1	2	1
Smith, 3b.	40	141	20	45	8	2	14	2	1	.319	41	81	7
Marraville, ss.	40	131	14	39	12	3	14	1	1	.298	112	132	19
Gowdy, c.	20	92	15	36	1	4	5	2	1	.282	132	38	6
Rudolph, p.	12	32	2	9	2	1	1	1	1	.281	1	22	1
Schmidt, 1b.	40	145	22	40	7	13	6	1	1	.275	143	27	6
Magee, c.f.	40	142	19	38	10	3	11	4	1	.267	103	8	3
Fitzpatrick, 2b.	31	95	22	23	7	4	5	1	1	.242	67	22	6
Moran, p.	39	127	21	30	5	7	3	1	1	.236	44	7	4
Gilbert, r.f.	19	14	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	.214	1	8	2
Whaling, c.	16	35	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	.200	54	9	1
Evers, 2b.	3	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.200	6	10	2
Catber, 1f.	24	62	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	.193	12	2	2
Egan, 2b.	23	58	6	13	3	2	2	1	1	.191	35	51	5
Strand, p.	11	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.153	1	2	1
Crutcher, 1b.	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1
James, p.	10	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	21	1
Hughes, p.	9	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	10	1
Truesdale, c.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	15	2	1
Totals	40	1275	184	337	69	31	82	20	6	.264	1059	491	10

THE HOME FORUM

THE ABSOLUTE AND THE RELATIVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is, possibly, no phase of Christian Science teaching which the superficial reader has found more difficult to comprehend than the rapid and inevitable transitions from the absolute to the relative, and from the relative back to the absolute. Defining the terms, as concisely as may be, it may be said that the absolute is synonymous with the spiritual, and is significant of the eternal and infinite truth about God, Principle, or divine Mind, and the creations of God, the manifestations of Principle, or the ideas of Mind. Now God is also Spirit, so that these creations, manifestations, or ideas must be spiritual. But God is also eternal, therefore these creations, manifestations, or ideas must be eternal likewise. And, moreover, God is also infinite, consequently these creations, manifestations, or ideas must unquestionably be infinite. Such a recital of truisms may seem, at first sight, like exhausting the obvious, but, as a matter of fact, the human mind has grown so accustomed to the illogical deductions of the physical senses that it is frequently necessary to recall it to fundamental facts.

Now, accepting the postulate that God is Spirit, there can be no escape from these deductions. The Christian, of course, is committed to their acceptance by the saying of Jesus, to the woman of Samaria, "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth," or as the revised version translated with unquestionable accuracy, "God is Spirit"; whilst the same has been argued, in these columns, so repeatedly, to meet the objections of the skeptics, that it must sometimes be accepted, for the purpose of further argument, as a postulate. If, then, the creations, manifestations, or ideas of divine Mind, God, Principle, are infinite, eternal, and spiritual, it follows that all material creations, manifestations, or ideas must be unreal. This is the doctrine of the unreality of matter in Christian Science, and it means, not that the mortal or material mind is not conscious of matter, but that this mortal mind is itself only a counterfeit of divine Mind, and that its creations, manifestations, or ideas are merely counterfeits of the creations, manifestations, and ideas of Spirit. The material phenomena, as a consequence, of which the human mind is conscious, are the counterfeits of, or lies about eternal, spiritual truths.

And, just as when you learn the truth about any material lie, this lie, being nothing, does not become converted into a truth, but vanishes into its innate nothingness, so, as the carnal or material mind gives place to the Mind of Christ, it, by reason of this very disintegration, begins to see material phenomena less materially. This was precisely what Paul meant when he declared, "Now we see through a glass, darkly," now we begin dimly to perceive the truth. But he went on to say, "then face to face," meaning, quite obviously, then, as the disintegration of the carnal mind is completed, we shall see the reality face to face, in other words we shall grasp the absolute truth.

Still, in spite of the fact that the only truth is the absolute truth, and that this truth is spiritual, the human mind retains a relative sense of truth in respect of material creations, manifestations and ideas. The absolute truth, for instance, about creation is that it is devoid of inharmonious. There never was and there never can be a sick man, for man is the image and likeness of God, Principle, or Mind. Before, however, the carnal mind is disintegrated, by its acceptance of truth, it forms a picture of a man now sick, now well, a man believing in good and evil because he is ignorant of absolute truth. Now to say that this human being, himself only the lie about his own spiritual reality, is honest when he is dishonest, well when he is sick, competent when he is incompetent, would be to tell a lie from the standpoint of relative truth. To those who believe the human being to be the real man, dishonesty, sickness, and incompetency are real qualities. But to those who know the human being to be the lie about the real man, dishonesty, sickness, and incompetency are the lies about the real qualities, honesty, health, and competency. At the same time, even to the man who has acquired something of the Mind of Christ, and who has begun to see through a glass less darkly, and even to the man who sees the truth, to some degree, face to face, the dishonest human being is a dishonest human being, not an honest one, and the sick or incompetent human being is just as sick and just as incompetent as his insistence on his own inharmonious causes him to be. This is the relative truth, just as the absolute truth is that the real man, the image and likeness of God, can manifest nothing but

the qualities of the divine Mind, and is, consequently, always honest, healthy, and competent.

It is the work of the Christian Science teacher and practitioner to endeavor to make this plain to their students and patients, because a clear perception of it is necessary in order to demonstrate Mrs. Eddy's teaching. Mrs. Eddy, herself, has summed the matter up, with that luminosity which is the result of a clear perception of truth, in writing, on pages 476-477 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy. Man is not a material habitation for Soul; he is himself spiritual. Soul, being Spirit, is seen in nothing imperfect nor material."

Jesus, to adopt Paul's imagery, saw man face to face, saw the image and likeness of God, because he grasped the absolute truth about man. The people of Capernaum, who laid the sick in the streets for him to heal, saw only the relative truth about the human being. Jesus did not say that, relatively speaking, the blind human being had not lost his material sight; the deaf human being, his ability to hear materially; or the impotent human being, the power to move materially. Nor did he set to work to develop these lost functions materially. He adopted means which were, humanly speaking, the act of a madman. He placed his hands over the blind man's eyes, and bade him see through them. He placed his fingers in the deaf man's ears, and told him to hear in spite of them. And he called upon the impotent man to rise and walk. In plain English, he ignored the physical condition or lie, and realized the absolute truth about the real man. Thus as the lie was destroyed, all concerned began to see through a glass less darkly, so that even the sick human being lost his immediate sense of sickness, and in manifesting greater material harmony approached more nearly face to face with the reality.

Jesus did not pretend that the hungry were not hungry, he fed them; nor that the sick were not sick, he healed them. And he did this because, although he could weep over their sins, and sympathize with their misfortunes, those tears and that sympathy were never the result of any ignorance of the absolute truth about God and man. To the artisans in the streets, and the shepherds on the hills, he spoke the simple relative truths of their limited material vision. But he never thought less than absolutely, never admitted to himself that God was anything less than omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent good.

Fleur-De-Lys

High-lying, sea-blown stretches of green turf.
Wind-bitten close, salt colored by the sea,
Low curve on curve spread far to the cool sky,
And, curving over them, as long they lie,
Beds of wild fleur-de-lys.

Wild-flowing, self-sown, stealing near and far,
Breaking the green like islands in the sea,
Great stretches at your feet, and spots that bend
Dwindling over the horizon's end,—
Wide beds of fleur-de-lys.

The light, keen wind streams on across the lifts,
Thin wind of western springtime by the sea;
The warm Earth smiles unmoved, but over her
Is the far-flying rattle and sweet stir
In beds of fleur-de-lys.

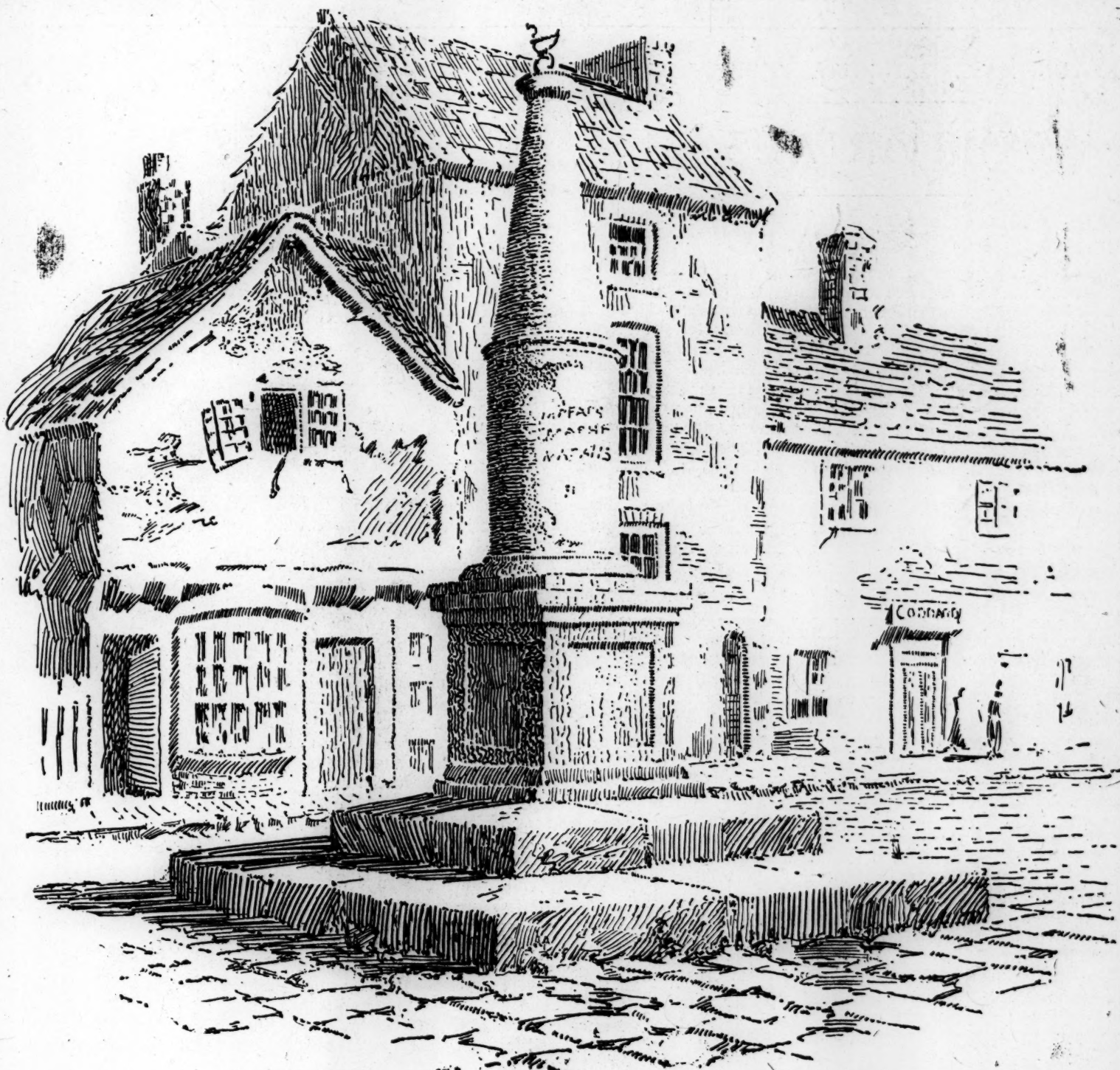
The Scriptures

In Jeremiah's day the doctrine of the inviolability of Zion became in fact the very axiom of mere political Jehovah-worship.—Robertson Smith.

The June Meadows of the Alps

G. Flemwell devotes an entire chapter to the June meadows in his delightful book on the flower fields of Alpine Switzerland. "In writing or speaking upon this subject," he says, "the exigencies of the English language oblige us to be temperate; it is quite impossible to exaggerate. We may use all the adjectives in Webster, yet have we not even then said enough." Maybe it is with us as it was with Robert Louis Stevenson, the writer continues, "maybe all our little fishes talk like whales; but, believe me, whale-talk is the only talk besting. If Stevenson finds it is the Alps who are to blame, we find it is quite as much the fault of the Alpine flora; and if Stevenson finds comfort in the fact that he was not alone in being forced to this yeasty inflation, this stiff and strutting architecture of the sentence, so also can we."

"But let me, without further ado, attempt to describe some of the cause for this. Let me turn again for example to Champex and to notes made on the spot, and speak of a seven-hours' walk down the rapid southern slopes which, fall away from the lake, by the village of Prassornay, along the Val Ferret to Praz de Fort and the massif of Salezin, and back again to Champex by that



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print. Reproduced by permission)

Roman Milestone, as It Stood at Leicester in 1836, Britain's Oldest Stone Inscription

In Leicester there is a Roman milestone which is interesting as bearing the most ancient inscription in stone in Britain. It bears the date 120 A. D. A free translation of the inscription runs: "To the Emperor and Caesar the august Trajan Hadrian, son of the divine Trajan, surnamed Ponticus, grandson of the divine Nerva Pontifex Maximus, four times invested with Tribal power, thrice Consul. From Ratae. Two miles." Ratae was the Latin name of the town now called Leicester, this modern name having been acquired by it

when it became the capital of Mercia, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. The name Leicester is a contraction of Legrecaestre, or the camp on the river Lyger or Leir.

Of recent years the stone has had a chequered history. It was found in 1771 by some gravel diggers and left exposed to wind and weather. In 1783 it was set up as an object of interest in the town, being used at the same time as a pedestal for a street lamp. As far as preservation went it was no better off than

formerly. It was not till 1844 that its importance was recognized and it was housed in the museum.

It is claimed by some that the date borne by this stone fixes the date of Hadrian's visit to his Roman province of Britain—that visit which formed part of his first great five years' journey through Europe and Asia. It was during his visit that this Emperor of varied talents built what has been spoken of as the Chinese wall of Britain, because, like the Great Wall of China it was a

boundary wall, built to mark the northern limit of the Roman empire in Britain.

Beau Brummel

In the Memoirs of William Lamb, Viscount Lord Melbourne, by W. M. Torrens, we find an entertaining description of the famous dandy of the eighteenth century, Beau Brummel, as well as an allusion to the connection of Lord Melbourne (then William Lamb) with Brummel.

Even at school fastidiousness in diet and in dress possessed Beau Brummel, he tells us. "While his playmates roamed or rolled with laughing disregard of drenching or beaming, and happy forgetfulness of what figure they cut as they got back to supper, the incipient dandy was ready to elude on any convenient pretense the apprehended soaking, not so much on account of discomfort as at the loss of dignity. In every particular of person and apparel, he would come into class finished and unguem; and the pocket-money Tullibardine, Ellis or Lamb spent on sweets or sports the premature coxcomb devoted to knickknacks of the toilet. He was never known to hack his desk or cut his name on the wall, while every

other boy had ruined half a dozen pen-knives in the process; and Asheton Smith was wont to tell long years after, how well he recollected that Brummel never was flogged through the school, a circumstance which the veteran fox-hunter thought little to his credit. But he was liked, in spite of his priggishness, by his tutor and his dame, to whom he gave no trouble, and by class-fellows, with whom he was always ready to share what he had, making fun out of nothing to keep up the general glee. In discharge of the duties of fag, especially as toaster of bread and cheese, nobody ever equaled him." Lamb, like others, often quizzed him for his formality, but on the whole, remembered him as not a bad fellow. He spent a year at Oriel, where he did nothing but break the rules; and completed his education in the Prince's regiment of Hussars. By the time (William Lamb came back from Glasgow, and began to saunter down the shady side of St. James's Street, the 'Beau,' having come to maturity, was on the sunny side, just bursting into blossom.

He had sold his captaincy, disentangling himself, as he said, of the human trappings of war, abjured the levelling appellation of 'Mister,' and had set about squandering his fortune in the most exquisite manner. The entree at Carlton House was all very well in its way; but he meant to hold his court at White's and to make himself king of fashion.

"Between the Etonians there was little in common but the zest for sarcasm and the love of raillery; this was enough, however, to make five minutes of each other's company constantly pleasant, and they met every day. Brummel gave dinners of six or eight at his little mansion in Chesterfield Street, where more than one royal highness came; while Melbourne House was one of the few so fortunate as to have a chef worthy of his approval. The refinement and versatility of his impertinence, though it seldom amounted to wit, amused his old class-fellow. Lamb, too, had his foppery, though of a wholly different kind. He could not help knowing that he was uncommonly good-looking; but his vanity disdained ornaments or oddities adopted by others to gain notice. An air of carelessness of what he wore, and how he looked and what he said, was his earliest affectation, and it stuck by him to the last; for nobody ever happened to have coats that fitted better, books more full of ideas or worthier of being remembered; and in conversation, words more nicely chosen and heavily shot with meaning. But, from the outset, some vague and unaccountable wish to be thought indolent and idle appears to have had a witchery for him, which in the midst of the highest responsibilities he never entirely shook off. Dandyism he always looked upon as a species of acting, amusing when consummate, and surprising in a person of talent and skill, but simply ridiculous in itself, and despicable in a man capable of better things. To vie with Brummel, or Alvanley, or Milford, never occurred to him, but he enjoyed their society, and in a certain sense admired and applauded the way they played their parts. The Beau had a fancy for enriching his album with contributions in verse by contemporaries of rank and distinction; and in this were preserved some Anacreontics and other stanzas, serious or playful, from the pens of Sheridan, Canning, Payne, Knight, and Lady Granville, which else might have dropped out of remembrance."

Worldly Respect

You have too much respect upon the World;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.

—Shakespeare.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915

EDITORIALS

The Fate of Armenia

THERE is a phase of the war which is a terribly serious one, and yet it seems to us, in the orgy of killing, to be likely to be passed over without full importance being attached to it. We allude to the massacres, of which there is unfortunately little question, which have been carried out, by the Kurdish troops in Armenia. It is an unfortunate fact that unless a country is sufficiently powerful to make itself insistently heard, any incidents, such as have been of more or less common occurrences in Armenia, during many years, and which appear to have culminated in the frenzy of debauchery and bloodshed of the last few weeks, lose their true perspective in human opinion.

Mr. Kipling, writing of the courage and self sacrifice of "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," summed up humanity's ignorance of him in the line,

"'E 'asn't got no papers of 'is own,"

and in that line a depth of meaning lies concealed. The Armenian has comparatively few papers of his own, and what he has are not to be found on the tables of the cafés of Europe. As a consequence the Armenian, in Armenia, is almost as unknown to that genial ignoramus, the man in the street, as is "Fuzzy" in the Sudan. When he hears of him it is generally in connection with a Turkish massacre, and he takes it very much as one of the inevitable ills of human existence. If, however, the Armenian had been a ship full of cotton for Europe, or a cargo of printed calicoes for the delectation of the ladies of the Gold Coast, any scuttling done under the Green Flag, or another, would have been regarded as something approaching a *casus belli*. Unfortunately human life is the cheapest commodity in the market. The world takes the most comprehensive material means for protecting it, in order to be able, apparently, to squander it, at pleasure, by equally material means. An accident in a small town creates a momentary horror, but that small town will read, in its evening paper, of an earthquake in China, or a massacre in Armenia, with little more than a passing comment. The brotherhood of man, with out of the way places, does not seem much more marked than when Shylock demanded of Salario, in a Venetian street, "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? For decades the Armenian has been asking that question of Europe, but Europe has not thought of demanding an answer from the Turk, for the simple reason that the material interests of the Christian governments were bound up irretrievably with the army of concession mongers, armament agents, and high financiers, who were doing business with the Sublime Porte.

When the Ottoman empire entered into the present war, and began it by that hideous proclamation of a Holy War, every person who understood anything at all of political conditions in the near east must have known what was going to happen in Armenia. There cannot have been a foreign office in the world from China to Peru, or from Christiania to Capetown, which did not know what was going to happen when, behind the hideous screen of war, the Kurds began to tabulate the possessions of the Armenians. The governments of the Allies were, of course, impotent to do anything. Stamboul had staked its existence as an empire on the centimeter gun, and cared little for the protests of the men in front of that gun. At the same time the allied governments cannot be held, morally, much less responsible than the neutral powers or the allies of the Porte, who did not as much as protest against what everyone knew was coming. The Turks were only taking advantage of a state of war to do on a colossal scale what they had done on a quite colossal enough scale in times of peace. Adana was a word which had been heard several years ago, and there have been many Adanas in the history of Asia Minor under the Ottoman rule. Europe stood speechless before the shambles of Adana, in time of peace, as it has stood speechless before the shambles of Urnia in time of war. One was the prelude to or a complement of the other. If, when the world was at peace, the jealousies of the great powers permitted the indiscriminate massacre and torment of a helpless people, what did those powers imagine would happen when the Turk "cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war?"

What is wrong is something much more than a brutal element in a brutal struggle. It is a fundamental moral weakness in the public policy of all the nations. If the interests of one nation were threatened by another nation, or if the commerce of one nation was interrupted by another nation, a state of war would ensue. But rather than risk their individual interests with the Porte, for the reason that they believe that a threat would direct the stream of concessions and trade advantages into rival ports, the nations of Europe have sat still, or at any rate satisfied themselves with the most anemic protests, whenever it has seemed good to the Turk to indulge in one of his outbursts of massacre and terrorism. The nations of Europe could send their ships to the Dardanelles, and their ultimatums to the Porte whenever their own interests were threatened. When, however, it became a question of protesting against the slaughter of Armenians, the protests were confined to protestations, and the idea of active intervention was put aside as throwing a lighted match into the war magazine of Europe.

As a matter of fact if any one of the great powers had brought Turkey to book over any of the massacres, the other great powers would have had to remain quiescent. The public opinion of Europe may be very largely officially manufactured, but it is strong enough to prevent any nation going to war in defense of massacre and

pillage. It is true that the allied powers have announced that they will hold the members of the Turkish government individually responsible for the outrages which have been perpetrated, and it is to be hoped that, if they are victorious, this will prove no empty form of words. At the same time this will be but poor consolation to the Armenians who have suffered, and it is therefore to be expected now that Europe is, at last, face to face with the result of its own delinquencies, it will take care that it is not in the power of Turkish pashas to commit these outrages again.

The Business Situation Reviewed

MONEY conditions throughout the world present many peculiar features. Among most of the countries now at war trying times financially are experienced. One of the wonders of the age is the ability of England to finance not only its own war expenditures but, to a large extent, those of its allies. This illustrates in a degree Great Britain's great financial strength. It also is regarded as remarkable that Germany unaided has been able to finance itself and its allies. War expenditures are daily increasing because of larger operations and higher prices paid for munitions and supplies of all kinds, and the question of finance is therefore becoming more serious.

Money in the United States is abundant for short-time purposes but is scarce for long-term uses. Call money in New York has been quoted at 1 to 2 per cent for some time past. There has been comparatively little demand for long-time funds, because bankers are very cautious about loaning money for such purposes, and high rates of interest are demanded. Relaxation in this respect is not expected for a long time to come, because of the demands of the belligerents for funds. Even after the war is over there will be an urgent need of capital for reconstruction purposes in Europe. The United States already has loaned many millions to other countries, the total for the period since the war began, and which includes credits for purchases made in the American republic, having been estimated at \$300,000,000.

There is more than a probability that the predicted trade balance of \$1,000,000,000 in favor of the United States at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, will be realized. If such a balance should be reached it will be the largest ever established by any nation, and will be more than \$300,000,000 greater than the largest ever attained by the United States. How this debt can be liquidated is one of the weightiest questions of the day. It is neither feasible nor probable that it will be canceled by shipments of gold. The debt then must be paid either by a return to the United States of American securities now held in Europe or by United States investors taking a considerable portion of European war loans. The longer the war continues the less desirable will European governments' securities be regarded as investments, so that it seems more likely that Europe will be obliged to liquidate its debts by making heavy returns of American securities to the United States. That this will work no hardship on the markets of the latter is apparent from the fact that there already has been heavy liquidation of European-held American securities since the war began, with scarcely any perceptible effect on prices, so great is the abundance of money, and so well established is the confidence of the investment public in the prosperity of the United States.

Employer as Friend

EULOGISTS of Charles Frohman are agreed that he won exceptional loyalty and affection from all persons who worked for or with him because of his passion for friendship and his friendliness to all men and women who came within the circle of his notice or of his authority. He not only held his successful "stars" by bonds of gratitude owing to his faith in their artistic talent and in their business honor, but, as Sir James M. Barrie has said, existence lost its flavor to him until he had found some way to give another chance to players and playwrights who had "fallen by the way" and who had tasted failure. Consequently, through his career, on its managerial side, he got results and won victories that were based on the reserves of moral capital in the form of "good will" which he had laid up in the bank. Comprehension of the true nature of cooperative effort in connection with the theater forbade him to "hire" people in the usual sense of that word, and hence he was not dependent on "hirelings" to get any ideal result for which he strove. Hence he naturally found it possible to compass ends and to satisfy ambitions that a less humane and friendly policy would have blocked. Like honesty, friendliness is the best policy. Business tactics and individual idealism are at one on this as on many other aspects of a career that is fine, no matter what the calling or where one lives.

But it may be urged that Mr. Frohman was testing his theory of "good will" in a realm more likely to furnish favorable evidence than are other businesses that are untouched by art. Can a railway president be a friend to his subordinates? The employees of the Boston & Maine railroad never had any doubt of the sincere interest of Lucius Tuttle. Can a manufacturer afford to deal with his workmen as if they are "humans" and not cogs in a producing machine? The profits of the Ford Automobile Company give the answer. These illustrations are typical, not exceptional. On no fact are modern "efficiency" experts more agreed than that "business as business" succeeds best when there is "the human touch" among all members of the cooperating group, and frank recognition of a common humanity in all who work for salaries or for wages or for dividends.

That persons differ much in their capacity for friendship and in the intensity and inclusiveness of their friendliness, is apparent, and is to be accounted for partly by temperament and partly by intensity of the vision of moral beauty and duty which the word "friend" connotes. A man with a talent for friendship instructs the world in the art of comradeship, for which egotism, impatience and suspicion are disqualifications.

Revival of Missouri Navigation

IN HIS address recently at a luncheon of the St. Louis Business Men's League, Walter S. Dickey, president of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company, one of the earliest and most energetic promoters of the movement to bring an old and abandoned waterway into wholesome competition with the railroads, was able to offer the best possible argument that can be made in behalf of the enterprise of which he is the head. This was in the nature simply of testimony to the fact that boats operating out of Kansas City are being offered at present more freight than they can handle. The Kansas City line, owned and operated by Kansas City people in the interest of the commerce of their community, has proved to be successful in defiance of all doubt and difficulty. It has not only won its way to a fair share of the business of one of the most active industrial and commercial centers in the middle West, but its existence has prevented both the growth and the arrogance of rail monopoly. Thus we find Mr. Dickey explaining that the differential of 2 cents formerly enjoyed by Minneapolis over Kansas City millers on the seaboard rates on flour has been reduced to one tenth that sum, so that now Kansas City millers are exporting by way of the boat line on profitable terms.

Not that Kansas City desires to prosper at the expense of any other community, but rather because it desires to be free-handed itself, is it gratified over the influence which water competition has had on the determination of railway policies. Kansas City was speedily impressed by Mr. Dickey and others with the reasonableness of the position that if it would enjoy a full measure of commercial freedom it must take a step toward insuring itself against monopoly. What the reopening of the Missouri river really means is greater business eventually for the railways and for all other industries. Missouri and Mississippi river communities have been held back rather than developed in recent years by railway policy. As the Kansas City idea of modernized river terminals spreads, and Missouri river cities take measures looking to the handling of river traffic economically, that great stream will, we believe, again become an active and a powerful factor in the upbuilding of communities that for years have been lagging behind. A boat line between Kansas City and Omaha has just begun operations, and according to Mr. Dickey it has been pledged a sufficient amount of business to assure its success from the start.

One other point brought out by this gentleman will, we think, have special interest for readers of this newspaper. He said that when the cities along the western rivers prove to the federal government by the construction of terminals that they are in earnest in their wish for a revival of steamboat days, the government will do its part to maintain the navigability of the streams. We have long contended in these columns that until the communities and states most nearly concerned exhibit, practically and substantially, their interest in river traffic revival, they have no right to claim federal aid. Kansas City is doing the one thing calculated to convince the country that federal money expended on the great unused western rivers is not money thrown away.

On Hearing the News

THE craving for "news," so common among us, seems to be in some way traceable to our gregarious practise of herding in large cities. Wherever human beings gather in large numbers, passing events are responsible for a ceaseless interplay of thought, acting and reacting on all the members of the community, hence the seeming need that we should keep up to date in news. Newspapers exist for the purpose of supplying this need. To be suddenly deprived of newspapers will sometimes create a void that is hard to fill. We have observed an individual, a worker in a great city, about to enjoy a well-earned vacation in the midst of surroundings which all nature has conspired to make agreeable, yet these amenities have been all but lost on him because of his overwhelming anxiety not to miss the earliest opportunity of securing a newspaper.

On the other hand, we have seen a small group of engineers, encamped in wild mountain fastnesses, whose work had kept them out of the track of big cities for many months, wholly indifferent to news of the outside world. To them the rise and fall of individuals or nations, the tide of markets and the trend of politics was of little or no concern in comparison with the work in hand, and they cared not whether an occasional newspaper reached them or no.

Most people will admit that the first thought that flashes unbidden to them on hearing or reading news of any kind is, "How does that affect me?" and it is not until that question has been completely answered that the item in question will come in for unbiased consideration. The dwellers in large cities are all more or less members one of another and have many things in common. Consequently there is always the possibility that every item of news concerning any individual may affect every other member of the community, so that "What will others be thinking about it?" will probably be the next thought.

In recent years it has become recognized as part of the province of the newspaper to supply its readers not only with the news itself, but with a commentary on the news as well. This commentary may be valuable in helping one to shape his thoughts in relation to events, or as an index of public opinion, and it will have the effect either of stimulating thought, or the opposite, according to the habit of the reader.

But leaving newspapers out of the question altogether, the dissection of "news" as it reaches us is a really important part of the day's work. A continual readjustment of our thought processes is called for, and this will go on calmly and naturally in the proportion that we have accustomed ourselves to think things out in the light of truth. In this way we are not likely to be easily exalted or disconcerted by "news," because we shall have learned that the purposes of wisdom are not momentary events, but a continuous unfolding, and even when hearing of wars and all the attendant rumors,

we shall be able to remember that grand advice, "See that ye be not troubled"—and act up to it. The need of keeping up to date is clearly less urgent than that of being alert, for only so can we quickly grasp the true significance of all we hear and proceed on our way undisturbed, knowing that each and every item of news reaches us simply as an opportunity to learn more of good.

Notes and Comments

ANYBODY who knows anything at all about the cattle boys will not be surprised if it should prove that they have been finding their way into the armies of any of the combatants in Europe. One of the most interesting accounts of the methods and habits of the cattle boy is included in the recollections of a super tramp, contained in a book to which Mr. Bernard Shaw once wrote a remarkable preface. The cattle boys have been for years the means for that section of the public which has no money to pay for tickets to cross the Atlantic, and the super tramp relates how he and his fellows were wont to transfer their energies, with the seasons, from living on the charitable on one side of the Atlantic to living on the charitable on the other. It would naturally occur to any young man wishing to get into the trenches that the cattle boat was at once the natural and cheap way of getting to the other side.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON will return to England from his tour in the United States as a master of arts by the grace and favor of Columbia University. To the credit of Sir Henry Irving and of Coquelin should be put those first grateful responses of players of other lands to the courtesy of American educational institutions which has since led to repeated instances of academic favor such as Columbia has just shown. Those men saw the opening given them to address audiences of teachers and students about the art which they adorned; and they improved the opportunity in a way that has since made it easier for colleges and universities of the republic to break away from tradition and to elevate the drama and the dramatist, the player and the manager, in rank as factors in shaping national culture. Few of the newer aspects of academic activities in the United States during the last twenty-five years are so significant as the fact that this commencement season will see Greek plays given by British and American professional players to vast audiences gathered in college stadia, and honorary degrees conferred on artists whose renown has been won on the stage.

AN ANALYSIS of stockholdings in a great corporation like the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is instructive. Of the 62,000 persons or business firms that look to it for dividends a majority are to be credited to the state of Massachusetts, a fact due to the residence within that state of some of the persons whose talent and capital first invented and later developed basic parts of the modern telephonic apparatus. Harvard University and Brown University hold large blocks. Many shares are in the names of trustees of estates of former distinguished citizens. A block of more than 5000 shares is in the hands of Dutch investors, who represent a nation of money-lenders to which many an American business enterprise in need of capital has turned in the days when its chief assets were faith and potential values. Only one London banking firm has large holdings. Two corporations only, the United States Steel and the Pennsylvania railroad, have a larger number of stockholders than this telephone company. Such dispersion and multiplication of investors has its worth as a corporation asset.

THE European war will be responsible for many changes, but perhaps for none more peculiar than that which in the Sunny South of the United States is likely to put calves before cotton. A ranchman in one of the states below Mason and Dixon's line recently sold 1500 yearling calves at \$43 a head. This is nearly as good a price as a bale of cotton brings at 10 cents a pound, and there is less expense involved in raising a yearling calf than in raising a bale of cotton. There is a valuable lesson in the transaction. It affords another and an eloquent proof of the wisdom of diversification. The southern farmer who has year-old calves at present, at all events, is better off, so far as a ready cash market is concerned, than his neighbor who has nothing to sell but cotton.

THERE can be no question as to the great extent to which the farming element in certain parts of the United States is drawing upon the automobile output. A recent estimate has it that 50 per cent of the 1,750,000 motor cars in the republic are owned by farmers. This percentage, it is claimed, is increasing annually. Comment was occasioned last summer by the great number of automobiles to be seen in western country towns on market days, and also by the almost entire absence of horse vehicles at farmers' conventions. If reliance may be placed on the statement that American farmers will take 60 per cent of this year's automobile output there is reason to believe that comment of this character will not show a decline in 1915.

THE College of the City of New York has just suitably dedicated a stadium which hereafter will serve for civic as well as for academic functions of a new order and scale. In the course of time these structures may be as common in cities of the United States as they were in the ancient land where they were first used for sports, festivals and combats. Development in connection with recreation and education in the republic is creating a demand for just such urban assembly places, where, out of doors, under the canopy of the sky, youth may disport themselves, artists interpret classic and modern masterpieces, academic scholars martial their hosts on great festival days, and public officials summon the people to hear eulogies of worthy citizens and to see honors conferred upon servants of the community who have been conspicuous for heroism.